VOLUME ELEVEN
A—MATRICULATE

THE BRITISH DICTIONARY

IN TWO VOLUMES
ILLUSTRATED

THE BRITISH DICTIONARY

ILLUSTRATED

Prepared under the general editorship of J. M. Parrish, M.A. (Oxon.) and John R. Crossland, F.R.G.S., with the specialist assistance of a body of experts in pronunciation, etymology, definition and modern technical vocabulary. Containing over 60,000 definitions and an extensive section of Reference.

VOLUME
ONE

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PLAN OF THE TEXT

HE BRITISH DICTIONARY provides a complete vocabulary of the ing language. The entries divide naturally into groups of words rived from the same source and allied therefore in meaning; and ords within these groups, whose meaning and pronunciation are mediately clear from reference to the key word, are not treated parately. All other derivative words are given full separate pro-nciation and definition, especially in those cases where new ades of meaning have arisen or changes of stress occur.

The etymologies, giving the main steps of derivation (or, when e word has remained the same as in the original, the language origin only) will be found at the end of each group, while the nonyms and antonyms are included separately under selected ords.

SCHEME OF PRONUNCIATION

With the exception of *g*, the consonants employed in the phonetic elling retain their name sounds, and the vowels, unless marked, tain their short sounds; H represents the guttural *h* heard in loch." The digraph *aw* represents the sound of *a* heard in "fall"; the sound of *ow* heard in "now" *oo*, unmarked, the sound ard in "book"; *o͝o* the sound heard in "moon." The voiceless sound *th* is indicated by common letters, as in "thin," the voiced sound small capitals, as in "THEN." The following is the key to the ng and peculiar vowel sounds :—

Fāte, fȧr, ądo; mē, hėr; mīne; nōte; tūne: mo͝on.

The French nasal, the pronunciation of which cannot be repre-nted in English spelling, is indicated simply, by the combination *ng*.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE WORK

.	.	adjective	*i.e.*	.	*id est* (that is)
brev.	.	abbreviation	*int.*	.	interjection
c.	.	accusative	*intens.*	.	intensive
v.	.	adverb	*masc.*	.	masculine
nt.	.	Antonym	*n.*	.	noun
x.	.	auxiliary	*neg.*	.	negative
or cp.	.	*confer* (compare)	*neut.*	.	neuter
ollog.	.	Colloquial	*orig.*	.	originally
mp.	.	comparative	*p.* or *part.*	.	participle
nj.	.	conjunction	*pass.*	.	passive
ntr.	.	contraction	*pl.*	.	plural
m.	.	diminutive	*pp.*	.	past participle
'.	.	*exempli gratia* for example)	*ppr.*	.	present participle
			pref.	.	prefix
n	.	feminine	*prep.*	.	preposition
n.	.	genitive	*pret.*	.	preterite

pron.	pronoun
q.v.	*quod* or *quæ vide* (which see)
sing.	singular
suff.	suffix
superl.	superlative
Syn.	Synonym
v.	verb
v.i.	verb intransitive
v.t.	verb transitive

A.	Arabic
A.F.	Anglo-French
Amer.	American
Anat.	Anatomy
Arch.	Architecture
Arith.	Arithmetic
A.S.	Anglo-Saxon
Astr.	Astronomy
Astrol.	Astrology
Biol.	Biology
Bot.	Botany
C.	Centigrade
cap.	capital
Celt.	Celtic
ch.	chapter
Chem.	Chemistry
co.	county
corr.	corrupted
D.	Dutch
Dan.	Danish
E.	East; English
E. Ind.	East Indian
esp.	especially
Ethn.	Ethnology
Etym.	Etymology
F.	French
Fahr.	Fahrenheit
fr.	from
ft.	feet
G.	Greek
Gael.	Gaelic
Geol.	Geology
Geom.	Geometry
Ger.	German
Gram.	Grammar
H.	Hebrew
Her.	Heraldry
Hind.	Hindustani
Hung.	Hungarian
Icel.	Icelandic
Imit.	Imitative
Ind.	Indian
Ir.	Irish
It.	Italian
L.	Latin
l.	line
m.	miles
Math.	Mathematics
M.D.	Middle Dutch
M.E.	Middle English
Med.	Medicine
Mex.	Mexican
M. H. Ger.	Middle High Ger
mt.	mountain
Mus.	Music
Myth.	Mythology
N.	North
Nat. Hist.	Natural History
Naut.	Nautical affairs
O.F.	Old French
O. H. Ger.	Old High Germar
O. L. Ger.	Old Low German
Onomat.	Onomatopœic
p.	population
Per.	Persian
perh.	perhaps
pert.	pertaining
Peruv.	Peruvian
Pg.	Portuguese
Phil.	Philology
prov.	provincial
Psych.	Psychology.
riv.	river
rt.	root
R.	Roman; River
R.C.	Roman Catholic
Rhet.	Rhetoric
Russ.	Russian
Scand.	Scandinavian
Scot.	Scotland; Scottis
Sculp.	Sculpture
Singh.	Singhalese
Skr.	Sanskrit
S. Afr. D.	South African Du
Sp.	Spanish
sq.	square
Surg.	Surgery
Syr.	Syriac
Teut.	Teutonic
tn.	town
Turk.	Turkish
U.S.	United States
W.	Welsh; West
Zool.	Zoology

THE BRITISH DICTIONARY

VOLUME I

A, a, the first letter of the alphabet
1 the Aryan languages.

A (ā, ą) *a.* the indefinite article,
gnifying *one*, placed before nouns
ngular; also in some idiom. constrs.,
g., a few men. It is a contraction of
n (A.S. *ān*, one) which remains before
owels and often before unaccented
yllables beginning with *h* aspirate, *u*,
nd *eu* sounded as *yu*.

A1 denotes a ship of the first class;
ence, first-rate, excellent.

AA (ä′-a) *n.* clinker lava.

AABEC (ä′-beĸ) *n.* an Australian
ark used as a sweat-producing medi-
ine.

AAL (ål) *n.* an East Indian shrub
f the madder family, or the red dye
btained from its root; a tree of the
erebinth family, in the Molluca Is-
ands, with an aromatic bark, used in
easoning food.

AARON (ā′-ron) the first high-
riest of Israel.—**Aaronic, Aaronical**
ā-ron′-ik) *a.* pertaining to Aaron or to
is priestly office.—**Aaron's-beard** *n.*
he name of several plants; large-
lowered St. John's wort, etc.

ABACA (ab′-ą-ka) *n.* Manila hemp
Malay].

ABACK (ą-bak′) *adv.* on the back;
y surprise; against the masts—said
f sails pressed by wind [A.S. *on bæc*].

ABACTINAL (ab-ak′-ti-nal, -ak-tī′-
al) *a.* pertaining to that part of a
adiate opposite to the mouth; abo-
al; without rays [L. *ab* and G. *aktis*,
ktinos, ray].

ABACTION (ab-ak′-shun) *n.* the
tealing of a number of cattle at one
ime.—**abactor** (ab-ak′-tur) *n.* one that
teals a number of cattle at one time
L. *ab* and *agere*, pp. *actus*, drive].

ABACUS (ab′-ą-kus) *n.* an instru-
nent for making arithmetical calcula-
ions, with sliding balls or counters.
—**abacist** (ab′-ą-sist) *n.* one that uses
n abacus in calculating; a calculator
L. *abacus*, fr. G. *abax*, reckoning
oard].

ABADDON (a-bad′-on) *n.* the de-
troyer or angel of the bottomless pit;
ell [H.].

ABAFT (ą-baft′) *adv.* and *prep.*
Naut. at or towards the stern [E. *on*
by aft].

ABALIENATE (ab-āl′-yen-āt) *v.t.*
Law, to transfer the title of property
from one to another.—**abalienation**
(ab-āl-yen-ā′-shun) *n.* the act of abali-
enating [L. *ab* and *alienus*, foreign].

ABALONE (ab-ą-lōn′-ē) *n.* a sea
mollusc, used as food in the East, with
a shell that takes a high polish and is
used to make buttons, etc. [Sp.].

ABANDON (ą-ban′-don) *v.t.* to give
up wholly and finally.—**abandoned** *a.*
given up entirely, as to a vice.—
abandonment *n.* act of abandoning, or
state of being abandoned [F. *aban-*
donner, to give up, fr. L. *ad*, and Low
L. *bandum*, proclamation].

Syn. to yield, surrender, cede, re-
linquish, renounce. *Ant.* to keep,
retain, adhere to, cherish.

ABASE (ą-bās′) *v.t.* to bring low;
to cast down.—**abasement** *n.* the act
of abasing, or bringing very low [L.
ad and Low L. *bassāre*, lower].

Syn. to degrade, humble, debase.
Ant. to exalt, honour, raise.

ABASH (ą-bash′) *v.t.* to strike with
sudden shame or fear; to make
ashamed.—**abashment** *n.* confusion
from shame, fear, or the like [O.F. *es*
=L. *ex* and (part.) *baïssant*, fr. *baïr*,
express astonishment, fr. *bah!*].

Syn. to confuse with shame or
guilt, to confound, disconcert, shame.
Ant. to encourage, confirm.

ABATE (ą-bāt′) *v.t.* to beat down;
to lessen;—*v.i.* to decrease; to be-
come less.—**abatement** *n.* decrease;
reduction; the amount by which a
thing is made less [L. *ad* and *batere*,
for *batuere*, strike].

Syn. to lessen, decline, subside.
Ant. increase, continue.

ABATIS, abattis (ab′-ą-tis, a-ba-tē′)
n. Fort. a row of sharpened branches
of trees turned outward for defence
[F.].

ABATTOIR (a-bat-wär′) *n.* a
public slaughter-house [F.].

ABATURE (ab′-ą-tur) *n.* the trail
of a beast of chase [F.].

ABB (ab) *n.* among weavers, yarn for the warp.—**abb-wool** *n.* wool for the *abb* [A.S. *āb* for *āweb*, wool, fr. *ā* and *wefan*, weave].

ABBA (ab'-ą) *n.* a Syriac word meaning father.

ABBOT (ab'-ot) *n.* the head of an abbey.—**abbacy** (ab'-ą-si) *n.* the office of an abbot.—**abbé** (ab'-ā) *n.* a cleric in minor orders.—**abbess** (ab'-es) *n.* a lady who is head of a nunnery.—**abbey** (ab'-i) *n.* a residence of monks or nuns; the cure of an abbot or abbess.—**abbot of misrule, abbot of unreason,** the leader in the popular Christmas revels before the Reformation.—**a mitred abbot** uses the head-dress and discharges certain functions of a bishop.—**secular abbot,** a person, not a monk, who draws part of the revenues of an abbey [L. (acc.) *abbātem*, abbot, fr. Syr. *abba*].

ABBREVIATE (ą-brē'-vi-āt) *v.t.* to bring within less space; to make brief; shorten.—**abbreviation** (ą-brē-vi-ā'-shun) *n.* act of abbreviating; a shortened form.—**abbreviator** *n.* one that abbreviates or abridges [L. *ad* and *brevis*, short. Doublet of ABRIDGE].

Syn. to abridge, curtail, contract. *Ant.* lengthen, extend, prolong, amplify.

ABC *n.* the first three letters of the alphabet; a name for the alphabet; a primer; an elementary book.

ABDICATE (ab'-di-kāt) *v.t.* formally to give up power or office.—**abdication** (ab-di-kā'-shun) *n.* abandonment of a public office, a right, or a trust [L. *ab* and *dicāre*, proclaim].

Syn. to abandon, renounce, resign, vacate. *Ant.* keep, retain, usurp.

ABDITORY (ab'-di-tur-i) *n.* a hidden repository [L. *abdere*, put away].

ABDOMEN (ab-dō'-men, ab'-dō-men) *n.* the lower part of the belly.—**abdominal** (ab-dom'-i-nąl) *a.* pert. to the abdomen [L.].

ABDUCE (ab-dūs') *v.t. Anat.* to draw to a different part.—**abducent** (ab-dū'-sent) *a.* drawing away [L. *ab* and *ducere*, lead].

ABDUCT (ab-dukt') *v.t.* to take away by stealth or by unlawful force.—**abduction** *n.* the act of carrying away, especially of carrying away a person, by fraud, stealth, or force.—**abductor** *n.* a person who takes away secretly or by force [L. *abdūcere*, lead away].

ABEAM (ą-bēm') *adv. Naut.* at right angles with the ship's keel [A.S. *on*, *a*, and *bēam*].

ABED (ą-bed') *adv.* in bed; on bed; to bed [E. *on bed*].

ABELE, abeltree (ą-bēl', ā'-bel-trē) *n.* the white poplar [L. *albus*, white].

ABELMOSK (ā'-bel-mosk) *n.* t musk mallow, or Syrian mallow [A

ABERDEVINE (ą-ber'-de-vīn) the siskin, a bird of the finch fam [Etym. unknown].

ABERRATION (ab-e-rā'-shun) act of wandering from a norm course; *Astr.* a small appare change of position in a heavenly bod due to the motion of the earth; mental weakness or moral lapse.- **aberrant** (ab-er'-ąnt) *a.* wanderin straying from the right course [(acc.) *aberrātiōnem*, fr. *ab* and *errā* to wander].

Syn. deviation, derangement, d mentia. *Ant.* conformity, regularit continuity, sanity.

ABET (ą-bet') *v.t.* to encourage countenance, esp. in a criminal act.- **abetment** *n.* the act of abetting; th which serves to abet.—**abettor, abe ter** *n.* one that incites, abets, or e courages [O.F. *abeter*, to incite, Icel. *beita*, to bait].

ABEYANCE (ą-bā'-ąns) *n.* a sta of suspension or temporary extinctio [F., fr. *à* and *bayer*, fr. L. *ad* a *badāre*, gape].

ABHOR (ab-hor') *v.t.* to regard wi horror or dread; to hate extremely.- **abhorrence** *n.* detestation; gre hatred. — **abhorrent** *a.* detestin contrary; repugnant [L., fr. *ab* a *horrēre*, bristle, shiver].

Syn. to abominate, detest, loath hate. *Ant.* admire, like extremel love, cling to.

ABIB (ā'-bib) *n.* the first month the Jewish year. Later, Nisan (fallir in Mar.-Apr.) [H.].

ABIDE (ą-bīd') *v.i.* to continue in place; to continue firm or stable;- *v.t.* to wait for; to endure.—**abidi** *a.* lasting.—**abidingly** *adv.* [A.S. *āb dan*].

ABIES (ab'-i-ēz) *n. Bot.* a genus coniferous trees, containing the fir larches, spruces, and cedars [L.].

ABIGAIL (ab'-i-gāl) *n.* a waitin maid; a lady's-maid. [See 1 Sar xxv. 23, 24.]

ABIOGENESIS (ab-i-ō-jen'-e-sis) *Biol.* spontaneous generation [G. *bios*, life, and *genesis*, generation].

ABJECT (ab'-jekt) *a.* sunk to low condition; low in estimatior mean and worthless.—**abjectness** (ab jekt-nes) *n.* state of being abject abasement; servility [L. (part.) *a jectus*, thrown away, fr. *abjicere*].

ABJUDICATE (ab-jōō'-di-kāt) *v.* to pronounce illegal, to declare wron —**abjudication** (ab-jōō-di-kā'-shun) the act of abjudicating [L. *ab* a *judicāre*, judge].

ABJUNCTIVE (ab-jungk'-tiv) isolated; exceptional [L. *ab* and *ju gere*, join].

ABJURE (ab-jo͝or′) *v.t.* to renounce nder oath, or with great solemnity. —**abjuration** (ab-jo͝o-rā′-shun) *n.* act f renouncing under oath or solemnly. —**to abjure the realm,** to take an ath to leave the country [L. *ab* nd *jurāre*, swear].

Syn. to renounce, repudiate. *Ant.* dhere to, retain.

ABLACTATION (ab-lak-tā′-shun) ı. a weaning of a child from the breast; *Hort.* a method of grafting by approach or inarching [L. *ab* and *ac, lactis*, milk].

ABLATION (ab-lā′-shun) *n.* a bearing or carrying away. *Geol.* the wasting of a glacier [L.].

ABLATIVE (ab′-lą-tiv) *n.* the case n Latin substantives, which expressed *direction from*, etc. [L. *ablātivus*; fr. *ab*, from, and *lātus* (part.), taken].

ABLAUT (ab′-lout) *n.* a vowel change within a word, indicating a modification of use or meaning, as in *sink, sank, sunk* [Ger.].

ABLAZE (ą-blāz′) *adv.* or *a.* on fire; blazing [E.].

ABLE (ā′-bl) *a.* having ability; possessing power for the accomplishment of some object—**ability** (a-bil′-i-ti) *n.* quality, state, or condition of being able; power to act.—**abilities,** mental endowments. — **able-bodied,** having a sound, strong body; skilled. —**able-seaman,** one classed A.B., able-bodied.—**ably** *adv.* [O.F. *habile* (a-bēl′), able, clever; fr. L. *habilis*, active; L. *habēre*].

Syn. capable, fit, qualified, capacious. *Ant.* incapable, unskilled, inefficient.

ABLEGATE (ab′-le-gāt) *n.* a kind of papal envoy [L. *ab* and *legere*, send away].

ABLEN, ABLET (ab′-len, -let) *n.* the bleak, a small fresh-water fish [L. *albus*, white].

ABLEPSY (ą-blep′-si) *n.* want of sight; blindness [G. *ablepsia*, blindness].

ABLOCATE (ab′-lō-kāt) *v.t.* to let out; lease.—**ablocation** (ab-lō-kā′-shun) *n.* a letting out for hire; lease (L. *ab* and *locāre*, let out].

ABLUENT (ab′-lo͞o-ent) *a.* cleansing. —*n.* something that purifies the blood; a detergent [L. *abluens, abluentum*, fr. *abluo*, wash away].

ABLUTION (ab-lo͞o′-shun) *n.* the act of cleansing or washing.—**ablutionary** *a.* pert. to cleansing [L., fr. (part.) *ablūtus*, washed away; L. *ab* and *luere*].

ABLUVION (ab-lo͞o′-vi-un) *n.* that which is washed off [L. *abluere*, wash off].

ABNEGATE (ab′-ne-gāt) *v.t.* to deny; to surrender.—**abnegation** (ab-ne-gā′-shun) *n.* the act of denying; renunciation [L. (part.) *ab-negātus*, denied].

ABNORMAL (ab-nor′-mąl) *a.* contrary to rule, law, or system.—**abnormity** *n.* state or quality of being abnormal or irregular [L. *ab*, and NORMAL].

Syn. aberrant, erratic, eccentric, exceptional. *Ant.* normal, familiar, ordinary.

ABOARD (ą-bōrd′) *adv.* and *prep.* on board; in a vessel. — **to lay aboard,** to run alongside of, as an enemy's ship, for the purpose of fighting [E.].

ABODE (ą-bōd′) *n.* place of residence [E., fr. ABIDE].

ABOLISH (ą-bol′-ish) *v.t.* to do away with; to put an end to.—**abolishment** *n.*—**abolition** (ab-ō-lish′-un) *n.* act of abolishing.—**abolitionist** *n.* one that favours the abolition of something, esp. the abolition of slavery [F. (part.) *abolissant*, abolishing, fr. L. *abolēre*, destroy, abolish].

Syn. to abrogate, repeal, cancel, annul. *Ant.* maintain, retain, continue.

ABOMINATE (ą-bom′-i-nāt) *v.t.* to hate extremely; to detest.—**abominable** *a.* loathsome; hateful; odious. —**abominably** *adv.*—**abomination** (ą-bom-i-nā′-shun) *n.* act of abominating; strong loathing; an object of hatred and disgust [L., fr. *ab* and *ōmen*, omen].

ABORAL (ab-ō′-ral) *a.* pertaining to the part most remote from the mouth [L. *ab* and *os, oris*, mouth].

ABORIGINES (ab-ō-rij′-i-nēz) *n.pl.* the first or original inhabitants of a country.—**aboriginal** *a.* primitive;—*n.* a first inhabitant [L.].

ABORTION (ą-bor′-shun) *n.* act of miscarrying; anything that fails to come to maturity.—**abortive** *a.* failing in its effect.—**abortively** *adv.* [L.].

ABOUND (ą-bound′) *v.i.* to be in great plenty; to possess in abundance [O.F. *abonder*, to overflow, fr. L. *ab* and *unda*, wave].

ABOUT (ą-bout′) *adv.* and *prep.* on every side of; all over or around; near.—**put about,** annoyed.—**to be about,** to be astir. — **to bring about,** to effect.—**to come about,** to happen. —**to go or set about,** to prepare to do [A.S. *ābūtan*].

ABOVE (ą-buv′) *adv.* and *prep.* higher in place than; on the up side; more in number, quantity, or degree than.—**above all,** before all else.—**above board,** open or openly [A.S. *ābufan*].

ABRADE (ab-rād′) *v.t.* to rub or wear off; to scrape away.—**abrasion** *n.* a rubbing or scraping off; an abraded spot or place.—**abrasive** (ab-rā′-siv) *a.* tending to abrade;—*n.* something

that abrades [L. *ab* and *rādere*, scrape].

ABRAHAM (ā'-brą-ham) *n.* the father of the Hebrew people.—**Abraham-men** (ā'-brą-ham-men) *n.pl.* lunatics formerly allowed on certain days to go begging; impostors that pretended to be such lunatics.

ABREACTION (ab-rē-ak'-shun) *n.* in psycho-analysis, elimination of a morbid complex by expression through conscious association with the original cause [L. *ab*, away off, and *reaction*].

ABREAST (ą-brest') *adv.* side by side; on a line with [E.]

ABREPTION (ab-rep'-shun) *n.* carrying off; the state of being carried off; separation [L. *ab* and *rapere*, pp. *raptus*, seize].

ABRIDGE (ą-brij') *v.t.* to shorten; to cut off.—**abridgment** *n.* a cutting off, or shortening; a summary [O.F. *abregier* (ą-brēzh-yā'), fr. L. *abbreviāre*, abbreviate].

ABROACH (ą-brōch') *adv.* or *a.* broached; letting out liquor, or in a condition to do so;—*v.t.* to broach [*a*, on, and F. *broche*, spit].

ABROAD (ą-brawd') *adv.* or *a.* at large; over a wide space; beyond or out of a house, camp, or other enclosure; in foreign countries [E.].

ABROGATE (ab'-rō-gāt) *v.t.* to annul; to repeal; to do away with.—**abrogation** (ab-rō-gā'-shun) *n.* act of setting aside [L. (part.) *ab-rogātus*, repealed, fr. *abrogāre*].

Syn. to abolish, set aside, cancel, recall. *Ant.* maintain, continue, enforce.

ABRUPT (ą-brupt') *a.* broken off; steep; craggy; sudden.—**abruptly** *adv.* brokenly; suddenly.—**abruptness** *n.* [L. (part.) *ab-ruptus*, broken off, fr. *ab-rumpere*].

ABSCESS (ab'-ses) *n.* a collection of diseased matter in the body [L. *abscessus* (going away), an abscess].

ABSCIND (ab-sind') *v.t.* to cut off; to separate.—**absoission** (ab-sizh'-un) *n.* act or process of cutting off; state of being cut off; a figure of speech where a speaker stops abruptly, as supposing the matter sufficiently understood [L. *ab* and *scindere*, cut].

ABSCISSA (ab-sis'-ą) *n. Math.* one of the elements of reference by which a point, as of a curve, is referred to a system of fixed rectilineal co-ordinate axes [L. *abscissus*, cut off].

ABSCOND (ab-skond') *v.i.* to take one's-self off—used esp. of persons that withdraw to avoid the penalties of the law [L. *ab*, *abs*, and *condere*, hide].

ABSENT (ab'-sent) *a.* not present in a place; inattentive to what is passing.—**absent** (ab-sent') *v.t.* to withdraw (one's-self).—**absence** (ab'-sens) *n.* state of being absent; inattention to things present.—**absentee** (ab sen-tē') *n.* one that is absent.—**absenteeism** *n.* the habit of an absentee —**absent-minded** *a.* inattentive to one' surroundings [L. (acc. part.) *absentem* being away, fr. *ab-esse*].

Syn. of "absent-minded," abstracted, absorbed, engrossed. *Ant.* alert attentive.

ABSINTHE (ab'sinth) *n.* a liqueu made from wormwood [F., from L *absinthium*, wormwood].

ABSOLUTE (ab'-sō-lūt) *a.* un controlled; unconditional; certain —**absolutely** *adv.*—**absoluteness** *n.*—**absolution** (ab-sō-lū'-shun) *n.* a remission of sin, pronounced by the R.C church in favour of one that make due confession.—**absolutism** (ab'-sō lū-tizm) *n.* absolute government o its principles.—**absolutist** (ab'-sō-lū tist) *n.* an advocate of despotism o of absolute government.—God i called **The Absolute,** the Self-existent —**the absolute case,** the case of noun and an adjunct, whose con struction is independent of th syntax of the sentence [L. (part *absolūtus*, freed].

Syn. complete, perfect, despotic, au thoritative, tyrannical. *Ant.* limited imperfect, qualified, relative.

ABSOLVE (ab-solv') *v.t.* to set fre from, as from some obligation, deb or responsibility.—**absolvitor** *n. Law* a decree of absolution [L. *ab* an *solvere*, loose].

ABSONANT (ab'-sō-nant) *a.* di cordant, inharmonious [L. *ab* an *sonus*, sound].

ABSORB (ab-sorb') *v.t.* to drink in to suck up; to engage wholly one attention.—**absorbable** *a.*—**absorbability** (ąb-sor-ba-bil'-i-ti) *a.* state quality of being absorbable.—**absorbent** *a.* absorbing;—*n.* anything th absorbs.—**absorption** (absorp'shun) act of absorbing; *Wireless*, loss energy in electric waves throu induction of currents in objects met passage through the ether [L. (par *absorptus*, fr. *ab* and *sorbēre*, suck in]

Syn. to engross, swallow u imbibe, engulf. *Ant.* reject, thr away, bore.

ABSTAIN (ab-stān') *v.i.* to forbe or refrain; to keep one's-self from **abstainer** *n.* one that abstains, e from intoxicating liquors.—**abstenti** (ab-sten'-shun) *n.* a holding off refraining. — **abstinence** (ab'-sti-ne *n.* voluntary forbearance from using doing something.—**abstinent** (ab'-nent) *a.* temperate;—*n.* one t abstains [L. *abs* and *tenēre*, to hold

ABSTEMIOUS (ab-stē'-mi-us) sparing in the use of food and dri —**abstemiously** *adv.*—**abstemiousn** *n.* [L.].

Syn. sober, temperate, moderate. *Ant.* intemperate, gluttonous, greedy.

ABSTERGENT (ab-ster'-jent) *a.* serving to cleanse;—*n.* that which cleanses.—**abstersion** (ab-ster'-shun) *n.* act of wiping clean; *Med.* a cleansing by lotions or similar applications.—**abstersive** (ab-ster'-siv) *a.* cleansing;—*n.* that which cleanses [L. *ab* and *tergere*, pp. *tersus*, wipe].

ABSTRACT (ab-strakt) *v.t.* to separate from; to draw off; to take secretly for one's own use from the property of another.—**abstract** *a.* (ab'-strakt) distinct from something else;—*n.* that which comprises in itself the essential qualities of a larger thing, or of several things.—**abstracted** (ab-strak'-ted) *a.* absent-minded; absorbed.—**abstractedly** *adv.*—**abstractedness** *n.*—**abstraction** *n.* act of abstracting or separating; an idea or notion of a theoretical nature; the taking for one's own use part of the property of another.—**abstract idea,** the thought of some quality apart from any body possessing that quality.—**in the abstract,** without reference to particular case [L. (part.) *abs-tractus*, withdrawn, fr. *abs* and *trahere*].

ABSTRUSE (ab-strôôs') *a.* hidden; difficult or hard to be understood.—**abstrusely** *adv.*—**abstruseness** *n.* [L. (part.) *abs-trūsus*, concealed, fr. *abs-trūdere*].

Syn. obscure, recondite, curious. *Ant.* clear, distinct, simple, plain.

ABSURD (ąb-surd') *a.* opposed to manifest truth; inconsistent with reason or common sense.—**absurdity** *n.* quality of being absurd; that which is absurd.—**absurdly** *adv.*—**absurdness** *n.* [L. *absurdus*, inharmonious, fr. *ab* and *surdus*, deaf].

Syn. foolish, irrational, incongruous, nonsensical, ridiculous. *Ant.* appropriate, suitable, practicable, feasible.

ABULIA, aboulia (a-bōō'-li-a) *n.* loss or lack of will [G. *a.* and *boulē*, will].

ABUNDANCE (ą-bun'-dąns) *n.* ample sufficiency, great plenty.—**abundant** *a.* fully sufficient, being in great quantity.—**abundantly** *adv.* [L. *abundantia*, great plenty].

Syn. of "abundant," copious, teeming, ample, plentiful. *Ant.* scarce, rare, meagre, insufficient.

ABUSE (ą-būz') *v.t.* to make an ill or improper use of; to impose on.—**abuse** (ą-būs') *n.* ill usage; improper treatment or employment; a corrupt practice; rude language.—**abusive** (a-bū'-siv) *a.* practising abuse; offering harsh words or ill treatment.—**abusiveness** *n.* [F. *abuser*, misuse, fr. L. (part.) *ab-ūsus*, misusing, fr. *ab* and *ūti*].

Syn. to revile, misuse, vilify, injure, reproach, insult. *Ant.* use, praise, speak well of, treat well.

ABUT (ą-but') *v.i.* to terminate or border; to end.—**abutment** *n.* that on which a thing abuts, or that which meets or abuts on anything.—**abuttal** (ą-but'-ąl) *n.* that part of a piece of land which adjoins another [O.F. *abouter*, thrust towards].

ABUZZ (ą-buz') *adv.* or *a.* buzzing; filled with buzzing sounds.

ABYSS, abysm (a-bis' a-bism') *n.* a bottomless depth; any deep space.—**abysmal** (ą-biz'-mąl) *a.* pert. to an abyss; bottomless.—**abyssal** (ą-bis'-al) *a.* abysmal; inhabiting or characteristic of the depths of the ocean [L. *abyssus*, bottomless, fr. G.].

ABYSSINIAN (ąb-i-sin'-i-an) *a.* of or pert. to Abyssinia.—**abyssinian gold,** an alloy of copper and zinc, thinly plated with gold.

ACACIA (ą-kā'-shi-a) *n.* a genus of trees and shrubs. Various species yield gum Arabic, gum Senegal, etc. [G. fr. *akis*, thorn].

ACADEMY (ą-kad'-e-mi) *n.* a garden or grove near Athens, belonging originally to a reputed hero named Akademus, where Plato and his followers held their conferences; a school, or seminary, holding a rank between a university or college, and a primary school; a society of men united for the promotion of arts and sciences.—**academic** (ak-ą-dem'-ik) *a.* belonging to an academy or other institution of learning.—**academicals** *n. pl.* robes worn by members of the universities.—**academician** (ą-kad-e-mish'-an) *n.* a member of an academy or society for promoting arts and sciences.—The main object of the **French Academy** is to regulate the French language.—**an academic debate, question,** etc., is one that is conventional and unpractical [G. *akadēmeia*, L. *acādēmia*—hence, F. *académie*].

ACADIAN (ą-kā'-di-ąn) *a.* pert. to Nova Scotia [F. *Acadie*, Nova Scotia].

ACALEPHÆ (ak-ą-lē'-fē) *n. pl.* a name given to the jelly-fishes, sea-nettles, etc., from their power of stinging.—**acalephoid** (ak-ą-lē'-foid) *a.* like an acaleph.—**acalephous** (ak-ą-lē'-fus) *a.* belonging to the Acalephæ [G. *akalēphē*, nettle].

ACAMPSIA (ą-kamp'-si-a) *n.* inflexibility of a joint [G. *a* and *kamptein*, bend].

ACANACEOUS (ak-a-nā'-shus) *a.* armed with prickles [G. *akanos*, prickly shrubs].

ACANTHA (ą-kan'-tha) *n.*; *pl.* **acanthæ** (ą-kan'-the) *Bot.* a prickle; *Zool.* a spine, or prickly fin; *Anat.*

one of the spinous processes of the vertebræ [G. *akantha*, prickle].

ACANTHUS (ą-kan'-thus) *n. Bot.* a genus of herbaceous prickly plants. *Arch.* an ornament resembling the foliage or leaves of the acanthus, used in the capitals of the Corinthian and Composite orders [G.].

Acanthus Leaf

ACAPSULAR (ą-kap'-su-lar) *a.* without a capsule [G. *a* and E. CAPSULE].

ACARDIAC (ą-kär'-di-ak) *n. Biol.* without a heart [G. *a* and *kardia*, heart].

ACARIDA (ą-kar'-i-dą) *n. pl. Zool.* an order of the class Arachnida, including the mites, ticks, itch-insects, etc.—**acarus** (ak'-ą-rus) *n.*; *pl.* **acari** (ak'-a-ri); *Zool.* a tick or mite [G. *a* and *keirein*, cut].

ACARPOUS (ą-kär'-pus) *a. Bot.* not producing fruit [G. *a* and *karpos*, fruit.]

ACATALEPSY (ą-kat'-ą-lep-si) *n.* incomprehensibleness; *Med.* uncertainty in the diagnosis or prognosis of diseases.—**acataleptic** (ą-kat'-ą-lep-tik) *a.* not capable of being certainly comprehended or discovered [G. *akatalēptos*].

ACCEDE (ak-sēd) *v.i.* to agree or assent [L. *ad* and *cēdere*, cede].

ACCELERATE (ak-sel'-e-rāt) *v.t.* to cause to move faster.—**acceleration** (ak-sel-e-rā'-shun) *n.* increase of motion or action.—**accelerative** (ak-sel'-e-rā-tiv) *a.* quickening.—**accelerator** (ak-sel'-e-rā-tur) *n.* one that, or that which accelerates; mechanism to increase speed, *esp.* in a motor car [L. (part.) *accelerātus*, quickened fr. *ad* and *celer*].

Syn. to speed, hasten, quicken expedite, despatch. *Ant.* retard check, linger.

ACCENDIBLE (ak-sen'-di-bl) *a* capable of being inflamed.—**accendibility** (ak-sen-di-bil'-i-ti) *n.* accendible quality; inflammability.—**accension** (ak-sen'-shun) *n.* act of kindling; state of being kindled [L. *accendere*, burn].

ACCENT (ak'-sent) *n.* a stress upon some particular syllable of a word; a mark used in writing to regulate the pronunciation; expression in general;—(ak-sent') *v.t.* to pronounce, utter, or mark with accent.—**accentual** *a.* relating to accent; rhythmical.—**accentuate** *v.t.* to mark or pronounce with an accent or accents; to emphasize.—**accentuation** *n.* act of placing accents, in writing or in speaking [L. (acc. *accentum*, a tone, fr. *ad* and *cantus*].

ACCEPT (ak-sept') *v.t.* to take or receive with a consenting mind; to receive and agree to.—**acceptable** *a.*—**acceptably** *adv.*—**acceptableness** *n.*—**acceptability** *n.*—**acceptance** *n.* the act of accepting; in law, an engagement by the person on whom a bill of exchange is drawn, to pay it when due; the bill itself when accepted.—**acceptation** (ak-sep-tā'-shun) *n.* kind reception; the meaning of a word or statement.—**accepter, acceptor** *n.* in law, a person that accepts; one that binds himself to pay the sum stated in a bill.—**to accept a bill of exchange,** *Law*, to subscribe it in due form and thus to promise to pay it [F., fr. L. *acceptāre*, fr. (part.) *ac-ceptus*, received].

Syn. to receive, take, admit. *Ant.* refuse, repudiate, reject.

ACCESS (ak'-ses) *n.* a coming to; the means or way by which a thing may be approached.—**accessary, etc.** *See* ACCESSORY, etc.—**accessible** (ak-ses'-i-bl) *a.* easy of access or approach.—**accessibly** *adv.*—**accessibility** *n.*—**accession** *n.* increase by something added; act of arriving at a throne, an office, or dignity.—**accessory** (ak-ses'-o-ri, ak'-se-so-ri) *a.* aiding in producing some effect;—*n.* one implicated in a crime, either *before the fact* or *after the fact*.—**accessorily** *adv.* [L. *accessus*, a coming unto, fr. *ad* and *cēdere*, come].

ACCIDENT (ak'-si-dent) *n.* an unexpected event; mishap.—**accidental** (ak-si-den'-tal) *a.* happening unexpectedly; not necessarily belonging to;—*n.* a sharp, flat, or natural, occurring, not at the commencement of a piece of music as

ıe signature, but before a particular ɔte. — **accidentally** *adv.* — **accidence** k'-si-dens) *n.* that part of grammar hich deals with inflection; a small ɔok containing the rudiments of ammar [L. (acc. part.) *accidentem*, appening, fr. *ad* and *cadere*, fall].

Syn. chance, casualty, contingency, cident. *Ant.* design, plan, certainty.

ACCIPITER (ak-sip'-i-tẽr) *n.* a apacious bird, as an eagle, hawk, c.; a bandage applied to the nose o-called as resembling a hawk's aw).—**accipitrine** (ak-sip'-i-trin) *a.* awk-like; rapacious [L.].

ACCLAIM (ą-klām') *v.t.* and *i.* honour or meet with applause; -*n.* acclamation.—**acclamation** (ak--ma'-shun) *n.* a shout or some other pression of applause.—**acclamatory** -klam'-ą-tor-i) *a.* expressing apause by acclamation [L. *ad* and *ımāre*, cry aloud].

ACCLIMATE, acclimatise (ą-klī'-āt, ą-klī'-mą-tīz) *v.t.* to habituate or custom to a climate not native.—**climation** (ak-li-mā-shun). — **acclitatisation** (ą-klī-mą-ti-zā'-shun) *n.*— **climature** (ą-klī'-mą-tūr) *n.* act of climating, or state of being acclima-i [L. *ad* and CLIMATE].

ACCLIVITY (ą-kliv'-i-ti) *n.* an up-rd slope. — **acclivous** (ak-lī'-vus) *a.* ing with a slope, as a hill; sloping wards [L. (acc.) *acclīvitātem*, fr. and *clīvus*, a slope].

ACCOLADE (ak-ō-lād) *n.* a cere-ny used in conferring knighthood, isisting now of a blow given on the ulder with the flat of a sword [It. L. *ad* and *collum*, neck].

ACCOMMODATE (ą-kom'-ō-dāt) to render fit or suitable; to adapt; reconcile. — **accommodating** *a.* rding accommodation; obliging. **.ccommodation** (ą-kom-ō-dā'-shun) ıct of fitting; whatever supplies a ıt or affords ease or convenience; oan of money. — **accommodation** , *Law*, a note or bill drawn and epted to raise money on, not given ayment of a debt.—**accommodative** :om'-ō-dā-tiv) *a.* supplying accomıdation; disposed to accommodate; ptive. — **accommodation ladder,** *it.* one fixed outside a ship at a gway [L. (part.) *accommodātus*, d, fr. *ad* and *commodus*].

CCOMPANY (ą-kum'-pą-ni) *v.t.* o with or attend as a companion associate; *Mus.* to play the mpaniment. — **accompaniment** *n.* which accompanies; *Mus.* the umental part or parts accomying a vocal or instrumental part. **ccompanist** *n.* one that plays an mpaniment [F. *accompagner*, (akpan-yā); fr. L. *ad* and COMPANY].

ACCOMPLICE (ą-kom'-plis) *n.* a partner; an associate in crime; a partaker in guilt.—**accomplicity** (ą-kom-plis'-i-ti) *n.* state of being an accomplice; criminal assistance [L. *ad* and (acc.) *complicem*, interwoven, fr. *complex*; *cum* and *plicāre*].

Syn. accessory, associate, confederate, abettor, coadjutor. *Ant.* adversary, opponent.

ACCOMPLISH (ą-kom'-plish) *v.t.* to finish; to complete; to perform. —**accomplished** *a.* completed; having accomplishments.—**accomplishable,** *a.* —**accomplishment** *n.* act of accomplishing; that which makes for excellence of mind, or elegance of manners, acquired by education [O.F. (part.) *accomplisant*, completing; fr. L. *ad* and *complēre*, fill].

Syn. to achieve, effect, execute, fulfil, realise, perfect. *Ant.* fail in, leave unfinished or incomplete, spoil.

ACCOMPT, etc. *See* **account, etc.**, with which **accompt, etc.,** agree in pronunciation.

ACCORD (ą-kord') *n.* agreement; harmony of sounds;—*v.t.* and *i.* to make to agree; to be in agreement; to agree in pitch and tone.—**accordance** *n.* agreement; harmony.—**accordant** *a.* corresponding.—**according** (ą-kor'-ding) *a.* in accordance with; agreeable; suitable.—**accordingly** *adv.* in agreement with; consequently.—**own accord,** one's own or free will.—**according to Cocker** (an arithmetician), neatly and correctly and according to rule [F. *accorder*; fr. L. *ad* and *cor, cordis*, heart].

Syn. concord, consent, chord: of *v.*, to adjust, concede. *Ant.* discord, disagreement: of *v.*, refuse, deny.

ACCORDION *n.* a small, keyed, wind instrument, whose tones are produced by the play of wind upon metallic reeds.—**accordion-pleated** *a.* having narrow folds, like those of an accordion [fr. It.].

ACCOST (ą-kost') *v.t.* to address; to speak first to.—**accostable** *a.* easy of access; affable [O.F. *acoster*, fr. L. *ad* and *costa*, rib, side].

Syn. to salute, greet, hail, welcome. *Ant.* ignore, disregard.

ACCOUCHEMENT (ą-kóósh-mang') *n.* delivery in childbed [F. *accoucher*, to bring to bed. *See* COUCH].

ACCOUNT (ą-kount') *n.* a reckoning, or record of some reckoning; a statement of facts; a relation, narrative, or description;—*v.t.* to reckon or compute;—*v.i.* to render an account of particulars.—**accountable** *a.* liable to be called to account.—**accountably** *adv.*—**accountableness** *n.* —**accountability** *n.* — **accountant** *n.* one that keeps, or is skilled in, accounts.—**accountantship** *n.* office

or work of an accountant.—**account book**, a book used for keeping accounts.—**in account with**, having business dealings with.—**to account for**, to give an account or explanation of.—**to make account of**, to value.—**to take into account**, to consider [O.F. *a* and *compter*, count. *See* COUNT].

ACCOUTRE (ą-kóó′-tęr) *v.t.* to furnish with dress, or equipments, esp. those of a soldier.—**accoutrements** *n.pl.* dress; military dress and arms [F. *accoutrer*, to dress, array].

ACCREDIT (ą-kred′-it) *v.t.* to give trust or confidence to; to send with credentials, as an envoy.—**accredited** *a.* trusted with credentials; recognised [F. *accréditer*. *See* CREDIT].

ACCRETION (ą-krē′-shun) *n.* an increase in growth, esp. by an addition of parts externally.—*Surg.* the conjunction of parts naturally separate.—*Law*, the growth of property by external additions.—**accretive** (ą-krē′-tiv) *a.* of, or pertaining to accretion; growing [L. (acc.) *accretionem*, increase; fr. *ad* and *crescere*, to grow].

ACCRUE (ą-króó′) *v.i.* to increase; be added, as increase, profit, or damage.—**accruement** (ą-króó′-ment) *n.* addition; increase; augmentation [O.F. (part.) *accreu*, grown, fr. L. *ad* and *crescere*].

ACCUBATION (ąk-ū-bā′-shun) *n.* a lying or reclining on a couch, as practised by the ancients at their meals; *Med.* confinement, accouchement [L. *ad* and *cubāre*, lie down].

ACCUMBENT (ą-kum′-bent) *a.* leaning or reclining, as the ancients did at their meals; lying against [L. (acc. part.) *accumbentem*, lying near, fr. *ad* and *cumbere*, to lie].

ACCUMULATE (ą-kū′-mūl-āt) *v.t.* to heap up in a mass; to collect;—*v.i.* to increase by successive additions.—**accumulation** (ą-kū-mū-lā′-shun) *n.* act of heaping up; heap, mass, or pile.—**accumulative** (ą-kū′-mū-lā-tiv) *a.* causing accumulation.—**accumulatively** (ą-kū′-mū-lā-tiv-li) *adv.*—**accumulator** *n.* an apparatus for the storage of electric energy [L. (part.) *accumulātus*, heaped up; fr. *ad* and *cumulus*, heap].

Syn. to amass, aggregate, collect, gather. *Ant.* disperse, dissipate, scatter, waste.

ACCURATE (ak′-ū-rāt) *a.* in careful conformity to truth, or to a standard; free from error or defect.—**accurately** *adv.*—**accuracy** *n.* exactness; correctness; freedom from error [L. *ad* and (part.) *cūrātus*, cared for, fr. *cūra*, care].

Syn. correct, exact, precise, nice, just, particular. *Ant.* inaccurate, loose, wrong.

ACCURSE (a-kurs′) *v.t.* to to destruction; to curse.—**a** *a.* doomed to destruction or r wicked [A.S. *ā-* and *cursian*, **ACCUSE** (ą-kūz) *v.t.* to char a crime, offence, or fault.—*n.*—**accusable** *a.* chargeable, able.—**accusation** (ak-ū-zā′-shu charge.—**accusative** (ą-kū′-zą producing or containing accus of, or belonging to, the ob case;—*n.* the accusative cas **cusatorial** (ą-kū-zą-tō′-ri-ąl) *a.* pertaining to, an accuser or cutor.—**accusatory** *a.* contain accusation [L. fr. *ad* and *caus* suĭs; (part.) *accusātus*, charge

Syn. to charge, blame, a impeach, censure, indict. *A* quit, discharge, forgive.

ACCUSTOM (ą-kus′-tom) make familiar by use.—**accu** *a.* often practised; usual [(*custumer*. *See* CUSTOM].

ACE (ās) *n.* a single poin card or die, or the card or marked; a particle; distin airman, originally applied o in France.—**ace-high** *a.* excelle good [L. *as*, unity, pound].

ACELDAMA (ą-scl′-dą-mą) field purchased with the bribe Judas took for betraying his and therefore called the *field* [G. fr. Aramaic].

ACENTRIC (ą-sen′-trik) *a.* n tral; away from the centre [G *kentron*, centre].

ACEPHALA (ą-sef′-a-lą) *n* a class of molluscs that have tinct head.—**acephalan** (ą-sef *n.* any mollusc of the acep **acephalous** (ą-sef′-ą-lus) *a.* a head, applied specifically acephala [G. *a* and *kephalē*, h

ACER (ā′-ser) *n.* *Bot.* the name of the maples.—**aceric** ik) *a.* pertaining to, or obtaine the maple [L. *acer*, maple-tree

ACERA (as′-e-rą) *n.* *Zool.* of apterous insects without an a group of gasteropodous m without tentacles.—**aceran** (as *n.* one of the acera [G. *a* and horn].

ACERBATE (ą-ser′-bāt, as′- *v.t.* to make bitter; to exas —*a.* embittered; severe; e ated.—**acerbitude** (ą-sėr′-bi-ti sourness; bitterness; acerbity. **bity** (ą-ser′-bi-ti) *n.* sourness o with bitterness and astring hence bitterness, or severity—; to persons or things [F. fr. bus, sour.]

ACEROSE, acerous (as′-e-rō *a.* chaffy [L. *acus*, *aceris*, chaff needle-shaped [L. *acus*, needle

ACETIC (ą-sēt′-ik, ą-sē′-t

ɔlating to acetic acid; sour. — **ɔetate** (as'-e-tāt) *n.* a salt formed by ɔetic acid united to a base.—**acetify** (ą-set'-i-fī) *v.t.* or *i.* to turn into inegar.—**acetopathy** (as-e-top'-ą-thi) . the acetic acid cure.—**acetous** (ą-ē'-tus) *a.* having a sour taste; causɨg acetification.—**acetic acid,** the ɔid of vinegar [L. *acētum,* vinegar; . *pathos,* feeling].

ACETONE (as'-e-tōn) *n.* a highly iflammable gas obtained from acetates.

ACETYLENE (ą-set'-i-len; as'-e-len) *n.* a colourless gas, C_2H_2 [*See* CETIC].

ACHATES (ą-kā'-tēz) the friend nd faithful companion of Æneas in irgil's *Æneid*; a "faithful friend."

ACHE (āk) *n.* continued pain; a ull, heavy pain;—*v.i.* to be in pain A.S. *acan*].

ACHENE (ą-kēn') *n. Bot.* a small ry carpel, with a single seed, which oes not open when ripe [G. *a* and *aínein,* gape].

ACHERON (ak'-er-on) *n.* a river in ades [G.].

ACHIEVE (ą-chēv') *v.t.* to carry on) a final close; to bring out into perfected state.—**achievable** *a.*—**hievement** *n.* act of performing; a reat or heroic deed.—**achiever** (ą-hē'-ver) *n.* one that achieves or accomlishes [O.F. *achever,* fr. O.F. *a chef,*) a head; L. *ad caput*].

Syn. to accomplish, execute, perɔrm, complete, fulfil, effect. *Ant.* ave unfinished, fail, miss.

ACHILLES'S TENDON (ą-kil'-ēz-es n'-don) *n.* the great tendon of the eel, where alone Achilles was vulnerɔle.

ACHIRITE (ak'-i-rīt) *n.* dioptase, copper ore [*Achir* Mahmed, the iscoverer].

ACHLAMYDEOUS (ak-la-mid'-ē-s) *a. Bot.* having neither calyx or ɔrolla [G. *a* and *chlamus,* mantle].

ACHOR (a'-kur; ak'-or) *n.* a ɪtaneous disease of the head; ead-scald [G. *achōr,* dandruff].

ACHROMATIC (ak-rō-mat'-ik) *a. pl.* free from colour; transmitting ght without decomposing it.—**achroatism** (ą-krō'-mą-tizm) *n.* state or uality of being achromatic.—**achroatise** (ą-krō'-mą-tiz) *v.t.* to make hromatic; to deprive of colour [G. *a* un- and CHROMATIC].

ACICULA (ą-sik'-ū-lą) *n. pl.* **acilæ** (ą-sik'-ū-lē) *Bot.* and *Zool.* a ender spine or bristle.—**acicular** -sik'-ū-lar) *a.*—**aciculate, aciculated** -sik'-ū-lāt, -lā-ted) *a.* needle-shaped . *acicula,* a small needle].

ACID (as'-id) *a.* sour; sharp to the ste; having the taste of vinegar; *n.* a sour substance; a salt of hydrogen.—**acidify** (ą-sid'-i-fī) *v.t.* to make acid; to convert into an acid. —**acidifiable** *a.*—**acidification** (ą-sid-i-fi-kā'-shun) *n.* the act or process of acidifying. — **acidimeter** (as-i-dim'-e-ter) *n.* an instrument for ascertaining the strength of acids.—**acidity** *n.* quality of being acid or sour; sharpness. —**acidness** *n.*—**acidosis** (as-i-dō'-sis) *n.* fatty-acid poisoning in the blood. —**acidulate** (ą-sid'-ū-lāt) *v.t.* to make slightly acid; to embitter.—**aciduous** *a.* slightly sour; sourish; severe. —**acid test,** final, conclusive test of value [L. *acidus,* sour; *facere,* make; G. *metron,* measure; L. *acidulus,* dim. of *acidus*].

ACIERATE (ā'-sē-er-āt) *v.t.* to change into, to render like, steel [Fr. *acier,* steel].

ACKEMMA (ak-em'-ą) *n.* army signallers' name for A.M. of time, popularised during the Great War.

ACKNOWLEDGE (ak-nol'-ej) *v.t.* to give a receipt for; to own, or confess a knowledge of; to recognise as a truth or as genuine.—**acknowledgment** *n.* act of acknowledging; something given or done in return for a favour; a declaration of one's own act [E.].

Syn. to own, confess, admit, concede, avow, recognise. *Ant.* deny, refuse, reject.

ACLIDE (ak'-līd) *n.* a spiked club provided with a thong [L. *aclis,* a small javelin].

ACLINIC (ą-klin'-ik) *a.* without inclination—said of the magnetic equator, on which the magnetic needle has no dip [G. *a* and *klinein,* incline].

ACME (ak'-mē) *n. Med.* the height, top, or highest point of a thing; *Med.* crisis [G. *akmē,* top].

ACNE (ak'-nē) *n.* a small, hard, red, inflamed pimple [G. for *akmē*].

ACNESTIS (ak-nes'-tis) *n.* that part of the spine, extending from between the shoulder-blades to the loins, which an animal cannot scratch [G. *a* and *knaein,* scratch].

ACOLYTE (ā'k'-ō-līt) *n.* a companion; an associate; one whose duty is to light the candles, and to attend on the officiating priest [F. fr. G. *akolouthos,* a follower].

ACONITE (ak'-ō-nīt) *n.* wolf's-bane or monk's-hood.—**aconitic** (ak-ō-nit'-ik) *a.* pertaining to aconite.—**aconitin, aconitine** (ą-kon'-i-tin) *n.* a poisonous substance obtained from aconite [G. *akoniton*].

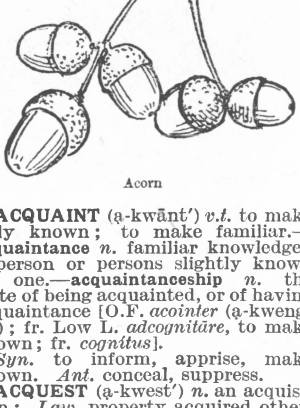
ACORN (ā'-korn) *n.* the seed or fruit of the oak.—**acorn-cup,** the hardened covering of the base of an acorn [A.S. *æcern,* fruit, fr. *æcer,* field]. See illus. p. 20.

ACOTYLEDON (ą-kot-i-lē'-don) *n.* a plant in which the seed-lobes, or

cotyledons, are not present.—**acotyledonous** *a.* without seed-lobes [G. *a* = un- and COTYLEDON].

ACOUMETER (ą-kou'-me-tęr) *n.* an instrument for measuring the power of hearing [G. *akouein*, hear, and *metron*, measure].

ACOUSTIC (ą-kôôs'-tik) *a.* pert. to the ears, to the sense of hearing, or to the science of sounds.—**acousticon** (ą-kous'-ti-kon) *n.* an appliance to aid hearing.—**acoustic nerve,** the nerve of hearing.—**acoustics** *n.* the science of the nature and phenomena of sound [G. *akoustikos*, relating to sound, fr. *akouein*, to hear].



Acorn

ACQUAINT (ą-kwānt') *v.t.* to make fully known; to make familiar.—**acquaintance** *n.* familiar knowledge; a person or persons slightly known to one.—**acquaintanceship** *n.* the state of being acquainted, or of having acquaintance [O.F. *acointer* (ą-kwengtā'); fr. Low L. *adcognitāre*, to make known; fr. *cognitus*].

Syn. to inform, apprise, make known. *Ant.* conceal, suppress.

ACQUEST (ą-kwest') *n.* an acquisition; *Law*, property acquired otherwise than by inheritance [*See* ACQUIRE].

ACQUIESCE (ak-wi-es') *v.i.* to rest satisfied, or apparently satisfied; to assent.—**acquiescence** *n.* a silent assent; apparent compliance.—**acquiescent** *a.* submitting; disposed to submit.—**acquiescently** *adv.* [L. fr. *ad* and *quiescere*, to rest].

ACQUIRE (ą-kwir') *v.t.* to gain, usually by one's own labour or exertion; to take on.—**acquirable** *a.*—**acquirement** *n.* the act of acquiring, or that which is acquired; attainment.—**acquisition** (ak-wi-zish'-un) *n.* act of acquiring; the thing acquired or gained.—**acquisitive** (ą-kwiz'-i-tiv) *a.* capable of making, disposed to make, acquisitions.—**acquisitiveness** *n.*—**acquired character,** such a characteristic as is innate, inherent, n inherited [L. *acquirere*, to get, fr. and *quaerere*, seek; (part.) *acquīsītu* got].

Syn. to gain, get, win, obtai attain, secure, earn. *Ant.* lose, fail

ACQUIT (ą-kwit') *v.t.* to set free to release, esp. from an accusation suspicion; to conduct one's self; clear one's self.—**acquitment** *n.* act acquitting; state of being acquitted acquittal.—**acquittal** *n.* a judicial di charge; performance of a duty.—**acquittance** *n.* the act of discharg from a debt, or other obligation; writing in evidence of a discharge [O.F *acquiter*, settle a claim; fr. Late L *acquiētāre*, set at rest].

ACRASY (ak'-rą-si) *n.* want of con trol [G. *akrasia*, excess].

ACRE (ā'-kęr) *n.* a measure of lan containing 4840 square yards.—**acre age** *n.* extent of a piece of lan measured in acres.—**acred** *a.* possess ing acres; having landed property.—**God's acre,** the churchyard [A.S. *æce* a field].

ACRID (ak'-rid) *a.* of a bitin taste; sharp; pungent; harsh.—**acridity** (a-krid'-i-ti) *n.* the quality being acrid.—**acridness** *n.* [L. *ace* stem, *acri-*, sharp].

ACRIDIAN (ą-krid'-i-ąn) *n.* one the locust family [G. *akris*, locust].

ACRIMONY (ak'-ri-mon-i) *n.* sharp ness or severity, as of language temper.—**acrimonious** (ak-ri-mō'-nus) *a.* sharp; bitter; sarcastic.—**acrimoniously** *adv.* [L. *ācrimōnia*, f *acri-*, sharp].

Syn. harshness, bitterness, anim osity, asperity. *Ant.* love, concor sympathy, benevolence.

ACRISIA (ą-kris'-i-ą) *n. Me* doubtful state of a disease.—**acritic** (ą-krit'-i-kąl) *a. Med.* without, or no indicating a crisis [G. *a* and *krinein* judge].

ACRITA (ak'-ri-tą) *n.pl.* anima without a distinct nervous syste (G. *a* and *krinō*, distinguish].

ACRITOCHROMACY (ak-ri-tō-krō mą-si) *n.* colour-blindness [G. *krinein*, judge, and *chrōma*, colour].

ACROBAT (ak'-rō-bat) *n.* one tha practises high vaulting, tumbling, an other gymnastic feats. — **acrobati** (ak-rō-bat'-ik) *a.* belonging to a acrobat [G. *akrobatos*, tiptoeing; f *akron*, a point, *bainein*, walk].

ACROCEPHALIC (ak-rō-se-fal'-ik *a. Ethn.* having a pyramidal sku [G. *akros*, at the top, and *kephalē* head].

ACROGEN (ak'-rō-jen) *n. Bot.* plant of the highest tribe of Crypto grams, including the ferns, etc.—**acrogenous** (ą-kroj'-e-nus) *a.* in creasing in growth at the summ

os, extreme, and root *gen*,].

)GRAPHY (ą-krog'-rą-fi) *n.* a for producing designs in relief al or stone [G. *akros*, at the d *graphein*, write].

)NYCHAL (ą-kron'-i-kąl) *a.* king place at night [G. *akros*, , and *nux*, *nuktos*, night].

)POLIS (ą-krop'-ō-lis) *n.* a esp. the citadel of Athens [G. s, on high, and *polis*, city].

)SS (ą-kros') *adv.* and *prep.* le to side, or transversely [E.].

)STIC (ą-kros'-tik) *n.* a com- t, in verse, in which the first of the lines, read collectively, name or sentence;—*a.* relating ontaining an acrostic.—**acros-** *adv.* [G. *akros*, extreme, and a verse].

(akt) *v.t.* to perform, esp. upon ge; to assume the office or er of;—*v.i.* to exert energy or to perform, as an actor; to ;—*n.* that which is done; a decree, edict, law, judgment; he principal divisions of a play. g *a.* performing duty; doing ary duty; performing drama- —**action** *n.* exertion of power e; a thing done; a deed; a ocess; an engagement in war; in subject of a work of fiction. **nable** *a.* affording ground for on at law.—**actionably** *adv.*— *t.* having the power or quality ing; constantly in action; energetic, busy; *Gram.* ex- g the transition or passing of on from an agent to an object. **ely** *adv.*—**activeness** *n.*—**acti-** k-tiv'-i-ti) *n.* the quality of ctive; nimbleness; agility.— ak'-tor) *n.* one that acts; one epresents characters on the **-actress** *n.* a female actor or layer. — **to act on**, to act ng to.—**to act up to**, to equal on [L. (part.) *actus*, done, fr.

to do, perform, make, work, . *Ant.* refrain, desist, cease, undo.

INISM (ak'-ti-nizm) *n.* the ra- of light or heat; that power sun's rays by which chemical s are produced, as in photo- .—**actinic** (ak-tin'-ik) *a.* pert. nism; pert. to the chemical the sun [G. *aktis*, stem *aktin-*,

INIUM (ak-tin'-i-um) *n.* a ctive substance found in pitch-

INOGRAPH (ak-tin'-ō-graf) *n.* trument for measuring and ing the variations in the chemi- cal influence of the sun's rays [G. *aktis*, *aktinos*, ray, and *graphein*, write].

ACTINOTHERAPY (ak'-tin-ō-ther'-ą-pi) *n.* the treatment of disease by light, esp. sunshine [G. *aktis*, *aktinos*, ray, and *therapeuein*, to heal].

ACTUAL (ak'-tū-ąl) *a.* existing in act; existing at the present time.—**actually** *adv.* in act or fact; really; truly.—**actuality** (ak-tu-al'-i-ti) *n.* the state of being actual; existence.—**actualise** *v.t.* to make actual; to describe in a vivid manner [L. *actuālis*].

ACTUARY (ak'-tū-ą-ri) *n.* a registrar or clerk; a person skilled in calculations, esp. such as deal with the expectancy of life [L. *actuārius*, one who writes deeds, a clerk—fr. (part.) *actus*].

ACTUATE (ak'-tū-āt) *v.t.* to put into action; to move or incite to action.

ACUITION (ak-ū-ish'-un) *n.* the act of sharpening [L. *acuere*, sharpen].

ACUMEN (ą-kū'-men) *n.* quickness of perception or discernment; sharpness; penetration [L. fr. *acu-ere*, to sharpen].

ACUMINATE, acuminated (ą-kū'-mi-nāt, -nā-ted) *a.* tapering to a point; *Bot.* pointed; acute [L. *acuminatus*, sharpened].

ACUPRESSURE (ak-ū-presh'-ur) *n. Surg.* a method of stopping bleeding from arteries by means of needles or wires [L. *acus*, needle, and PRESSURE].

ACUPUNCTURE (ak-ū-pungk'-tūr) *n. Surg.* the introduction of needles into the living tissues for healing purposes [L. *acus* and PUNCTURE].

ACUTE (ą-kūt') *a.* sharp at the end; pointed; of nice discernment; shrill; *Med.* attended with symptoms of some degree of severity, and coming speedily to a crisis; *Math.* less than a right angle.—**acutely** *adv.*—**acuteness** *n.*—**acute-angled** *a.* having sharp or acute angles [L. *acūtus*, sharp, fr. *acu-ere*, to sharpen].

Syn. sharp, shrewd, sagacious, keen, subtle, penetrating. *Ant.* obtuse, dull, stupid.

ACUTIFOLIATE (ą-kū-ti-fō'-li-āt) *a. Bot.* having sharp-pointed leaves [L. *acutus*, sharp, and *foliatus*, leaved].

ACUTILOBATE (ą-kū-ti-lō'-bāt) *a. Bot.* having acute lobes—said of leaves [L. *acutus*, sharp, and N.L. *lobatus*, lobed].

ACYCLIC (ą-sik'-lik, ą-sī'-klik) *a. Bot.* not arranged in whorls [G. *a* and *kuklikos*, circular].

ADACTYL, adactyle, adactylus (ą-dak'-til, -ti-lus) *a. Zool.* without fingers or toes [G. *a* and *daktulos*, digit].

ADAGE (ad'-āj) *n.* a saying that has obtained credit by long use.—

adagial (ą-dā′-ji-al) *a.* pertaining to, or containing an adage; proverbial [L. *adāgium*, conn. with *aio*, say].

ADAGIO (ą-dà′-jō) *adv.* slowly;—*a.* slow;—*n.* a slow measure [It.].

ADAMANT (ad′-ą-mant) *n.* a stone of impenetrable hardness; the diamond;—*a.* very hard; unfeeling.—**adamantine** (ad-ą-man′-tin) *a.* made of, or hard as, adamant [G. (gen.) *adamant-os*, fr. *a*, un-, and *damao*, conquer. Doublet of DIAMOND].

ADAMIC (ą-dam′-ik) *a.* pertaining to Adam, the first man.—**Adam's apple**, the projection formed by the cartilage in the throat.—**Adam's wine, Adam's ale**, water.

ADAPT (ą-dapt′) *v.t.* to make fit or suitable; to make to correspond.—**adaptable** *a.*—**adaptability** *n.* suitableness.—**adaptation** (ad-ap-tā′-shun) *n.* the act of adapting or fitting.—**adapter** (ą-dap′-tęr) *n.* one that adapts; *Chem.* a vessel with two necks placed between a retort and a receiver [L. *ad* and *aptāre*, fit, fr. *aptus*].

Syn. to adjust. *Ant.* misfit, misapply.

ADAR (ā′-dàr) *n.* the sixth month of the Jewish civil and the twelfth of the ecclesiastical year [H.].

ADAYS (ą-dāz′) *adv.* on, or in the day or time, as in the phrase *nowadays* [E.].

ADD (ad) *v.t.* to join or unite so as to form one sum or whole.—**adder** (ad′-er) *n.* machine which adds numbers, or lists of figures.—**addition** (a-dish′un) *n.* the act of adding; anything added; the branch of arithmetic that treats of adding numbers.—**additional** *a.* added; supplementary.—**additional benefits**, certain benefits under National Health Insurance available to an approved society able to afford them.—**additionally** *adv.*—**additive** (ad′-i-tiv) *a.* to be added; of the nature of an addition; helping to increase [L. *addere*].

Syn. to join, append, annex, unite. *Ant.* separate, remove, reduce, detach.

ADDENDUM (ą-den′-dum) *n.*; *pl.* **addenda** (ą-den′-dą) a thing to be added; an appendix to a work [L.].

ADDER (ad′-ęr) *n.* a venomous serpent; a viper.—**adder's-stone**, a rounded, perforated stone, supposed to cure adder bites.—**adder's-tongue**, fern.—**adder's-wort**, snakeweed [M.E. *an addere* for *a naddere*, fr. A.S. *nædre*, snake].

ADDICT (ą-dikt′) *v.t.* to apply habitually; to habituate;—(ad′-ikt) *n.* one who is addicted to some habit, *e.g.*, drug-taking.—**addicted** *a.* devoted; wholly given over to.—**addictedness** (ą-dik′-ted-nes) *n.* the quality or state of being addicted [L. (part.) *addictus*, assigned, fr. *ad-dicere*].

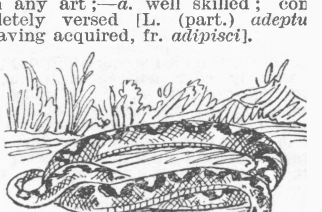
ADDLE (ad′-l) *a.* having lost t power of development by becomi diseased; unfruitful or barren;— to corrupt; to confuse.—**add brained, -headed, -pated,** stupi muddled.—**addled Parliament,** Jam I.'s second Parliament, 1614, whi was dissolved without having pass any Acts [M.E. *adel-ey*, a filth-egg, A.S. *adela*, mud].

ADDRESS (ą-dres′) *v.t.* to dire discourse to; to direct in writing, a letter; to apply (one's self);—*n.* formal speech; manner of speaki to another; direction of a letter; *pl.* attentions in courtship.—**addre see** (ą-dres′-ē) *n.* person to who communication is sent.—**address graph** (ą-dres′-o-graf) *n. com.* m chine for addressing envelopes, ci culars, etc. [F. *adresser*; G. *graphei* write].

ADDUCE (ą-dūs′) *v.t.* to bring fo ward by way of proof; to quote.—**adducible** *a.*—**adduction** (ą-duk′-shu *n.* the act of drawing together bringing forward.—**adductor** (ą-duk tor) *n.* a muscle that draws one pa of the body towards another [L. and *dūcere*, lead].

ADENOID, adenoidal (ad′-e-noi ad-e-noi′-dal) *a.* glandular.—**adenoid** *n.pl.* a swelling of tissue in the passa leading from the nose to the throa often causing difficulty in breathir [G. *adēn*, gland, and *eidos*, form].

ADEPT (ą-dept′) *n.* one well skille in any art;—*a.* well skilled; con pletely versed [L. (part.) *adeptu* having acquired, fr. *adipisci*].



Adder

ADEQUATE (ad′-e-kwāt) *a.* equ to; sufficient.—**adequacy** *n.* the sta or quality of being adequate.—**ad quately** *adv.* [L. *ad* and (part.) *aequ tus*, made equal, fr. *aequus*, equal].

Syn. enough, equal to, comme surate. *Ant.* insufficient, unsuitabl disproportionate.

ADHERE (ad-hēr′) *v.i.* to stick fas to be attached or devoted.—**adhe ence** *n.* state of adhering; stead attachment.—**adherent** *a.* united wi or to;—*n.* one that cleaves to,

upports, some other person or a ause.—**adhesion** (ad-hē'-zhun) *n.* the ct of adhering; the force by which odies adhere when their surfaces are rought into contact.—**adhesive** *a.* ticky; tenacious.—**adhesively** *adv.*—**dhesiveness** *n.* [L. *ad* and *haerēre*, tick; (part.) *haesum*, stuck].

Syn. to cleave to, cling to. *Ant.* eparate, part from, leave.

ADHIBIT (ad-hib'-it) *v.t.* to use or pply; to attach [L. (part.) *adhibitus*, dded to, fr. *habēre*].

ADIABATIC (ad-i-ą-bat'-ik) *a. Therm.* without gain or loss of heat; aid of bodies changing volume. [G. *diabatos*, not to be passed through].

ADIACTINIC (ad-i-ak-tin'-ik) *a. Opt.* impervious to the chemical rays f light [G. *a, dia*, and *aktis, aktinos*, ay].

ADIATHERMIC (ą-dī-ą-ther'-mik) *a. Therm.* impervious to radiant eat [G. *a, dia*, and *therma*, heat].

ADIEU (ą-dū') *int.* good-bye; farewell;—*n.* a farewell; a leave-taking F. meaning, "to God").

ADIPOSE (ad'-i-pōs) *a.* fatty;—*n.* he fat on the kidneys.—**adipic** (ą-dip'-k) *a.* of, or belonging to, fat; fatty.—**dipous** (ad'-i-pus) *a.* fat, of the nature f fat.—**adipose tissue**, tissue containg fat cells [Late L. *adipōsus*, fr. tem, *adip-*, of *adeps*, fat].

ADIT (ad'-it) *n.* a horizontal or inlined entrance into a mine; a drift; assage [L. *aditus*, entrance, fr. *ad* nd stem, *it-*, of *ire*, go].

ADJACENT (ą-jā'-sent) *a.* lying ear.—**adjacently** *adv.* [L. *ad* and part.) *jacentem*, lying, fr. *jacēre*].

Syn. near to, close, contiguous, adoining. *Ant.* far, distant, remote.

ADJECTIVE (ad'-jek-tiv) *n.* a word sed with a noun to limit its applicaion;—*a.* pert. to an adjective.—**adectively** *adv.*—**adjectival** (ad-jek'tī'-al) of the nature of an adjective [L. *djectīvus*, fr. (part.) *adjectus*, put ear, fr. *ad-jicere*, throw towards].

ADJOIN (ą-join') *v.t.* to join or nite to;—*v.i.* to be next to; to be ery near.—**adjoining** *a.* near; next o [F. *adjoindre*, fr. L. *adjungere*, join o].

ADJOURN (ą-jurn') *v.t.* to put off to nother day; indefinitely suspend a eeting.—**adjournment** *n.* the act of ostponing; the interval during hich a public body defers business O.F. *ajorner*, Late L. *adjurnāre*, to ame a day. *See* JOURNAL, DIURNAL].

Syn. to prorogue, postpone, delay, efer, put off. *Ant.* continue, mainain, pursue.

ADJUDGE (ą-juj') *v.t.* to award or ecree by authority; to sentence.—**djudgment** *n.* the act of judging; the udgment given.—**adjudicate** (ą-jōō'-di-kāt) *v.t.* to try and determine, as a court; *v.i.* to give judgment.—**adjudication** (a-jōō-di-kā'-shun) *n.* act of giving judgment; a judicial decision.—**adjudicator** (a-jōō'-di-kā-tor) *n.* [O. F. *ajuger*, L. *ad* and *jūdicāre*, judge].

ADJUNCT (ad'-jungkt) *n.* something joined to another thing, but not an essential part of it; *Gram.* a word or phrase added to modify the meaning;—*a.* added to; united with.—**adjunctive** (ąd-jungk'-tiv) *a.* joining.—**adjunctively** *adv.*—**adjunctly** *adv.* in connection with [L. (part.) *adjunctus*, united to, fr. *adjungere*. *See* ADJOIN].

ADJURE (ąd-jōōr') *v.t.* to charge, bind, under oath; to entreat.—**adjuration** (ad-jōō-rā'-shun) *n.* act of adjuring; a solemn charging on oath [Late L. *adjūrāre*, to put on oath, fr. *ad* and *jūrāre*, swear].

ADJUST (ą-just') *v.t.* to adapt; to reduce to order.—**adjustable** *a.*—**adjustment** *n.* the act of adjusting; arrangement; settlement [F. *adjuster*, by confusion, fr. O.F. *ajouster*, fr. Low L. *adjuxtāre*, to put side by side; fr. L. *juxta*, near].

Syn. to set right, arrange, settle, rectify, regulate. *Ant.* disarrange, throw out.

ADJUTAGE, ajutage (ad'-jōō-tāj) *n.* a tube inserted into an aperture through which water passes [Fr. *ajouter*, add].

ADJUTANT (ad'-jōō-tant) *n.* an assistant; an officer appointed to assist the commanding officer of a regiment; a very large species of stork, a native of India.—**adjutancy** *n.* the office of an adjutant [L. (acc. part.) *ad-jūtant-em*, assisting, fr. *ad.* and (part.) *jūtus*, of *juvāre*]. See illus. p. 24.

ADJUVANT (ad'-jōō-vant, ad- ōō'-vant) *n.* one who, or that which assists; *Med.* something added to a prescription to aid the effects of the chief ingredient [*L. ad.* and *juvo, jutum*, to help].

ADMEASURE (ad-mezh'-ur) *v.t.* to take the dimensions, size, or capacity of; to measure; *Law.* to apportion.—**admeasurement** (ad-mezh'-ur-ment) *n.* act or process of ascertaining the dimensions of anything [L. *ad* and MEASURE].

ADMENSURATION (ad-men-sū-rā'-shun) *n.* admeasurement [L. *ad* and *mensurare*, measure].

ADMINICLE (ad-min'-i-kl) *n.* an auxiliary.—**adminicular** (ad-mi-nik'-u-lar (*a.* affording help; helpful; corroborative. [*L. adminiculum*, help; support].

ADMINISTER (ąd-min'-is-ter) *v.t.* to manage, as public affairs or a personal estate; to dispense, as justice, to tender, as an oath.—**administerial**

(ad-min-is-tē′-ri-al) *a.* pert. to the executive part of government.—**administration** (ad-min-is-trā′-shun) *n.* the executive part of a government.—**administrative** (ad-min′-is-trā-tiv) *a.* pert. to administration.—**administrator** *n.* one that manages, or dispenses laws and rights;—*fem.* **administratrix** (ad-min-is-trā′-triks) *n.* [L. *ad* and *ministrāre*, fr. *minister*, servant].

Adjutant Stork

ADMIRAL (ad′-mi-ral) *n.* a naval officer of the highest rank (graded as —admiral, vice-admiral, or rear-admiral); the ship of an admiral.—**Admiralty** (ad-mi-ral-ti) *n.* the Lords Commissioners appointed for the management of naval affairs, the building where the lords of the admiralty transact business.—**Admiral of the Fleet**, a title of distinction corresponding to field-marshal in the army. —**The Lord High Admiral** used to have charge of naval affairs.—**Admiralty Court**, the chief court for trying maritime causes [Formerly often **amiral**, F. *amiral*, fr. A. *See* AMEER].

ADMIRE (ad-mīr′) *v.t.* to regard with wonder, mingled with approval, esteem, or affection; to prize highly; —*v.i.* to wonder; to marvel.—**admirer** *n.*—**admiringly** *adv.*—**admirable** (ad mi-ra-bl) *a.* very excellent.—**admirableness** *n.*—**admirably** *adv.*—**admiration** (ad-mi-rā′-shun) *n.* wonder mingled with esteem, love or veneratio [L. *ad* and *mīrāri*, wonder].

ADMISSIBLE (ad-mis′-i-bl) *a.* ca able or worthy of being admitte allowable.—**admissibly** *adv.*—**admissibility** *n.*—**admission** *n.* access; t granting of an argument [L. (part *ad-missus*, let go].

ADMIT (ad-mit′) *v.t.* to grant e trance to; to receive as true.—**admittance** *n.* act of admitting; permissio to enter [L. *ad* and *mittere*, send].

Syn. to grant, permit, allow, suffe tolerate, receive, acknowledge. *An* refuse, reject, persist in, adhere t keep out, exclude.

ADMIX (ad-miks′) *v.t.* to ming with something else; to add to som thing else.—**admixture** *n.* a mixing what is mixed; a foreign element [*ad* and MIX].

ADMONISH (ad-mon′-ish) *v.t.* t reprove gently, or with mildness; t instruct or direct.—**admonisher** *n.*— **admonition** (ad-mō-nish′-un) *n.* gentl or friendly reproof or counsel; advic —**admonitory** (ad-mon′-i-tor-i) *a.* per to or conveying counsel [M.E. *amonest-en*, fr. Late L. *admonestāre*, fr. *ad* and *monēre*, warn].

ADNASCENT (ad-nas′-ent) *a. Bo* growing to, or on, something else [L *ad* and *nascens*, growing].

ADNATE (ad′-nāt) *a. Phys.* an *Bot.* grown together [L. *adnasci*, pp *adnatus*, grow to].

ADNOMINAL (ad-nom′-i-nal) *Gram.* belonging to or qualifying noun; adjectival.—**adnoun** (ad′-noun *n. Gram.* an adjunct to a noun; a adjective used as a noun.

ADO (a-dōō′) *n.* bustle, trouble labour; difficulty [North. E. *at* = to and *do*].

ADOLESCENCE (ad-ō-les′-ens) *n* the state of growing; youth; the perio of life between childhood and man hood.—**adolescent** *a.* growing; ad vancing to manhood [L. (acc. part. *adolescent-em*, growing up, fr. *adoles cere*].

ADONIS (a-dō′nis) *n.* a dandy anemone. *Bot* a genus of the Ranun culaceæ; *Entom.* a kind of butterfl —in South Africa, the popular nick name for a baboon [G. *Adōnis*, youth beloved by Venus. The flowe anemone sprang from his blood].

ADOPT (a-dopt′) *v.t.* to receive th child of another, and treat it as one' own; to choose or select.—**adopter** —**adoptable** *a.*—**adoption** *n.* the a of adopting, or the state of bein adopted [L. *ad* and *optāre*, choose].

ADORE (a-dōr′) *v.t.* to worship wit

ıd reverence; to love deeply. ›r *n.* one that worships or s as divine; a lover.—**ador-**—**adorably** *adv.*—**adorableness** **›ration** (ad-ō-rā′-shun) *n.* wor-id to the Divine Being; hom-d to one in high esteem or in ace [L. *ad-orāre*, pray to; fr. ray, fr. *ōs, ōris*, mouth].

to worship, revere, reverence, e. *Ant.* despise, abominate,

RN (ą-dorn′) *v.t.* to render ul; to decorate.—**adornment** ›ment; embellishment [L. *ad ›re*, deck].

to decorate, ornament, beau-›bellish, deck, garnish, honour, . *Ant.* disfigure, mar, spoil.

WN (ą-doun′) *adv.* down; to-he ground;—*prep.* down; all A.S. *of-dūne*, fr. *of* and *dūn*, a

RESSED (ad-prest′) *a. Bot.* › contact without adhering.

ENALIN (ad-rē′-na-lin) *n.* ex-f the adrenal glands, a power-›ringent used in medicine.—**glands,** also known as supra-glands, two ductless glands l close to the kidneys [L. *ad ›es*, kidneys].

IFT (ą-drift′) *adv* or *a.* float-random; at large; at a loss *drift*].

OIT (ą-droit′) *a.* dexterous; —**adroitly** *adv.*—**adroitness** *n.* ty; finesse [F. *à droit*, right-r. Late L. *directum*, justice. ECTED].

clever, expert, ingenious. naladroit, unskilful, inadept,

Y (ą-drī′) *a.* in a dry condition; ; in want of drink.

CITITIOUS (ad-si-tish′-us) *a.* ›ntial; supplemental; added; nal. [L. *adscitus*, assumed.]

CRIPT (ad′-script) *a.* written as distinguished from *sub-* written under; attached to l, as a serf;—*n.* a serf [L. *adscriptus*, written after, fr. *›ere*].

ORB (ąd-sorb′) *v.t.* to condense ld a gas on the surface—said ls.—**adsorbate** (ąd-sor′-bāt) *n.* ›hich is adsorbed.—**adsorbent** ′-bent) *n.* that which adsorbs. **›ption** (ąd-sorp′-shun) *n.* action id in condensing and holding a ›on its surfaces [L. *ad* and drink in].

LARIA (ad-ū-lā′-ri-ą) *n.* a of orthoclase (it includes the one) [*Mt. Adula* in the Gri-ps].

LATION (ad-ū-lā′-shun) *n.* flattery.—**adulatory** (ad′-ū-lā-tor-i) *a.* flattering to excess [L. (acc.) *adulātion-em*, flattery, fr. (part.) *adulātus*, having flattered].

Syn. praise, flattery, compliment. *Ant.* detraction, defamation, disparagement, censure.

ADULLAMITE (ą-dul′-ąm-īt) *n.* one of the dissentient Liberal M.P.s when Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone introduced the 1866 Reform Bill; the dissentients were also known as **The Cave.** The name originated with Mr. Bright [*See* 1 Sam. xxii. 1, 2].

ADULT (ą-dult′) *a.* having arrived at mature years, or to full size and strength;—*n.* a person grown to maturity [L. (part.) *adult-us*, grown up, fr. *adolescere*].

ADULTERATE (ą-dul′-ter-āt) *v.t.* to debase or make impure by mixture of baser materials;—*a.* debased.—**adulteration** (ą-dul-te-rā′-shun) *n.* act of adulterating an adulterated substance [L. (part.) *adulterāt-us*, corrupted, fr. *adulter*, a falsifier of money].

ADULTERY (ą-dul′-ter-i) *n.* a violation of the marriage vows.—**adulterer** *n., fem.* **adulteress.**—**adulterine** *a.* born of adultery; related to adultery; spurious; illegal;—*n. Law*, a child born in adultery.—**adulterous** *a.* pert. to, or guilty of adultery.—**adulterously** *adv.* [L. *adulterium*; *adulter*, an adulterer].

ADUMBRATE (ąd-um′-brāt) *v.t.* to overshadow; to shadow faintly forth; to typify.—**adumbrant** (ąd-um′-brant) *a.* giving a faint shadow; showing a slight resemblance.—**adumbration** (ąd-um-brā′-shun) *n.* a faint resemblance; an imperfect representation [L. (part.) *ad-umbrātus*, shadowed forth, fr. *ad* and *umbra*, shade].

ADUNCAL, aduncous (ąd-ung′-kąl, -kus) *a.* hooked; bent like a hook [L. *ad* and *uncus*, hook].

ADUST (ą-dust) *a.* burnt; scorched; hot and fiery; looking as if burnt or scorched [L. *aturere*, pp. *adustus*, burn].

ADVANCE (ąd-vans′) *v.t.* to bring forward; to raise in rank; to supply beforehand; in motoring, to time spark earlier in engine cycle;—*v.t.* to move or go forward; to improve; to rise in rank, etc.;—*n* act of moving forward; approach; additional price or profit.—**advanced** *a.* in the front rank; before one's age in opinion.—**advancement** *n.* improvement; promotion.—**advance-guard**, a body of troops in front of the main body.—**in advance,** in front; beforehand [F. *avancer*, advance, fr. *avant*, before, fr. L. *ab* and *ante*].

Syn. to proceed, forward, promote, adduce, raise, elevate, enhance. *Ant.*

go back, retire, deteriorate, stagnate, grow worse.

ADVANTAGE (ad-van'-tāj) *n.* any state or means favourable to some desired end; superiority of state, or that which gives it;—*v.t.* to benefit; to promote.—**advantageous** (ad-vantā'-jus) *a.* being of advantage; profitable.—**advantageously** *adv.*—**to advantage,** with effect.—**to have the advantage of,** to be superior.—**to take advantage of,** to cheat [F. *avant* and suf. *-age*].

Syn. benefit, gain, profit, interest. *Ant.* disadvantage, harm, loss.

ADVENT (ad'-vent) *n.* a coming; the coming of Christ; a season including the four Sundays before Christmas.—**adventual** (ad-ven'-tū-al) *a.* pertaining to the season of advent [L. (acc.) *adventum*, a coming near, fr. *ad* and *venīre*].

ADVENTITIOUS (ad-ven-tish'-us) *a.* from without; accidental; out of the proper or usual place.—**adventitiously** *adv.* [L. *see* ADVENT].

Syn. additional, foreign, appearing casually. *Ant.* natural, innate, native, normal, usual.

ADVENTURE (ad-ven'-tūr) *n.* risk; chance; an enterprise of hazard; a bold undertaking;—*v.t.* to risk;—*v.i.* to dare.—**adventurer** *n.* one that relies for success on false pretences; a speculator;—*fem.* **adventuress, adventuresome** *a.* bold; daring; facing risk.—**adventuresomeness** *n.*—**adventurous** *a.* inclined to adventure; perilous; hazardous.—**adventurously** *adv.*—**adventurousness** *n.* [L. (acc. fem. part.) *adventūr-am*, about to happen].

ADVERB (ad'-verb) *n.* a word used to modify the sense of a verb.—**adverbial** (ad-vėr'-bi-al) *a.* relating to, or like, an adverb.—**adverbially** *adv.*—**adverbial phrase,** a group of words equivalent to an adverb [L. *ad* and *verbum*, verb].

ADVERSE (ad'-vėrs) *a.* acting in a contrary direction; opposite in position.—**adversely** *adv.*—**adverseness** *n.*—**adversary** (ad'-vėr-sar-i) *n.* an opponent; an enemy.—**adversative** (ad-vėr'-sa-tiv) *a.* expressing opposition;—*n.* a word or proposition expressing opposition.—**adversity** *n.* adverse circumstances; misfortune; calamity.—**the adversary,** the devil [L. (part.) *adversus*, turned against, fr. *ad-vertere*].

Syn. contrary, opposite, averse, hostile, inimical, unwilling, conflicting. *Ant.* supporting, following, favourable, beneficial.

ADVERT (ad-vėrt') *v.i.* to turn the mind or attention.—**advertence, advertency** *n.* attention; notice; regard.—**advertent** (ad-vėr'-tent) *a.* attentive, heedful.—**advertently** *adv.* [L. *ad* a *vertere*, turn].

Syn. to refer, regard, attend, allu heed. *Ant.* disregard, overlook, sco neglect.

ADVERTISE (ad'-vėr-tīz) *v.t.* or to give notice; to inform; to ma known through the press.—**adverti** (ad-vėr-tī'-zėr) *n.* one that advertise a journal that advertises.—**adverti ment** (ad-vėr'-tiz-ment) *n.* a pub intimation or announcement; pub notice through the press [F. (par *avertissant*, informing, fr. L. *adverte* turn to].

Syn. to announce, publish, p claim, promulgate, apprise. *A* conceal, withdraw, withhold.

ADVISE (ad-vīz') *v.t.* to give adv to; to counsel; to give informati to;—*v.i.* to deliberate.—**advised** acting with deliberation; marked l or following on, deliberation.—a **visedly** (ad-vī'-zed-li) *adv.* purposel with intention.—**advisedness** (ad-v zed-nes) *n.* deliberate considerati —**adviser** *n.*—**advice** (ad-vīs') *n.* opinion recommended or offere counsel; information; *Com.* notification to one person by anoth with regard to business transactio between them.—**advisable** (ad-vī'-z bl) *a.*—**advisabiy** *adv.*—**advisablene** *n.*—**advisability** (ad-vī-za-bil'-i-ti) advisableness; expediency.—**adv ory** (ad-vī'-zor-i) *a.* having power advise; containing advice [M. *avis*, O.F. *avis*, fr. *a vis*, in my viev fr. L. *ad* and (part.) *visus*, seen, *vidēre*].

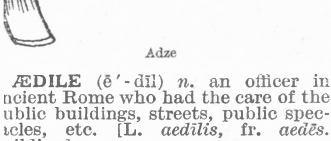
ADVOCATE (ad'-vō-kāt) *n.* o that pleads any cause;—*v.t.* to ple in favour of; to maintain by arg ment.—**advocacy** *n.* a pleading fo judicial pleading.—**Devil's advoca** a person appointed to oppose clair to canonisation.—**Faculty of Adv cates,** in Scotland, a society of t lawyers that plead in the supren courts.—**Judge Advocate,** the pr secuting officer before a court-marti **Lord Advocate,** in Scotland, the chi Crown lawyer [L. *advocātus*, o called upon, fr. *ad* and *vocāre*, to cal

ADVOWSON (ad-vou'-zn) *n.* t right of presenting or nominating a vacant benefice or living in t church.—**advowee** (ad-vou-ē') *n.* o that has the right of presenting to benefice [O.F. *advouson*, ∫patronag Late L. *advocātus*, a patron. S ADVOCATE].

ADYNAMIA, adynamy (a-di-n mi-a, a-din'-a-mi) *n. Med.* weakne due to disease; a deficiency of vit power.—**adynamic** (a-di-nam'-ik) weak; feeble; characterised absence of force [G. *a* and *dunam* power].

ADYTUM (ad′-i-tum) *n.* the most ıcred part of a temple; a shrine *L. a,* not, and *dutos,* to be entered, *. duein*].

ADZ, adze (adz) *n.* a carpenter's ›ol for chipping, formed with a thin rching blade, and its edge at right ngles to the handle [A.S. *adesa*].



Adze

ÆDILE (ē′-dīl) *n.* an officer in ncient Rome who had the care of the ublic buildings, streets, public spec-acles, etc. [L. *aedīlis,* fr. *aedēs.* uilding].

ÆGIS (ē′-jis) *n.* a shield or defen-ve armour; anything that protects; ıe shield of Jupiter [G. *aigis*].

ÆGROTAT (ē-grō′-tat) *n.* a note ertifying a student to be sick [L. e is sick].

ÆNEID (ē′-ne-id) the epic poem by irgil. Æneas is the hero.

ÆOLIAN, Æolic (ē-ō′-li-ạn, ē-ol-) *a.* pert. to Æolia; pert. to Æolus, ıe god of the winds; pert. to, or roduced by, the wind;—*n.* the Eolic dialect, one of the three great ncient Greek dialects.—**Æolian harp,** stringed instrument played by the ind.

ÆOLOTROPY (ē-ō-lot′-rō-pi) *n. 'hysics,* change of physical proper-es due to change of position [G. *iolos,* changeful, and *trepein,* turn].

ÆON (ē′-on) *n.* an infinitely long eriod; a "power of God" sent out ngly: comp. Simon Magus, Acts, iii. 10 [G. *aiōn,* an age].

ÆQUOREAL (ē-kwō′-re-ạl) *a.* per-ining to the sea; marine; oceanic *L. aequor,* calm seas].

AERATE (ā′-e-rāt) *v.t.* to charge ith carbonic acid or other gas; to pply with common air.—**aeration** ā-e-rā′-shun) *n.* the act of exposing › the action of the air.—**aerator** (ā′-rā-tor) *n.* a machine for aerating; a apparatus for making aerated aters.—**aerated bread,** bread made om dough into which carbonic acid as been forced.—**aerated waters,** everages charged with carbonic acid r. G. *aēr,* air].

AERIAL (ā′-ē-ri-ạl) *a.* pert. to the ır; consisting of air.—*n.* and *a.* a ollector or radiator used in wireless elegraphy and telephony.—**aerially** *iv.*—**aerial plants,** those growing in ıe air, independently of the soil.—**erial torpedo,** a powerful bomb dis-charged from air-craft [fr. L. *aërius,* living in air].

AERIE, aery (ā′-ri, ē′-ri) *n.* the nest or the young of a bird of prey [Late L. *ārea,* the nest of a bird of prey].

AERIFEROUS (ā-e-rif′-e-rus) *a.* conveying or containing air [L. *aër,* air, and *ferre,* carry].

AERIFORM (ā′-e-ri-form) *a.* having the form or nature of air; gaseous [L. stem *aëri-* and *forma*].

AERO-BIOSCOPE (ā-e-rō bī′-ō-skōp) *n.* an apparatus for determining the number and forms of micro-organisms in a given volume of air.

AERO-CAMERA, *n.* a camera used in taking photographs of the ground from aircraft.

AERODENSIMETER (ā-e-rō-den-sim′-e-ter) *n.* a pressure gauge for gases.

AERODROME (ā′-ęr-ō-drōm) *n.* an enclosure within which aeroplanes make ascents and descents. [G. *aër,* air, and *dromos,* a course].

AERODYNAMICS (ā-e-rō-dī-nam′-iks) *n.* the science that treats of gases in motion, the reactions between the air and solid bodies moving in it, and movements of bodies under those reactions and the force of gravity [G. *aër,* air, and *dunamis,* power].

AEROFOIL (ā′-e-rō-foil) *n.* aeroplane wing; that part of a main supporting plane on one side of the body [L. *aër* and *folium,* leaf].

AEROGRAM (ār′-ō-gram) *n.* a message sent by wireless telegraphy.

AEROGUN (ār′-ō-gun) *n.* an anti-aircraft gun.

AEROLITE, aerolith (ā′-e-rō-līt, -lith) *n.* a meteorite; a meteoric stone [G. *aër,* air, and *lithos,* stone].

AEROLOGY (ā-e-rol′-ō-ji) *n.* that science which treats of the air and its phenomena.—**aerological** (ā-e-rō-loj′-i-kạl) *a.* pertaining to aerology.—**aerologist** (ā-e-rol′-ō-jist) *n.* one that is versed in aerology [G. *aër,* air, and *logos,* discourse].

AEROMETER (ā-e-rom′-e-tęr) *n.* an instrument for measuring the weight or density of air and other gases.—**aerometry** (ā-e-rom′-e-tri) *n.* the science of measuring the weight or density of air or other gases [G. *metron,* measure].

AERO-MOTOR (ā′-ęr-ō-mō′-tur) *n.* internal-combustion engine for aircraft.

AERONAUT (ā′-e-rō-nawt) *n.* an aerial navigator; a balloonist [G. *aër,* air, and *nautēs,* sailor].

AERONAUTICS (ā-e-rō-naw′-tiks) *n.* the science or art of sailing in the air.—**aeronautic** *a.* pertaining to aeronautics [G. *aër,* air, and *naus, nautikos,* ship].

AEROPHOBIA, aerophoby (ā-e-rō-fō′-bi-a, a′-e-rō-fō-bi) *n.* a dread of air [G. *aēr*, air, and *phobos*, fear].

AEROPHONE (ā′-e-rō-fōn) *n.* an instrument for amplifying sound waves.

AEROPLANE (ā′-er-ō-plān) *n.* a flying-machine heavier than air, and supported by one or more plane surfaces [G. *aēr*, air, and F. *plane*, flat].

AEROSCEPSCY (ā′-e-rō-skep-si) *n.* the susceptibility to atmospheric conditions supposed to be possessed by the antennæ of insects [G. *skepsis*, perception].

AEROSCOPY (ā′-e-ros′-kō-pi) *n.* the observation of the atmosphere [G. *skopein*, observe].

AEROSTAT (ā′-e-rō-stat) *n.* a name given to air balloons [G. *aēr*, air, and *statos*, standing].

AEROSTATICS (ā-e-rō-stat′-iks) *n.* the science that treats of the equilibrium of elastic fluids, or of bodies sustained in them; aeronautics.—**aerostatic, aerostatical** *a.* pert. to the art of aerial navigation [G. *aēr*, air, and *statos*, standing, fr. *histemi*, cause to stand].

AEROSTATION (ā-e-rō-stā′-shun) *n.* aerial navigation; aeronautics.

AEROTHERAPEUTICS (ā-e-rō-ther-ą-pū′-tiks) *n.* treatment of disease by air or sunshine (natural or artificially produced). — **aerotherapeutic, -al** *a.* pert. to treatment of disease by air or sunshine [G. *aēr*, air, and E. THERAPEUTICS].

AEROTROPIC (ā′-e-rō-trop′-ik) *a.* seeking air [G. *aēr*, air, and *tropos*, a turn].

ÆSCULAPIAN (es-ku-lā′-pi-ąn) *a.* of, or belonging to, Æsculapius; medical; —*n.* a medical man [*Aesculapius*, the god of medicine].

ÆSTHESIOMETER (ēs-, or es-the-si-om′-e-tęr) *n.* an instrument for measuring the sensibility of the skin [G. *aisthēsis*, sensation, and *metron*, measure].

ÆSTHETE (ēs-, or es′-thēt) *n.* one devoted to the principles of whatever is beautiful; a lover of the beautiful.—**æsthetic, æsthetical** (ēs-, or es-thet′-ik, -i-kąl) *a.* pert. to the perception of the beautiful.—**æsthetically** *adv.*—**æstheticism** *n.*—**æsthetics** *n.* the science of the beautiful in nature and art [G. *aisthētēs*, one that perceives, fr. *aisthesthai*].

ÆSTHO-PHYSIOLOGY (ēs-, or es-thō-fiz-i-ol′-ō-ji) *n.* the science of the senses and consciousness, as related to nervous action [G. *aisthanomai*, to perceive, and E. PHYSIOLOGY].

ÆSTIVATE (es′-ti-vāt) *v.i.* to pass the summer; *Zool.* to lie torpid in summer.—**æstivation** (es-ti-vā′-shun) *n. Bot.* the arrangement of leaves in a flower bud; *Zool.* the act of re maining torpid during summer [L *aestivātus*, fr. *aestas*, summer].

ÆTHRIOSCOPE (eth′-ri-ō-skōp) *n* an instrument for measuring varie tions in the heat radiated from th sky [G. *aithrios*, bright, and *skopein* behold].

ÆTIOLOGY (ē-ti-ol′-ō-ji) *n.* th doctrine of causation; the science o the causes of disease. — **ætiological** *a* [G. *aitia*, cause, and *logos*, descrip tion].

AFAR (ą-fâr′) *adv.* from a distance far away. [E. *on far*].

AFFABLE (af′-ą-bl) *a.* ready t converse; easy to speak to.—**affabl** *adv.*—**affableness** *n.*—**affability** (af ą-bil′-i-ti) *n.* the quality of bein affable [L. *affābilis*, fr. *ad* and *fari* speak].

Syn. courteous, civil, benign, com plaisant, condescending. *Ant.* surly rude, uncongenial.

AFFAIR (ą-fâr′) *n.* business of an kind; that which is to be done thing; an engagement of troops.— **affair of honour,** a duel [O.F. *afaire* a business, orig. *à faire, i.e.* (some thing) to do, fr. L. *ad* and *facere*, do]

AFFECT (ą-fekt′) *v.t.* to act upon to produce a change in; to put on pretence of.—**affected** *a.* inclined o disposed; not natural.—**affectedl** *adv.*—**affectedness** *n.*—**affecting** *a* having power to excite the feelings pathetic.—**affectingly** *adv.*—**affecta tion** (af-ek-tā′-shun) *n.* a striving after assumption of what is not natural artificial appearance.—**affection** *n* disposition of mind; good-will; tende attachment; disease.—**affectionate** *a* having great love; proceeding fron love.—**affectionately** *a.*—**affection ateness** *n.*—**affectioned** *a.* inclined disposed.—**affective** (ą-fek′-tiv) *a.* af fecting or exciting emotion; pertain ing to the affections.—**affectively** *adv* [L. *affectāre*, to apply one's-self to, fr *ad* and *facere*, do].

AFFEER (ą-fêr′) *v.t. Law*, to settl a fine; to confirm [L. *ad* and *forum* market].

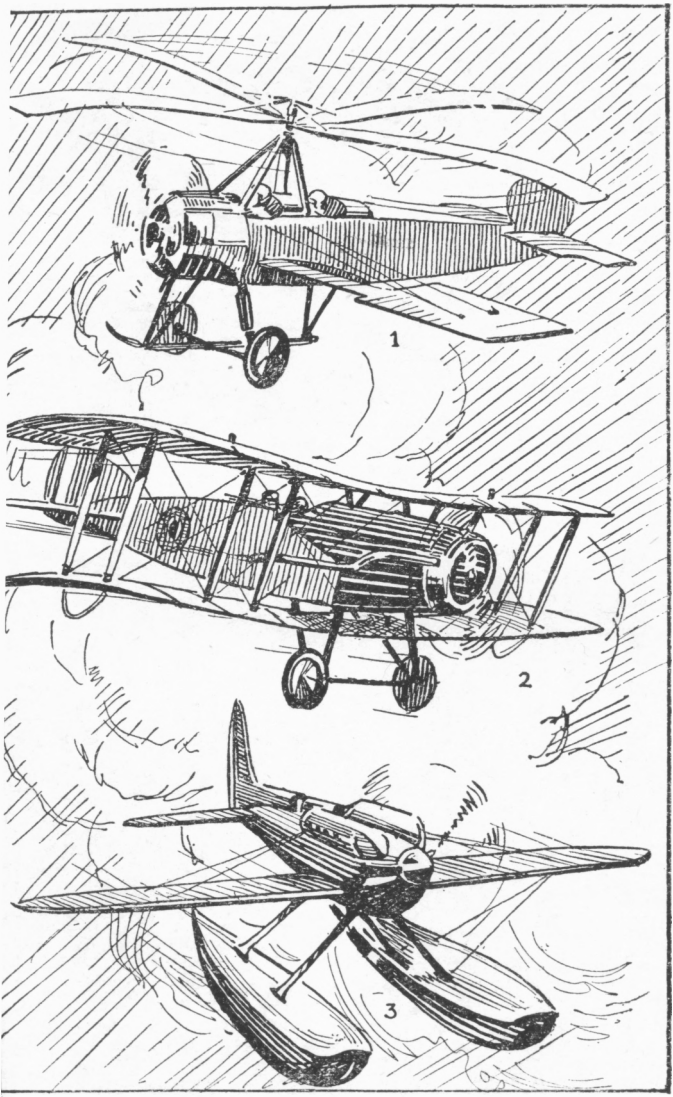
AFFIANCE (ą-fī′ąns) *n.* plighte faith; the marriage contract; reli ance; confidence;—*v.t.* to betroth.— **affianced** *a.* and *n.* betrothed [O.F *afiance*, trust, L. *ad* and *fides*, trust]

AFFIANT (ą-fī′-ant) *n.* one tha makes an affidavit.

AFFICHE (ą-fēsh′) *n.* a placard a poster [F., fr. L. *ad* and *figere*, fix]

AFFIDAVIT (af-i-dā′-vit) *n.* a state ment in writing, signed and mad upon oath before an authorise magistrate [Late L. (perf.) *af-fid āvit*, he has pledged his word, fr. L *ad* and *fides*, faith].

AFFILIATE (ą-fil′-i-āt) *v.t.* to adop



TYPES OF AEROPLANE

1, Autogiro, 1926. 2, Bristol Fighter (War Period 1914–18). 3, Schneider Trophy Machine, (Vickers' Supermarine Rolls Royce Seaplane, 1931)

as a son; to receive into fellowship; to connect with, as minor colleges to a university; *Law*, to assign to a father.—**affiliation** (ą-fil-i-ā'-shun) *n.* adoption; *Law*, the assignment to a father [L. *ad* and *filius*, son].

AFFINITY (ą-fin'-i-ti) *n.* relationship by marriage; close agreement; *Chem.* that attraction which takes place between the dissimilar particles of bodies and forms compounds; *Biol.* resemblance in structure.—**affined** (ą-fīnd') *a.* joined by affinity; allied; bound; obliged; *Zool.* related in structural character [F. *affinité*, fr. L. *ad* and *finis*, border].

AFFIRM (ą-fęrm') *v.t.* to assert positively; to maintain as true;—*v.i. Law*, to make a solemn promise to tell the truth.—**affirmable** *a.*—**Affirmably** *adv.*—**affirmance** (ą-fęr'-mans) *n.* assertion; confirmation; ratification.—**affirmant** (ą-fęr'-mant) *n.* one that affirms; *Law*, one that substitutes an affirmation for an oath.—**affirmation** (af-ęr-mā'-shun) *n. Law*, a solemn declaration made by persons that decline taking an oath.—**affirmative** (ą-fęr'-ma-tiv) *a.* affirming or asserting, ratifying;—*n.* that which affirms.—**affirmatively** *adv.*—**in the affirmative,** yes [O.F. *afermer*, to fix, fr. L. *ad* and *firmus*, firm].

AFFIX (ą-fiks') *v.t.* to add at the close; to attach.—**affix** (af'-iks) *n.* a syllable or letter joined to the end of a word.—**affixion** (ą-fik'-shun) *n.* the act of affixing, or the state of being affixed.—**affixture** (ą-fiks'-tūr) *n.* the act of affixing; that which is affixed or annexed [L. (part.) *affixus*, fr. *affigere*; fr. *ad* to; *figere*, to fix].

Syn. to connect, join, annex, unite. *Ant.* detach, separate, remove.

AFFLATION (ą-flā'-shun) *n.* a blowing or breathing on [L. fr. (part.) *afflātus*, breathed upon, fr. *ad* and *flāre*].

AFFLATUS (ą-flā'-tus) *n.* inspiration; the inspiration of a poet [L.].

AFFLICT (ą-flikt') *v.t.* to give continued pain to; to cause distress.—**afflictingly** *a.* in a grievous, distressing manner.—**affliction** *n.* a cause of continued pain of body or mind, as sickness, losses, etc.; distress [L. (part.) *afflictum*; fr. *ad* and *fligĕre*, to dash to the ground].

Syn. to pain, distress, grieve, wound, hurt, torment. *Ant.* alleviate, comfort, help, aid.

AFFLUENCE (af'-loo-ens) *n.* abundance of anything, esp. riches.—**affluent** *a.* flowing to; wealthy;—*n.* a tributary of a river.—**affluently** *adv.* [L. *ad* and *fluere*, to flow].

Syn. wealth, riches, opulence, abundance, plenty. *Ant.* indigence, poverty, misfortune.

AFFLUX, affluxion (af'-lu fluk'-shun) *n.* the act of flow a flowing to; that which fl [L. *ad* and *fluere*, *fluxum*, flov

AFFORD (ą-fōrd') *v.t.* to y produce; to grant, or expend out prejudice to one's circum [A.S. *geforthian*, to further, and *forth*].

AFFOREST (ą-for'-est) *v.t.* vert bare or cultivated grou forest.—**afforestation** (ą-for- shun) *n.* the act of converti a forest [Low L. *afforestāre*, and *foresta*, fr. *foris*, out of d

AFFRANCHISE (ą-fran'-ch to make free; to set at liber enfranchise.—**affranchisement** (chiz-ment) *n.* the act of affra [F. *affranchir*, make free].

AFFRAY (ą-frā') *n.* a figh public place, to the terror of a brawl [O.F. *effraier*, fr. L. O.H. Ger. *fridu*, peace].

AFFREIGHT (ą-frāt') *v.t.* to ship for the transportation of —**affreighter** (ą-frā'-tęr) *n.* o charters a ship to convey g **affreightment** (ą-frāt'-ment) act of hiring a ship for the c ance of goods; the freight [F. *affrēter*, hire].

AFFRIGHT (ą-frīt') *v.t.* to i with sudden fear; to terrify or —*n.* sudden and great fear; [A.S. *āfyrhtan*, to terrify, fr. tensive; *fyrhtan*, to terrify].

Syn. to terrify, alarm, intii daunt, dismay. *Ant.* calm, pacify, soothe, encourage, hea

AFFRONT (ą-frunt') *v.t.* to to meet face to face; to insu abash;—*n.* insult.—**affronted** sulted [O.F. *afronter*, to oppo to face; fr. L. *ad* and *frons*, forehead].

AFFRONTÉ (ą-frong'-tā) and *Her.* facing each other spectators [F.].

AFFUSE (ą-fūz') *v.t.* to upon; to sprinkle.—**affusion** zhun) *n.* the act of affusing baptism and medicine [L. *aff* pp. *affusus*, pour upon].

AFIELD (ą-fēld') *adv.* to th abroad; off the beaten path *field*].

AFIRE (ą-fīr') *adv.* or *a.* on fi

AFLAME (ą-flām') *adv.* flaming; in or into flame; o ablaze [E.].

AFLAT (ą-flat') *adv.* or *a.* level with the ground; in position; flatly.

AFLOAT (ą-flōt') *adv.* or *a.* on the water; in a floating tion; floating; adrift [E.].

AFOOT (ą-foot') *adv.* or *a.* o able to walk about; astir [E.]

AFORE (ą-fōr') *adv.* and *prep.* fore in place or time.—**aforegoing** going before; previous.—**aforend** *adv.* beforehand; before;—*a.* ovided; prepared.—**aforementioned** spoken of, or named before.—**aforemed** *a.* named before.—**aforesaid** *a.* id or mentioned before (a common gal term).—**aforethought** *a.* thought beforehand; premeditated.—**aforeie** *adv.* in time past; at a former ne; previously.—**afore the mast,** a common sailor [A.S. *on-foran*].

AFOUL (ą-foul') *adv.* or *a.* in ate of collision; not free; entgled [E.].

AFRAID (ą-frād') *a.* struck with ar [orig. *affrayed,* frightened, *see* FRAY].

Syn. timid, alarmed, terrified. *Ant.* ld, fearless, brave, courageous.

AFRESH (ą-fresh') *adv.* anew; er again; freshly; after intersion [E. *of fresh*].

AFRICAN (af'-ri-kąn) *a.* belonging Africa;—*n.* a native of Africa.—**ricander** (af-ri-kan'-der) *n.* a native South Africa, born of white rents.—**Afrikaans,** Dutch as spoken South Africa.

AFRIT, afreet (af'-rēt) *n.* an evil nius in the Mohammedan mythoy [A.].

AFRONT (ą-frunt') *adv.* in front; e to face; abreast;—*prep.* in nt of.

AFT (aft) *adv.* or *a. Naut.* toward, at, the stern.—**fore and aft,** lengthse.—**right aft,** in a direct line with stern [A.S. *aeftan,* behind].

AFTER (af'-ter) *prep.* behind in ce; later in time; in pursuit of; imitation of; according to;—*adv.* ind in time or place;—*a.* in the r; succeeding.—**afterings** (af'-terz) *n.pl.* the last drawn milk in lking; dregs.—**aftermost** *a.* hindst; nearest to the stern.—**afternn** (af-ter-nōōn') *n.* time from noon evening.—**afterthought** (af'-terwt) *n.* reflection after the act.—**erward, afterwards** *adv.* subseently; at a later period.—**after-ages,** er ages.—**after-cost,** unexpected t after the execution of a plan.—**er-crop,** a second or subsequent p.—**after-damp,** choke-damp.—**er-glow,** glow in the west after nset.—**after-grass,** grass that grows er a preceding crop.—**after-growth,** subsequent growth.—**after-guard,** *Naut.* the seamen that attend to the er-sails.—**after-math,** after-grass.—**er-piece,** piece performed after a y.—**after-rake,** *Naut.* part of the l jutting out at the stern.—**after-ls,** *Naut.* sails on, or abaft, the mainst.—**after-state,** subsequent state.—**after-swarm,** a second swarm.—**after-times,** futurity.—**after-tossing,** the swell after a storm at sea.—**after-wise,** wise after the event.—**after-wit,** wit that comes too late [A.S. *æfter,* farther away, conn. with *of,* off; *æftemest,* fr. AFT; *mæth,* a mowing].

AGA (ą'-gą) *n.* a Turkish civil or military officer of high rank; a Turkish title of respect [Turk.].

AGAIN (ą-gen') *adv.* another time; once more; moreover [A.S. *ongegn,* fr. *on* and *gegn,* direct or straight].

AGAINST (ą-genst', ą-gānst') *prep.* abreast of; opposite to; in opposition to; in preparation for [M.E. *ayeines*; the *t* is added; fr. A.S. *ongeān, ongegn*].

AGALLOCH, agallochum (ą-gal'-ok, -ō-kum) *n.* a fragrant wood; the produce of *Aquilaria agallocha* [G. *agallochon*].

AGALMA (ą-gal'-ma) *n.*; **agalmata** (ą-gal'-mą-tą) *pl.* impression of anything on a seal [G.].

AGALMATOLITE (ag-al-mat'-ō-līt) *n.* a stone found in China (it can be cut with a knife and polished). Also called **figure-stone** and **pagodite** [G. *agalma, agalmatos,* image, and *lithos,* stone].

AGAMÆ (ag'-ą-mē) *n.pl. Bot.* a name applied to the cryptograms.—**agamic** (ą-gam'-ik) *a. Bot.* cryptogamic; *Zool.* asexual.—**agamous** (ag'-ą-mus) *a.* cryptogamic [G. *a.* and *gamos,* marriage].

AGAMOGENESIS (ag-ą-mō-jen'-e-sis) *n. Biol.* non-sexual reproduction [G. *agamos,* unmarried, and *genesis,* production].

AGAPE (ą-gāp') *adv.* or *a.* gaping, as with wonder or expectation [E. *on gape*].

AGAR-AGAR (ā-gar-ā'-gar) *n.* dried sea-weed used in the cultivation of bacteria and fungi. It is used for food purposes in Malay [Malay].

AGARIC (ag'-ą-rik) *n.* a name of various fungi, including the common mushroom;—*a.* fungoid.—**agaric mineral,** a variety of calcite [G. *agarikon*].

AGASTRIC (ą-gas'-trik) *a. Zool.* without a proper intestinal canal [G. *a* and *gaster,* belly].

AGATE (ag'-āt) *n.* a precious stone, composed of layers of quartz, variegated with colouring matter [O.F. fr. G. *achates,* so called because found near the river *Achates,* in Sicily].

AGAVE (ą-gā'-vē) *n.* the American aloe, or Century Plant [G.].

AGE (āj) *n.* whole duration of a being; the latter part of life; period when a person is enabled by law to act for himself; a particular period of time in history;—*v.t.* to cause to

grow old;—*v.i.* to grow old.—**aged** (ā′-jed) *a.* old; having lived long [O.F. *edage*, or *aage*, fr. Late L. *ætāticum*, fr. L. stem, *ætāti-* of *ætas*, age].

AGENT (ā′-jent) *n.* a person or thing that exerts power, or has the power to act; one entrusted with the business of another; a factor; an active power; in North America, the official in charge of the smaller railway stations.—**agency** *n.* instrumentality; a mode of exerting power; office or duties of an agent.—**agenda** (ą-jen′-dą) *n.pl.* things to be done; a memorandum book.—**law agent,** a general term in Scotland for a qualified lawyer.—**agent provocateur** *n.* a secret service agent or spy on suspected political criminals, who in the guise of a sympathiser, provokes them to acts leading to their arrest [L. (acc. part.) *agentem*, doing, fr. *agere*; (neut. pl. gerund.) *agenda*, requiring to be done].

AGGLOMERATE (ą-glom′-e-rāt) *v.t.* and *i.* to collect into a mass;—*a.* heaped up;—*n. Geol.* a mass of compacted volcanic debris.—**agglomeration** *n.* act of heaping up; a mass.—**agglomerative** *a.* tending to agglomerate [L. (part.) *agglomerātus*, made into one mass, fr. *ad* and stem *glomer-*, of *glomus*, mass].

AGGLUTINATE (ą-glōō′-ti-nāt) *v.t.* to unite with glue or other sticky substance;—*a.* united, as by glue.—**agglutination** (ą-glōō-ti-nā′-shun) *n.* act of uniting, or state of being united.—**agglutinative** *a.* pert. to agglutination; *Phil.* characterised by agglutination [L. (part.) *agglūtinātus*, glued together, fr. *ad* and stem *glūtin-*, of *glūten*, glue].

AGGRANDIZE (ag′-ran-dīz) *v.t.* to enlarge; to make great in power or honour.—**aggrandisement** (ą-gran′-diz-ment) *n.* the act or state of being made greater [O.F. (part.) *aggrandisant*, making greater, fr. L. *ad* and *grandīre*, fr. *grandis*, great].

Syn. to enlarge, exalt, increase, augment, advance. *Ant.* degrade, humble.

AGGRAVATE (ag′-rą-vāt) *v.t.* to make more grave; to provoke.—**aggravating** *a.* making worse; provoking.—**aggravatingly** *adv.*—**aggravation** (ag-rą-vā′-shun) *n.* act of making worse; that which aggravates; provocation [L. (part.) *aggravātus*, increased in weight, fr. *ad* and *gravis*, heavy. Doublet of AGGRIEVE].

Syn. to exaggerate, magnify, exasperate, irritate. *Ant.* allay, alleviate soothe, placate, minimise, diminish.

AGGREGATE (ag′-re-gāt) *v.t.* and *i.* to collect into a total;—*n.* a sum or assemblage of particulars;—*a.* collected together; *Bot.* formin dense cluster; *Law*, composed individuals forming an associati *Zool.* made up of individuals form a compound organism; *Geol.* c posed of distinct minerals; *A* clustered or aggregate glands.—**agg gation** (ag-re-gā′-shun) *n.* act aggregating, or state of being agg gated; a combined whole.—**agg gative** (ag′-re-gā-tiv) *a.* pertaining aggregation; collective; gregari [L. (part.) *aggregātus*, gathered i a body, fr. *ad* and stem *greg-*, *grex*, a flock].

Syn. to accumulate; collect. *A* disperse, scatter, dissipate.

AGGRESS (ą-gres′) *v.t.* and *i.* attack [L. *aggredi*, pp. *aggres* attack].

AGGRESSION (ą-gresh′-un) *n.* f act of hostility or injury.—**aggres** *a.* characterised by aggression; te ing to attack; prone to begir quarrel.—**aggressiveness** *n.*—**aggr sor** *n.* the one that first atta [L. (acc.) *aggressiōnem*, fr. (pa *aggressus*, having attacked, fr. and *gradi*, to step on].

AGGRIEVE (ą-grēv′) *v.t.* to g pain or sorrow to; to bear h upon; to vex [O.F. *agrever*, to ov whelm, fr. L. *aggravāre*, to incre in weight. Doublet of AGGRAVATE]

AGGROUP (ą-grōōp′) *v.t.* to br together, to group.

AGHAST (ą-gast′) *a.* struck w amazement; stupified with fri or horror [M.E. (part.) *agas* terrified, fr. *agasten*; fr. A.S. *gæstan*. *See* GHASTLY].

AGILE (aj′-il) *a.* quick of moti nimble; brisk.—**agilely** *adv.*—**agi ness** *n.*—**agility** (ą-jil′-i-ti) *n.* the st or quality of being nimble; brisknc activity [L. *agilis*, nimble, fr. *ag* drive].

Syn. alert, active, lively, spright *Ant.* slow, clumsy, ponderous, dea

AGIO (ā′-ji-ō, aj′-i-ō, ą′-ji-ō) difference in value between meta and paper money, or between sort of metallic money and anoth premium; discount; money-cha ing [It.].

AGIOTAGE (ā′-ji-ō-tāj, aj′-i-ō-t ą′-ji-ō-tāj) *n.* stock-jobbing [F.].

AGIST (ą-jist′) *v.t.* to pasture cattle of others at a certain rate **agistage, agistment** (ą-jist-āj, -me *n.* the taking and feeding of ot men's cattle; price paid for su feeding; a tax.—**agistor, agis** (ą-jis′-tur, -ter) *n.* an officer that charge of the cattle pastured ir royal forest, and collects the mo paid for them [O.F. *agister*, a lodgi

AGITATE (aj′-i-tāt) *v.t.* to th into violent motion; to distract

:ite ; to discuss ;—*v.i.* to engage in :tation.—**agitation** (aj-i-tā′-shun) *n.*)longed disturbment ; unsettling :cussion.—**agitator** (aj′-i-tā-tor) *n.* e that agitates [L. (part.) *agitātus, agitāre,* keep in motion, fr. *agĕre*]. *Syn.* to rouse, stir, shake, move, :turb. *Ant.* calm, soothe, placate.

AGLAIA (a-glā′-yą) one of the :ee Graces.

AGLET (ag′-let) *n.* the metal tag a lace ; *Bot.* a pendent anther or :kin [F. *aiguillette,* dim. of *aiguille,* Late L. (acc.) *acūtulam,* fr. L. *ı-m,* needle].

AGLOBULISM (ą-glob′-ū-lizm) *n.* pathology, a deficiency of hæmo-)bin in the blood [G. *a* and E. OBULE].

AGLOSSAL (a-glos′-ąl) *a.* tongue- s [G. *aglōssos,* tongueless, fr. *a* d *glōssa,* tongue].

AGLOW (ą-glō′) *adv.* or *a.* in a)w ; glowing [E. *on glow*].

AGLUTITION (ag-lo͞o-tish′-un) *n.* in thology, inability to swallow [G. nd L. *glutīre,* pp. *glutītus,* swallow].

AGMATOLOGY (ag-mą-tŏl′-ō-ji) *n.* at department of surgery which ates to fractures [G. *agma, ag- ıtos,* fragment, and *logos,* discourse].

AGNAIL (ag′-nāl) *n.* an inflammation nd the nail ; a whitlow [A.S. *gnægl*].

AGNATE (ag′-nāt) *n.* any male re- ion by the father's side ;—*a.* re- ed on the father's side.—**agnatic** g-nat′-ik) *a.* pertaining to descent ' the male line.—**agnation** (ag-nā′- un) *n.* relation by the father's side ; scent from a common source [L. *nātus,* a relative, fr. *ad* and (part.) *ātus* = *nātus,* born]. *Syn.* allied.

AGNŒA (ag-nē′-ą) *n.* in pathology, state in which one does not recog- se persons or things [G. *agnoia,* ant of perception, ignorance].

AGNOMEN (ag-nō′-men) *n.* an ad- tional name given by the Romans, nerally because of some famous ploit, as Scipio *Africanus* [L. fr. and *gnōmen* = *nōmen,* name].

AGNOSTIC (ag-nos′-tik) *n.* one at believes that human knowledge limited to experience ;—*a.* pert. to e agnostics or their doctrines.—**ag- sticism** (ag-nos′-ti-sizm) *n.* the doc- ines of the agnostics [G. *a* = un-, d GNOSTIC].

AGNUS DEI (ag-nus dē′-ī) *n.* a ure of a lamb bearing the banner the Cross ; a part of the mass ginning with the words "Agnus ei" [L. Lamb of God].

AGO, agone (ą-gō′, ą-gon′) *adv.* d *a.* past ; gone ; in time past [.E. (part.) *ago, agon,* past, fr. *agon* ; A.S. *āgān*].

AGOG (ą-gog′) *adv.* or *a.* highly excited by eagerness [Fr. O.F.].

AGOING (ą-gō′-ing) *adv.* in motion ; going on [E. *on going*].

AGONIC (ą-gon′-ik) *a.* not forming an angle.—**agonic line,** a line on which the magnetic needle has no declination [G. *agōnos,* without an angle].

AGONY (ag′-ō-ni) *n.* extreme bodily or mental pain ; the death struggle.—**agonise** *v.t.* to distress with great pain ; to torture ;—*v.i.* to writhe with agony ; to suffer anguish.—**agonisingly** *adv.* with extreme anguish.—**agony column,** that part of a newspaper which contains advertisements for lost relatives and friends, etc. [G. *agōnia,* fr. *agōn,* contest].

Syn. pain, anguish, pang, torment, throe, distress. *Ant.* ease, relief, delight, pleasure.

AGORA (ag′-or-ą) *n.* the public square and market-place of an ancient Greek town.—**agoraphobia** (ag′-or-a-fō-bi-a) *n.* dread of open places esp. squares [G.].

AGOUTI (ą-go͞o′-ti) *n.* a genus of rodent or gnawing animals natives of South America, allied to the guinea-pig [Native name].

AGRARIAN (ą-grā′-ri-ąn) *n.* one that favours an equal division of property ;—*a.* relating to equal division of lands ; relating to lands.—**agrarianism** *n.* equal division of land or property, or the principles of those that favour such a division.—**agrarian murder or outrage,** crime consequent upon a dispute about land [L. *agrārius,* regulating land, fr. *ager,* field].

AGRÉE (ą-grē′) *v.i.* to be of one opinion ; to yield assent ; to come to terms ; to resemble ; to correspond in gender, number, or case.—**agreeable** *a.* suitable ; pleasing to the mind or senses ; willing or ready to consent.—**agreeably** *adv.*—**agreeableness** *n.*—**agreement** *n.* a state of agreeing ; concord of one word with another in gender, number, or case ; a bargain or contract [O.F. *agréer,* to receive kindly, fr. *agre* at pleasure, fr. L. *ad* and *gratum,* pleasing].

Syn. to concur, assent, accord, suit, acquiesce ; of "agreement," harmony, concord, conformity. *Ant.* to differ, dissent, quarrel ; of "agreement," difference, dispute, discord.

AGRICULTURE (ag′-ri-kul-tūr) *n.* the art or science of cultivating the ground.—**agricultural** (ag-ri-kul′-tūr-ąl) *a.* relating to agriculture.—**agriculturist** *n.* one skilled in agriculture, a farmer [L. (gen.) *agri,* of a field, and *cultura.* *See* CULTURE].

AGRIMONY (ag′-ri-mun-i) *n.* a genus (*agrimonia*) of plants [G. *argemōnē,* fr. *argos,* shining].

AGRIMOTOR (ag-ri-mō'-tur) *n.* a motor vehicle or tractor used for agricultural purposes [L. *ager*, field, and *motor*].

AGRIOLOGY (ag-ri-ol'-ō-ji) *n.* the comparative study of primitive man [G. *agrios*, wild, and *logos*, discourse].

AGROUND (ą-ground') *adv.* or *a.* on ground [E.].

Syn. stranded, beached. *Ant.* afloat.

AGUARDIENTE (ą-gwär-di-en'-tā) *n.* an inferior brandy made in Spain and Portugal; any common distilled liquor [Sp. fr. L. *aqua*, water, and *ardere*, burn].

AGUE (ā'-gū) *n.* a malarial fever marked by successive fits, shivering, burning, and sweating.—**aguish** (3 syll.) *a.* having the symptoms of an ague; subject to ague.—**ague-fit**, a fit of ague.—**ague-tree**, sassafras [O.F. *ague*, fr. L. *acūta* (*febris*) acute (fever)].

AGYNOUS (aj'-i-nus) *a.* in botany, having no female organs [G. *a* and *gunē*, woman].

AH (ä) *int.* an exclamation expressive of many feelings, according to the tone of utterance.—**aha** (ą-hä') *int.* an exclamation expressing triumph, contempt, or simple surprise.

AHEAD (ą-hed') *adv.* farther forward; in advance.—**to forge ahead**, *Naut.* to draw or shoot ahead.—**to go ahead**, to make rapid progress [E.].

Syn. in advance, onward, farther on. *Ant.* astern, backward, behind.

AHEAP (ą-hēp') *adv.* in a heap; all of a heap; in a huddled or crouching condition.

AHEM (ą-hem') *int.* a coughing sound intended to attract attention, to express doubt, etc. [Onomat].

AHOY (ą-hoi') *int.* a word used at sea in hailing a ship; a sailor's call.

AHULL (ą-hul') *adv.* or *a. Naut.* with the sails furled and the helm lashed on the lee side.

AI (ä'-ē) *n.* the three-toed sloth of South America, named from its cry [Braz.].

AID (ād) *v.t.* and *i.* to assist; to help;—*n.* help; the person or thing that aids.—**aidless** (ād'-les) *a.* giving no help; helpless [O.F. *aider*, L. *adjūtāre*, help, fr. *ad* and *juvāre*].

Syn. to assist, succour, support, relieve. *Ant.* hinder, obstruct, embarrass.

AIDAN, ST. (a'-dan) first bishop of Lindesfarne; *d.* 651.

AIDE-DE-CAMP (ād'-de-kong) *n.*; *pl.* **aides-de-camp**, an officer selected to assist the general in his military duties [F.].

AIGRETTE (ā'-gret) *n.* a tuft or spray, as of feathers, diamonds, etc.; the small white heron [F.].

AIGUILLE (ā-gwēl') *n.* in geolo sharp, slender peak; a drill use blasting rocks [F.].

AIGUILLETTE, aigulet (ā-gwē-ā'-gū-let) *n.* the tag of a lace [F.].

AIL (āl) *v.t.* to cause pain to;— to feel pain.—**ailment**, disease; s ness [M.E. *eilen*, A.S. *eglan*, to pa

Syn. of "ailment," trouble, illn indisposition.

AILERON (ā'-le-ron) *n.* a part the plane of an aeroplane t serves to balance and steer machine [F.].

AIM (ām) *v.t.* to direct or po as a weapon; to direct to a p ticular object;—*v.i.* to point wit missile weapon; to direct the tention towards;—*n.* manner aiming; the object aimed intention.—**aimless** *a.* without or purpose [O.F. *aësmer*, fr. L. *aestimāre*, estimate].

Syn. of *n.* "aim," object, end, p pose, scope, view.

AIR (ār) *n.* the atmosphere; gas; a light breeze; a tune; pecu look, manner, or bearing of a pers —*pl.* an affected manner;—*v.t.* expose to the air; to expose to h for the purpose of drying or warmi to parade before the public.—**air** *n.* a ride or a walk in the open air **airy** *a.* having the nature or pro ties of air; exposed to the air.—**ai** *adv.* gaily; merrily; lightly.—**a ness** *n.* openness to the air; gaiety **air-balloon**, *see* BALLOON.—**air-base** place used for housing, or direct the operations of, aircraft.—**a bath**, an arrangement for dry substances in air of any desi temperature.—**air-bed**, a bed flated with air.—**air-bladder**, a sw ming-bladder.—**air-boat**, a seapla —**air-bone**, a hollow bone, contain air, as in birds.—**air-borne**, *a.* carr by aircraft; supported by the (of aircraft, as distinguished fr taxying).—**air-bound**, prevented, presence of air, from acting.—**a brake**, brake worked by compres air.—**air-built**, chimerical.—**air-bur** a patch of dense air, causing aircraft bump.—**air-casing**, a casing separa by air from the object inclosed, to p vent the rapid transmission of heat **air-cells**, *Bot.* and *Zool.* cells c taining air.—**air-chamber**, an enclo space containing air.—**air-chief-m shall**, Royal Air Force rank cor sponding to admiral.—**air commodo** R.A.F. rank equivalent to commod in the navy.—**air-condenser**, electri condenser insulated between plates by air.—**aircraft**, the collect name for balloons, aeroplanes, etc **air-cushion**, an air-tight cush which can be inflated.—**air-dra**

awn in air; imaginary.—**air-duct,** ube or passage conveying air.—**air-gine,** an engine driven by com-ession and expansion of air.—**air-e,** a conduit for air.—**air force,** e whole of a nation's aircraft. In e Brit. Emp., the Royal Air Force. **air-fountain,** an apparatus for oducing a jet of water by the astic force of compressed air.—**air-ight,** goods carried by commercial craft.—**air-funnel,** a flue for ven-ating the hold of a ship.—**air-s,** illuminating gas made by arging air with petroleum vapour. :.—**air-gun,** a gun discharged by e elastic force of air.—**air-hole,** an ening to admit or discharge air.—**-hunger,** a pathological condition the nostrils in certain diseases.—**ism,** news, note or anecdote con-rning aviation.—**air-jacket,** a jacket lated with air or having bladders ed with air attached to it.—**air-e,** a bee-line; a service of aircraft ring regularly for hire; a telephone e above ground level.—**air-liner,** arge passenger-carrying aeroplane ing on an air-line.—**air-load,** cargo ried by aircraft.—**air-lock,** a small amber to allow the passage of n or materials at the top of a sson.—**air-man,** an aviator.—**air-nlike,** after the fashion of a com-ent aviator.—**airmanship,** com-ency as an aviator; display of h competency.—**air-mechanic,** one ployed on the repair and upkeep aircraft.—**air-minded** *a.* capable regarding aviation as normal, e and necessary.—**air-park,** a vate aerodrome.—**air-pilot,** a per-granted a certificate as pilot of acroplane.—**air-pipe,** a ventilating e.—**air-pocket,** a more rarified t of the atmosphere, in which craft suddenly drop.—**airport,** a cular aperture in the side of a p, admitting light and air; a tion for passenger aeroplanes, . from abroad.—**air-power,** the ources or strength of a nation in craft.—**air-pump,** a machine for austing the air from a closed sel.—**air-raid,** an attack by air-ft.—**air-sacs,** air-cells.—**air-scout,** airman acting as a scout.—**air-ew,** the propeller of an aeroplane airship.—**air-service,** service of craft plying regularly for hire.—**-shaft,** a passage for air into a ne.—**airship,** a navigable balloon. **airsickness,** nausea caused by the tion of aircraft in flight.—**air-ed,** the speed of aircraft relative air.—**air-thermometer,** one in ich air is used instead of mercury. **ir-tight,** so tight as to admit no .—**air-trap,** a contrivance to pre-vent the escape of foul air.—**air-trunk,** a ventilating conduit.—**air-valve,** a valve controlling the flow of air.—**air-vessel,** an organic vessel containing air; a vessel for condensing air.—**air vice-marshal,** a rank in the R.A.F. equivalent to rear-admiral.—**airway,** a prepared route for travel by aeroplane; a ventilating passage.—**airworthiness** *n.* the condition of being airworthy.—**airworthy** *a.* in a fit and safe state for use in the air, as of an aeroplane.—**to beat the air,** to make vain efforts.—**to take the air,** to go for an airing [G. *aër*, air].

Syn. of *n.* "air," manner, mien, bearing, carriage, appearance.

AISLE (il) *n.* the wing of a building; one of the divisions of a Gothic church.—aisled *a.* furnished with aisles [F. *aile* (a-cel'), fr. L. *āla*, wing].

Syn. wing, passage.

AIT (āt) *n.* a small flat island in a river. [A form of EYOT.]

AITCHBONE (āch'-bōn) *n.* the rump bone of an ox [O.F. *naches*, fr. Late L. (acc.) *naticās*, buttocks, and BONE].

AJAR (ą-jär') *adv.* or *a.* partly open, as a door [E. *on char*, on the turn; fr. A.S. *cierran*, to turn].

Syn. half-open, unclosed.

AKIMBO (ą-kim'-bō) *adv.* or *a.* with a crook; bent.—**with arms akimbo,** with hands on hips and elbows turned outwards [M.E. *in kenebow*, into a crook-bend].

AKIN (ą-kin') *a.* related by blood; allied by nature; having the same properties [E. *of kin*].

Syn. related, allied, similar. *Ant.* un-like, un-related, dissimilar.

ALABASTER (al'-ą-bas-ter) *n.* gypsum; a semi-transparent kind of soft marble mineral;—*a.* made of, or white as, alabaster [fr. G.].

ALACK (ą-lak') *int.* an exclamation expressive of sorrow.—**alack-a-day** (ą-lak'-ą-dā) *int.* an exclamation of regret or sadness; "ah! a loss to-day" [E.].

ALACRITY (ą-lak'-ri-ti) *n.* cheerful readiness [L. (acc.) *alacritātem*, fr. *alacer*, brisk].

Syn. briskness, promptitude, cheerfulness. *Ant.* torpor, reluctance.

ALAR (ā'-lar) *a.* pertaining or having wings; *Bot.* situated in the forks of a plant [L. *ala*, wing].

ALARM (ą-lärm') *n.* a summons to arms; any sound or information giving notice of approaching danger;—*v.t.* to call to arms; to fill with apprehension.—**alarm-bell,** a bell that gives notice of danger.—**alarm-clock,** a clock made to ring loudly at any set hour.—**alarm-gauge,** a con-

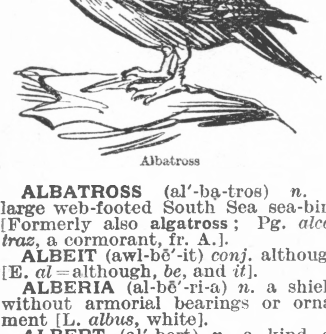
trivance for indicating a dangerous pressure of steam, or a deficiency of water, in a boiler.—**alarm-gun,** a gun fired to give notice of danger. Also **alarum** (ạ-lar'-um).—**alarmingly** *adv.*—**alarmist** *n.* one given to exciting alarm [F. *alarme,* Ital. *all'arme,* to (the) arms, fr. Late L. *ad illas armas*].

Syn. of *n.* "alarm," fear, fright, terror, consternation, panic, affright, dismay, disquiet, apprehension.

ALAS (a-las') *int.* an exclamation of sorrow, pity, grief, etc. [O.F. *alas,* fr. L. *ah* and *lassus,* wretched].

ALB (alb) *n.* a vestment of white linen, worn by the R.C. clergy [Late L. *alba,* fr. L. *albus,* white].

ALBAN, ST. (al'-ban) first martyred Christian convert in Britain, about A.D. 200.



Albatross

ALBATROSS (al'-bạ-tros) *n.* a large web-footed South Sea sea-bird [Formerly also **algatross**; Pg. *alcatraz,* a cormorant, fr. A.].

ALBEIT (awl-bē'-it) *conj.* although [E. *al* = although, *be,* and *it*].

ALBERIA (al-bē'-ri-a) *n.* a shield without armorial bearings or ornament [L. *albus,* white].

ALBERT (al'-bẹrt) *n.* a kind of short watch chain [Prince ALBERT].

ALBIGENSES (al-bi-jen'-sēz) *n.pl.* a French party of Reformers in the 12th century [L. people of the town, *Albi,* in Provence].

ALBINO (al-bī'-nō, -bē'-nō) *n.* a person with an abnormal whiteness of the skin and hair, and a pink colour in the eyes [Sp. fr. L. *albus,* white].

ALBION (al'-bi-on) *n.* England; name used in poetry [fr. Gael. *alp,* height].

ALBITE (al'-bīt) *n.* white felspar; soda felspar [L. *albus,* white].

ALBUM (al'-bum) *n.* a book for autographs or photographs; or for visitors' names [L. *album,* a white tablet].

ALBUMEN (al-bū'-men) *n.* nouri ing matter stored up in many see a substance found in animals plants, and nearly pure in the wh of an egg.—**albuminise** *v.t.* to conv into albumen.—**albuminoid** *a.* sembling albumen;—*n.* a substa resembling albumen.—**albuminous** full of, or containing, albumen [L.

ALBURNUM (al-bur'-num) *n.* soft or new part of wood; sapwo [L. fr. *albus,* white].

ALBYN (al'-bin) *n.* a poetic na of Scotland [fr. Gael. *alp,* height].

ALCAIC (al-kā'-ik) *a.* pert. to, or Alcaics;—*n.pl.* verses in the for invented by Alcæus [fr. *Alcæus* poet of Mitylene].

ALCHEMY (al'-ke-mi) *n.* the sea for a process of turning the ba metals into gold; the art that p fessed to find a universal reme the philosopher's stone, the eli vitæ, etc.—**alchemic** (al-kem'-ik) **alchemist** (al'-ke-mist) *n.* one t studies, or is skilled in, alche [A. *al,* the, and *kīmīa,* fr. Late *chēmeia,* chemistry].

ALCOHOL (al'-kō-hol) *n.* pure highly rectified spirits; applied ardent spirits in general.—**alcoh** (al-kō-hol'-ik) *a.* pert. to alcohol **alcoholism** (al'-kō-hol-izm) *n.* effects of the abuse of alcohol *al-koh'l,* powder of antimony stain the eyelids].

ALCOHOLOMETER, alcoholme (al-kō-hol-om'-e-tẹr, al-kō-hol'-n tẹr) *n.* an instrument for determini the strength of spirits.—**alcoho metry** (al-kō-hol-om'-e-tri) *n.* process of determining the quantity pure alcohol in a liquor [*alcohol* a G. *metron,* measure].

ALCORAN (al'-kō-rạn, al-kō-rā *n. See* KORAN [A.].

ALCOVE (al'-kōv) *n.* a cove recess in a room; a covered seat i garden [F. *alcôve,* fr. Sp. *alcoba,* fr. A

ALDEHYDE (al'-dē-hīd) *n.* a liqu produced by the oxidation of alcol [*al(cohol), dehyd(rogenatus)*].

ALDER (awl'-dẹr) *n.* a tree usua growing in marshy soils [A.S. *aler*].

ALDERMAN (awl'-dẹr-mạn) *n.* civic dignitary next in rank to t mayor. — **aldermanic** (awl-dẹr-ma ik) *a.* relating or belonging to an ald man [A.S. *ealdorman,* chief man].

ALDINE (awl'-dīn) *a.* (of boo printed by Aldus Manutius, of Veni in the 16th century.

ALE (āl) *n.* a liquor made fr malt by fermentation.—**ale-berry,** boiled with spice, sugar, and sops bread.—**ale-house,** a house where is retailed.—**ale-stake,** a stake set as a sign before an ale-house [A *ealu*].

LEE (ą-lē') *adv.* on the side opposite to the wind; on the lee-side [.

LEMBIC (ą-lem'-bik) *n.* a vessel used by the old chemists in distillation; anything that causes change [.

LERT (ą-lėrt') *a.* watchful; vigilant.—**alertly** *adv.*—**alertness** *n.*—**upon the alert,** upon the watch [It. *alla,* the, and *erta,* fr. *erto,* fr. L. *ērectus,* erect].

Syn. active, brisk, smart, quick. *Ant.* sluggish, somnolent, inactive, slow.

LEUROMETER (al-ū-rom'-e-tėr) *n.* an instrument for ascertaining the bread-making qualities of wheaten flour [G. *aleuron,* wheaten flour, and *metron,* measure].

LEURONE, aleuron (ą-lū'-rōn, -ron) *n.* an albuminoid substance found in minute granules in ripening seeds [.

ALEXANDRIAN, alexandrine (al-ek-san'-dri-ąn, -drīn) *n.* a verse of twelve syllables, or six iambic feet, [.—*a.* pert. to Alexandria, Alexander the Great, or the verse.

ALEXIA (ą-lek'-si-ą) *n.* loss or impairment of the power to read [G. *a,* without, and *legein,* to read].

ALEXIN (a-lek'-sin) *n.* such a body in blood-serum as, uniting with antigen, tends to ward off disease [G. *alexō,* ward off].

ALFA (al'-fą) *n.* a North African grass, or its fibre used in paper-making.

ALFALFA (ąl-fąl'-fą) *n.* a deep-rooted plant of the pea family, growing one to four feet in height, with leaves resembling clover. It is valued as a fodder, esp. in the U.S. [Sp.].

ALGA (al'-gą) *n.* one of the algæ [-jē), an order of plants, found mostly in salt or fresh water.—**algous** *a.* pert. to, or abounding with, seaweed [L. *alga,* seaweed].

ALGEBRA (al'-je-brą) *n.* universal arithmetic, in which letters express quantities, and signs denote operations.—**algebraic, algebraical** (al-je-brā'-ik, -i-kąl) *a.* pert. to, or performed by, algebra.—**algebraically** *adv.*—**algebraist** *n.* one that is skilled in algebra [A.].

ALGERINE (al-je-rēn') *n.* an inhabitant of Algiers, or Algeria, in Africa;—*a.* pert. to Algiers or to Algeria.

ALGID (al'-jid) *a.* cold. In medicine, **algid cholera, Asiatic cholera** [L. fr. *algere,* be cold].

ALGINIC (ąl-gin'-ik) *a.* pert. to or derived from seaweed [L. *alga,* seaweed].

ALGUAZIL (al-gwą-zēl) *n.* an inferior officer of justice; a constable [Sp., fr. A. *al,* the, and *wazīr,* vizier].

ALHAMBRA (al-ham'-bra) *n.* a Moorish citadel and palace in Granada, Spain [A.].

ALIAS (ā'-li-ąs) *adv.* otherwise;—*n.* an assumed name [L. *adv.* fr. *alius,* another].

ALIBI (al'-i-bī) *n.* a plea of having been elsewhere when the crime was committed [L. *adv.* elsewhere].

ALIEN (āl'-yen) *a.* foreign; different in nature;—*n.* a foreigner.—**alienable** *a.* capable of being sold or made over.—**alienability** (āl-yen-ą-bil'-i-ti) *n.*—**alienate** *v.t.* to transfer to another; estrange. — **alienation** (āl-yen-ā'-shun) *n.* a transfer of title or property to another; state of being alienated [L. *aliēnus,* stranger, fr. *alius,* another; (part.) *aliēnātus,* transferred].

Syn. of "alienation," estrangement, abstraction, withdrawal.

ALIENIST (ā'-lē-en-ist) *n.* one skilled in the study or treatment of mental diseases [L. *alius,* another].

ALIGHT (ą-līt') *adv.* or *a.* on fire; illuminated [E.].

ALIGHT (ą-līt') *v.i.* to set down; to dismount; to fall, or descend and settle [M.E. *alihten,* to unload, alight].

ALIGN (ą-līn') *v.t.* to adjust by a line;—*v.i.* to form in line.—**alignment** *n.* the act of adjusting to a line; ground-plan of a road or railway [F. *a ligne,* into line; fr. L. *ad* and (acc.) *lineam*].

ALIKE (ą-līk') *a.* having likeness; similar;—*adv.* in the same manner, form, or degree [A.S. *onlic,* like].

ALIMENT (al'-i-ment) *n.* that which feeds or supports. *Law,* provision for support;—*v.t. Law,* to maintain.—**alimental** (al-i-men'-tąl) *a.* pert. to aliment; supplying food.—**alimentary** *a.* pert. to food. — **alimentation** (al-i-men-tā'-shun) *n.* the act or power of affording nutriment.—**alimentary canal,** the great intestine by which aliments are conveyed through the body [L. *alimentum,* fr. *al-ere,* nourish].

ALIMONY (al'-i-mon-i) *n.* an allowance made to a wife by her husband upon her separation from him [L. *alimōnia*].

ALIPED (al'-i-ped) *a.* wing-footed;—*n.* an animal, like the bat, whose toes are joined by a membrane that serves as a wing [L. *ala,* wing, and *pēs, pedis,* foot].

ALIQUOT (al'-i-kwot) *a.* dividing exactly, or without remainder. Thus 3 is an **aliquot part** of 6, 9, and 12 [L. *aliquot,* some, fr. *alius,* and *quot,* how many].

ALIVE (ą-līv') *a.* having life; active; open to impressions; filled with living beings [E].

ALIZARINE (ą-liz'-ą-rin) *n.* the red colouring matter of madder [A].

ALKALI (al'-ką-li) *n.*; *pl.* **alkalis, alkalies** (al'-ką-liz, -liz) one of a class of chemical compounds, soluble in water, having the power of changing certain vegetable colours, and of combining with acids to form salts.—**alkaline** *a.* pert. to alkali; having the qualities of alkali.—**alkaloid** *n.* a vegetable principle that acts chemically like an alkali;—*a.* resembling an alkali in properties.—**fixed alkalies,** potash, soda, lithia.—**volatile alkali,** ammonia [A].

ALKALIMETER (al-ką-lim'-e-ter) *n.* an instrument for measuring the strength of alkalis in solution.—**alkalimetric, alkalimetrical** (al-ką-li-met'-rik, -ri-kąl) *a.* relating to alkalimetry.—**alkalimetry** (al-ką-lim'-e-tri) *n.* the act of ascertaining the strength of alkalies [*alkali,* and G. *metron,* measure].

ALKORAN. *See* KORAN.

ALL (awl) *a.* the whole; every one;—*adv.* wholly;—*n.* the whole.—**all-father,** the father of all, used of Odin, Jupiter, and God.—**all-fool's-day,** the first of April.—**all-hail,** a salutation of respect or welcome.—**All-hallowmass, All-hallowtide,** the time near All Saints' Day.—**all-mains** *a.* in wireless, of a receiver obtaining its power entirely from electric supply mains.—**All Saints' Day,** November 1.—**All Souls' Day,** November 2, set apart by the R.C. Church for commemoration of the faithful dead.—**all-wise,** supremely wise.—**after all,** after everything has been considered.—**all but,** almost.—**all in all,** everything.—**all of a sudden,** suddenly.—**all one,** quite the same.—**all out,** thoroughly; with every nerve strained.—**all the better,** so much the better.—**all the same,** nevertheless.—**at all,** in any degree.—**on all fours,** on arms and legs; analogous [A.S. *eal*].

Syn. whole, complete, entire. *Ant.* incomplete, part, none.

ALLAH (al'-ą) *n.* the Mohammedan name for God [A].

ALLAY (ą-lā') *v.t.* to make quiet; to make less in pain or grief [M.E. *aleyen,* fr. A.S. *ālecgan,* to lay down].

Syn. to soothe, calm, tranquillise. *Ant.* irritate, arouse, inflame.

ALLEGATION (al-e-gā'-shun) *n.* affirmation; that which is asserted; a statement of what one undertakes to prove [L. (part.) *allēgātus,* adduced].

ALLEGE (ą-lej') *v.t.* to bring forward with positiveness; to plead as an excuse.—**allegable** *n.* [L. *ad,* and *lēgāre,* send, tell].

Syn. to declare, affirm, assert.

ALLEGIANCE (ą-lē'-jąns) *n.* the obligation that a subject owes; loyalty; an oath of homage or fe[a]lty [F. *à* (L. *ad*), and LIEGE].

ALLEGORY (al'-e-go-ri) *n.* a c[o]mparison sustained through numer[ous] details; a fiction with a mea[ning] beyond the literal.—**allegorical** (a[l]-gor'-i-kąl) *a.* consisting of, or pert. allegory; figurative.—**allegorically** *adv.*—**allegorist** (al'-e-go-rist) *n.* that allegorises; a writer of allego[ries]—**allegorise** *v.t.* to turn into allego[ry]—*v.i.* to use figurative speech [*allēgoria,* fr. *allēgorein,* to speak parables].

ALLEGRO (al-lā'-grō) *a.* qui[ck] lively;—*n. Mus.* a brisk movem[ent]—**allegretto** (al-lā-gret'-tō) *a.* not quick as allegro [It. fr. L. (a *alacrem,* brisk].

ALLELUIAH (al-e-lōō'-yą) *int.* HALLELUJAH.

ALLEVIATE (ą-lē'-vi-āt) *v.t.* make light; to lessen, as pain sorrow.—**alleviation** (ą-lē-vi-ā'-sh[un]) *n.* the act of alleviating; relief fr. *ad,* and *levi[a]tus,* lightened, *levis,* light].

Syn. to assuage, mitigate, al[lay] *Ant.* aggravate, increase, burden.

ALLEY (al'-i) *n.* a narrow passa[ge] a narrow enclosure for skittles, et[c.] blind alley, a narrow street with[out] through passage; a cul-de-sac [F. *alée,* passage, fr. *aler,* go].

ALLIANCE (ą-lī'-ąns) *n.* state [of] being allied; union between fami[lies] by marriage, and states by tre[aty]

ALLIGATION (al-i-gā'-shun) *n.* arithmetical rule for finding the p[roof] of a mixture of ingredients of differ[ent] values [L. fr. (part.) *alligātus,* bou[nd] fr. *ad* and *ligāre*].

ALLIGATOR (al'-i-gā-tor) *n.* a la[rge] amphibious reptile; the Ameri[can] crocodile.—**alligator-apple,** the f[ruit] of *Anona palustris,* a West Ind[ian]

Alligator

tree.—**alligator-pear,** the fruit of *P[ersea gratissima* of the West Indies **alligator-tortoise,** the snapping tu[rtle] [Sp. *el lagarto,* fr. L. *ille,* that, *lacerta,* lizard].

ALLITERATION (ą-lit-e-rā'-sh[un]) *n.* recurrence of a letter or letters the beginning of two or more wo[rds] in close succession.—**alliterative** (ą-lit'-e-rā-tiv) *a.* showing alliterat[ion] [L. *ad,* and *literātus,* lettered. LITERATE].

ALLOCATE (al'-ō-kāt) *v.t.* to [a]

bute ; to assign to each his share. **allocation** (al-ō-kā′-shun) *n.* the act allocating ; the act of setting apart . *ad* and (part.) *locātus*, placed, fr. *rus*].
Syn. to allot, assign, divide, por-ɔn, apportion.
ALLOCHROIC (al-ō-krō′-ik) *a.* angeable in colour [G. *allochroos*, anged in colour].
ALLOCUTION (al-ō-kū′-shun) *n.* formal address, esp. of the pope his clergy [L. *ad* and LOCUTION].
ALLODIUM (ą-lō′-di-um) *n.* free-ɔld estate ; land absolutely held by e owner.—**allodial** (ą-lō′-di-ąl) *a.* ɔld independent of a superior ; free rent or service [Late L.].
ALLO-EROTISM (al-ō-e-rō′-tizm) in psycho-analysis, object-love ; ɔncentration upon some external ɔrson or thing.—**allo-erotic** *a.*
ALLOGAMY (al-og′-ą-mi) *n.* cross-rtilisation [G. *allos*, other, and *mos*, marriage].
ALLOMERISM (al-om′-e-rizm) *n.* chemistry, change in chemical ɔmposition without change of form ɔ. *allos*, other, and *meros*, part].
ALLOMORPHISM (al-ō-mor′-fizm) the power of changing form without ıange of composition [G. *morphē*, rm].
ALLOPATHY (al-op′-ą-thi) *n.* emoyment of medicines to produce fects different from those resulting om disease ; opposed to **homeo-.thy.**—**allopathic** (al-ō-path′-ik) *a.* ɔrt. to, or practising, allopathy [G. *los*, other, and *pathos*, suffering].
ALLOT (ą-lot′) *v.t.* to divide by t ; to parcel out.—**allotment** (ą-t′-ment) *n.* the act of allotting ; that hich is allotted ; a share ; abbreviaɔn for allotment garden, a small ɔricultural holding for domestic ɔrposes, away from the holder's ɔsidence [L. *ad* and LOT].
ALLOW (ą-lou′) *v.t.* to afford or eld ; to acknowledge ; to permit ; *v.t.* to deduct.—**allowable** *a.* perɔissible.—**allowably** *adv.*—**allowance** act of giving leave to ; permission ; at which is allowed ; a grant of oney [O.F. *a-louer*, hire out, fr. *ad* and *locāre*, place].
Syn. to grant, concede, admit, lerate. *Ant.* disallow, refuse, reject.
ALLOY (ą-loi′) *v.t.* to reduce the ırity by mixing with a less valuable ɔtal ;—*n.* any compound of metals, of copper and zinc, to form brass ; il mixed with good [O.F. *aleyer*, mbine, fr. L. *ad* and *ligāre*, join].
Syn. combination, amalgam.
ALLSPICE (awl′-spīs) *n.* the berry the pimento, or Jamaica pepper, id to contain the flavours of cinnaɔn, nutmeg, and cloves.

ALLUDE (ą-lūd′) *v.i.* to refer to something not directly mentioned [L. *ad*, at, and *lūdere*, play].
Syn. to refer, hint at, suggest.
ALLURE (ą-lūr′) *v.t.* to attempt to draw to ; to tempt by the offer of good.—**allurement** *n.* that which allures.—**alluringly** *adv.* [L. *ad* and LURE].
Syn. to entice, tempt, decoy. *Ant.* repel, repulse.
ALLUSION (ą-lu′-zhun) *n.* a passing or casual reference.—**allusive** *a.* referring to indirectly ; marked by allusions.—**allusively** *adv.* [L. (part.) *allūsus*, alluded to].
ALLUVION (ą-lū′-vi-un) *n.* alluvium ; *Law*, increase of land by water action.
ALLUVIUM (ą-lū′-vi-um) *n.* deposits of earth, gravel, and other matter, by river or flood.—**alluvial** *a.* deposited or laid down by means of water [L. *alluvius*, fr. *ad*, and *luere*, wash].
ALLY (ą-lī′) *v.t.* to bring into connection by marriage or treaty ;—*n.* (al′-ī, ą-lī′) one allied ; a confederate [O.F. *alier*, bind up, fr. L. *ad* and *ligāre*, bind].
Syn. of *n.* helper, partner.
ALLYL (al′-il) *n.* in chemistry, the organic radical C_3H_5 [L. *all(ium)*, garlic, and *yl*, fr. G. *hulē*, matter].
ALMAGEST (al′-mą-jest) *n.* Ptolemy's work on astronomy ; any work on astrology or alchemy [A. *al*, the, and G. *megistos*, greatest].
ALMA MATER (al′-mą mā′-ter) *n.* one's college or university [L., fostering mother].
ALMANAC (al′-mą-nak) *n.* a calendar of days, weeks, and months, to which astronomical and other information is added.—**a nautical almanac**, for the use of navigators and astronomers, is a register of astronomical observations and calculations [Late L.].
ALMIGHTY (awl-mī′-ti) *a.* all-powerful ;—*n.* the Almighty God.—**Almightiness** (awl-mī′-ti-nes) *n.* [A.S. *ealmihtig*].
Syn. omnipotent.
ALMOND (ą′-mond) *n.* the kernel of the nut of the almond-tree.—**almond-cake**, what is left after pressing the oil from almonds.—**almond-tumbler**, a kind of pigeon [M.E. *almaund*, fr. O.F. *almandre*, fr. G. *amugdalon*, almond].
ALMONER (al′-mon-er) *n.* one that distributes alms or bounty.—**almonry** *n.* a place for distributing alms ; the residence of an almoner [O.F. *almosnier*].
ALMOST (awl′-mōst) *adv.* very nearly ; all but [E.].
ALMS (ąmz) *n.* anything given

gratuitously to relieve the poor.—**alms-deed,** an act of charity.—**alms-house,** a house appropriated for the use of the poor.—**alms-man,** a man supported by alms [A.S. *ælmæsse,* Low L. *alimosina,* fr. G. *eleēmosunē,* pity].

ALOE (al'-ō) *n.* a bitter plant used in medicine; *pl.* **aloes,** a drug made of the juice of the aloe [G. *aloē,* a bitter herb].

ALOFT (ą-loft') *adv.* on high; above the ground; at the masthead [E.].

ALONE (ą-lōn') *n.* solitary; single; —*adv.* by itself; singly [E. ALL and ONE].

ALONG (ą-long') *adv.* in a line with; lengthwise; forward;—*prep.* by the length of.—**alongside** *adv.* by the side of, esp. of a ship [A.S. *and-lang*].

ALOOF (ą-lōōf) *adv.* at a distance, but within view; apart.—**aloofness** *n.* state of being or keeping aloof [E. *a,* on, and LUFF].

ALOUD (ą-loud') *adv.* with loud voice or noise; loudly [E.].

ALOYSIUS, ST. (al-o-ish'-i-us) *n.* an Italian Jesuit, 1568-1591; patron saint of colleges.

ALP (alp) *n.* a high mountain; *pl.* the mountains of Switzerland.—**alpine** (al'-pin, al'-pīn) *a.* pert. to the Alps, or to any lofty mountain; living or produced on high mountains.—**Alpini** (al'-pi-ni) *n.pl.* Italian soldiers trained for mountain fighting.—**alpenstock** (al'-pen-stok) *n.* a long, stout staff, shod with iron, used by mountaineers on the Alps [L. *alpes*; Ger. *alpen* and *stock,* stick].

ALPACA (al-pak'-ą) *n.* an animal of Peru, having long, fine hair; a species of the llama; a thin kind of cloth made of the wool of the alpaca [Sp., fr. A. *al,* the, and Peruv. *paco,* name of the animal].

ALPHA (al'-fą) *n.* the first letter of the Greek alphabet, used to denote *first.*—**alpha and omega,** the first and the last.—**alpha particle,** an ultimate particle of matter, charged with positive electricity; identical with the nucleus of the helium atom.—**alpha rays,** streams of alpha particles.

ALPHABET (al'-fą-bet) *n.* the letters of a language arranged in order; the a b c; first principles.—**alphabetic, alphabetical** (al-fą-bet'-ik, -i-kąl) *a.* pert. to, or in the order of, the alphabet.—**alphabetically** *adv.* [G. *alpha* and *beta,* the first two Greek letters].

ALREADY (awl-red'-i) *adv.* before this; even now; even then [E.].

ALSATIA (al-sa'-shya) *n.* Alsace, formerly a very disturbed district [L.].

ALSO (awl'-sō) *adv.* and *conj.* in like manner; likewise; further [E.].

ALTAR (awl'-tąr) *n.* a table raised place on which gifts and sa fices are offered; the commur table.—**altar-cloth,** a cover for altar.—**altar-piece,** a picture or sc ture over the altar.—**altar-screen,** screen behind the altar.—**al tomb,** a raised monument resemb an altar [L. *altāre,* a high pl fr. *altus,* high].

ALTER (awl'-tęr) *v.t.* to make sc change in;—*v.i.* to become differ —**alterable** *a.*—**alterably** *adv.*—**alte bility** (awl-tęr-ą-bil'-i-ti) *n.*—**alte tion** (awl-tę-rā'-shun) *n.* the act altering; the change made.—**alte tive** (awl'-ter-ą-tiv) *n.* a medicine t restores the healthy functions of body [Late L. *alterāre,* fr. L. *al* another; (part.) *alterātus,* altered

Syn. to change, vary, modify. maintain, persist, remain.

ALTERCATE (al'-tęr-kāt) *v.i.* contend in words; to wrangle **altercation** (al-tęr-kā'-shun) *n.* wa contention in words [L. (part.) *al cātus,* having disputed, fr. *alt* (acc.) *altercātiōnem*].

Syn. of "altercation," quarrel, c troversy, dispute, wrangle.

ALTERNATE (al-tęr'-nāt) *a.* be by turns; one following the othe succession.—**alternate** (al'-tęr-nāt) to perform by turns, or in successic —*v.i.* to happen by turns.—**alt nately** (al-tęr'-nāt-li) *adv.* by turns **alternation** (al'-tęr-nā'-shun) *n.* act of doing by turns; the act taking one and leaving one in succ sion.—**alternative** (al-tęr'-ną-tiv) offering a choice of two things.– a choice of two things.—**alternativ** *adv.* [L. (part.) *alternātus,* done turns, fr. *alter*].

ALTERNATOR (al-tęr-nā'-tur) an electric generator for produc alternating current.—**alternating c rent,** an electrical current flowing a circuit first in one direction, ther the opposite.

ALTHOUGH (awl-THŌ) *conj.* adn ting that; notwithstanding; thou [E.].

ALTIGRAPH (al'-ti-graf) *n.* an strument for recording altitude *altus,* high, and G. *graphein,* write

ALTIMETER (al-tim'-e-tęr) *n.* instrument for taking altitudes, a quadrant, sextant, or theodolite; aviation, a type of aneroid barome calibrated in feet [L. *altus,* high, G. *metron,* measure].

ALTISCOPE (al'-ti-skōp) *n.* a k of telescope which, by means of len and mirrors, enables one to see beyc intervening objects [L. *altus,* hi and G. *skopein,* to view].

ALTITUDE (al'-ti-tūd) *n.* heigl the elevation of a heavenly body ab

horizon; highest point [L. *altitudo*, fr. *altus*, high].
yn. eminence, elevation, loftiness. *Ant.* depression, depth, lowness.

LTO (al'-tō) *n.* a part once sung the highest male voices, now sung the lowest female voices.—**alto-**, the C clef when on the third line the stave.—**alto-relievo, alto-vo**, high relief; raised figures on a surface, so as to show one side of n [It., fr. L. *altus*].

LTOGETHER (awl-tōō-geтн'-ėr) wholly; entirely [E.].

LTRUISM (al'-trōō-izm) *n.* self-ifice for the good of others.—**uist** *n.* a person regardful of the rests of others [It. *altrui*, another, *-ism*].

LUM (al'-um) *n.* a double sulphate alumina and potash; a mineral [L. *alūmen*].

LUMINIUM (al-ū-min'-i-um) *n.* of the metals.—**aluminium bronze, luminium gold,** contains nine parts copper and one of aluminium.—**nina, alumine** (al-ū'-mi-na, al'-ū-) *n.* oxide of aluminium, the clay, n, or other substance from which m is obtained [L. *alūmen*, alum].

LUMNUS (ą-lum'-nus) *n.* a pupil; raduate of a college [L., fr. *alere*, se].

LVEOLAR (al-vē'-ō-lar, al'-vē-ō-*a.* pertaining to, or resembling, sockets of the teeth [L. *alveolus*, . of *alveus*, hollow].

LVINE (al'-vīn, al'-vin) *a.* pert. the belly or the intestines [L., fr. *s*, belly].

LWAY, always (awl'-wā, -wāz) at all times; for ever [E.].
yn. perpetually, regularly. *Ant.* rmittently, irregularly, never.

M (am) the first pers. sing. pres. ic. of the verb *to be*.

MACRATIC (am-ą-krat'-ik) *a.* ting the chemical rays of light in focus [G. *hama*, together, and *os*, power].

MAIN (ą-māin) *adv.* with all ngth or force; violently and dently; vehemently [E. *on* and *n*, in strength].

MALGAM (ą-mal'-gąm) *n.* a com-nd of mercury with another metal; ixture of different things.—**amal-ate** *v.t.* to mix a metal with quick-er; to compound;—*v.i.* to co-ce.—**amalgamation** (ą-mal-gą-mā'-n) *n.* act of amalgamating; the cess of separating gold and silver n their ores by mixing them with cury; the blending of different igs [Late L. *amalgama*, prob. fr.

yn. of "amalgamate," to blend, e, join. *Ant.* separate.

MANDINE (am'-ąn-dīn) *n.* the albuminous matter of sweet almonds; anything, as cold cream, prepared from this [F. *amande*, almond].

AMANUENSIS (ą-man-ū-en'-sis) *n.* a person who writes what another dictates or copies what another has written; *pl.* **es** [L. *à manū*, by hand, and *-ensis*, suff.].

Syn. secretary, clerk.

AMARANTH (am'-ą-ranth) *n.* a flower that never fades; a colour inclining to purple.—**amaranthine** (am-ą-ran'-thin) *a.* never fading; of a purplish colour [G. *amarantos*, unfading, fr. *a-*, neg., and *marainein*, wither].

AMARYLLIS (am-ą-ril'-is) *n.* a pastoral sweetheart [A shepherdess in classical poetry].

AMASS (ą-mas') *v.t.* to heap up together; to collect many things [L. *ad* and MASS].

Syn. to accumulate, gather. *Ant.* disperse, scatter.

AMASTHENIC (am-ąs-then'-ik) *a.* uniting the chemical rays of light in a focus; amacratic [G. *hama*, together, and *sthenos*, strength].

AMATEUR (am'-ą-tūr) *n.* one that cultivates any study or art from taste or attachment; so, often, superficially [F., fr. L. *amātor*, lover].

Syn. dilettante, connoisseur.

AMATOL (am'-ą-tol) *n.* an explosive consisting of ammonium nitrate and trinitrotoluene (**T.N.T.**) [As in similar cases, the name is made up of parts of the names of the ingredients used].

AMATORY (am'-ą-tor-i) *a.* relating to love; expressing love; designed to cause love [L. *amatōrius*, loving, fr. *amātor*, a lover].

Syn. affectionate, amorous.

AMAUROSIS (am-aw-rō'-sis) *n.* loss of sight, due to paralysis of the optic nerves [G., fr. *amauros*, dark].

AMAZE (ą-māz') *v.t.* to strike with astonishment, with wonder.—**amazedly** *adv.* with amazement.—**amazingly** *adv.*—**amazement** *n.* a feeling of surprise [A.S. *āmasian*. *See* MAZE].

Syn. to perplex, confound, astonish.

AMAZON (am'-ą-zon) *n.* one of a mythical race of female warriors; a masculine woman.—**amazonian** (am-ą-zō'-ni-ąn) *a.* pert. to an Amazon or to the River Amazon [G.].

AMBARI, ambarie (am'-bą-ri) *n.* in India, a covered howdah [A.].

AMBASSADOR (am-bas'-ą-dor) *n.* an envoy of the highest rank sent to a foreign government.—**ambassadress** *n.* the wife of an ambassador.—**ambassadorial** (am-bas-ą-dō'-ri-ąl) *a.* of, or belonging to, an ambassador [F. *ambassadeur*, fr. L. *ambactus*, a servant, through It.].

Syn. legate, representative.

AMBER (am′-bẽr) *n.* a yellowish resin found as a fossil [A.].

AMBERGRIS (am′-bẽr-grēs) *n.* a fragrant, ash-coloured, waxy substance found floating on tropical seas, and in the spermaceti whale [F. *ambre gris*, grey amber].

AMBIDEXTER (am-bi-deks′-tẽr) *n.* one able to use both hands equally well; a double-dealer.—**ambidextrous** *a.* able to use either hand.—**ambidextrously** *adv.*—**ambidexterity** (am-bi-deks-ter′-i-ti) *n.* [L. *ambo*, both, and *dexter*, right hand].

AMBIENT (am′-bi-ent) *a.* encompassing; surrounding [L. (acc. part.) *ambientem*, going around, fr. *ambi*, around, and *īre*, go].

AMBIGUITY (am-bi-gū′-i-ti) *n.* a thing that may be understood more than one way.—**ambiguous** (am-big′-ŭ-us) *a.* doubtful or uncertain; having more meanings than one.—**ambiguously** *adv.*—**ambiguousness** *n.* [L. *ambiguus*, fr. *ambi*, around, and *agere*, to drive].

Syn. of "ambiguous," equivocal, indefinite, indeterminate. *Ant.* certain, clear, positive.

AMBIT (am′-bit) *n.* circuit or compass; scope [L. *ambire*, pp. *ambitus*, go around].

AMBITION (am-bish′-un) *n.* an eager desire for the possession of power, fame, or superiority; in a good sense, a desire for excellence; the aim of a person ambitious.—**ambitious** *a.* eager to attain something; aspiring.—**ambitiously** *adv.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *ambitiōnem*, a going round (to canvass votes). Cf. AMBIENT].

Syn. aspiration.

AMBIVALENCE, ambivalency (am-biv′-a-lens, -len-si) *n.* in psycho-analysis, the simultaneous operation in the mind of two irreconcilable wishes.—**ambivalent** (am-biv′-a-lent) *a.* [L. *ambo*, both, and *valēre*, ppr. *valens*, to be worth].

AMBLE (am′-bl) *v.i.* to move at little more than walking pace, as a horse;—*n.* a peculiar gait of a horse, in which both legs on one side are moved at the same time.—**ambler** *n.*—**amblingly** *adv.* [F. *ambler*, to go leisurely, fr. L. *ambulāre*, walk].

AMBLYOPIA, amblyopy (am-bli-ō′-pi-a, am′-bli-ō-pi) *n.* dimness of vision [G. *amblus*, dull, and *ōps*, *ōpos*, eye].

AMBREIN (am′-brē-in) *n.* a pleasantly odorous, fatty substance got from ambergris.

AMBRINE (am′-brīn) *n.* a mixture of melted paraffin and amber resin, used as a remedy for burns and scalds [E. AMBER].

AMBROSIA (am-brō′-zhi-a) *n.* the fabled food of the gods; any exquisite dish.—**ambrosial** *a.* delicious for the gods.—**ambrosially** *adv.* fr. *ambrotos*, immortal, fr. *a-*, and *brotos*, mortal].

Syn. of "ambrosial," frag sweet, luscious.

AMBROSIAN (am-brō′-zhi-an connected with the Church ritu St. Ambrose, Bishop of Milan, *d.* 397.—**Ambrosian chant**, a mod singing introduced by St. Amb

AMBROTYPE (am′-brō-tīp) picture taken on glass, in which lights are represented in silver, the shades by a dark backgr visible through the unsilvered po of the glass [G. *ambrotos*, immo and *tupos*, impression].

AMBRY (am′-bri) *n.* an almo a pantry; a niche or cupboard church for books or sacred ute [L. *arma*, arms, tools, etc.].

AMBULANCE (am′-bū-lans) moving hospital, so organised a follow an army in its movement wagon or van for the transport o wounded, the injured, or the [F., fr. L. (acc. part.) *ambulan* moving about, fr. *ambulāre*. AMBLE].

AMBULATION (am-bu-la′-shu the act of walking.—**ambulatory** (bū-lā-tor-i) *a.* moving from plac place;—*n.* a place for walking i a cloister, a corridor, etc. [L. (*ambulātiōnem*].

AMBUSCADE (am-bus-kād′) lying concealed with the aim of prising the enemy; a hiding for strategy; the force concealed;— to lie in wait [Sp., fr. Late L. (p *imboscātus*, set in a bush].

AMBUSH (am′-bŏŏsh) *n.* an same as **ambuscade** [O.F. *embus* fr. Late L. (inf.) *imboscāre*, fr and *boscum*, a bush].

Syn. snare, lying in wait.

AMEER, amir (ą-mēr′) *n.* a pri a chief; the sovereign of Afghani [A. Doublet of EMIR].

AMELIORATE (ą-mēl′-yur-āt) and *i.* to make better; to bette **amelioration** (ą-mēl-yur-ā′-shun) the act of bettering, or the stat being made better; improvemen **ameliorative** (ą-mēl′-yur-ā-tiv) producing improvement. [F. *a orer*, fr. L. *ad*, and Late L. *meliō* to improve, fr. *melior*, better].

Syn. to amend, improve.

AMEN (ā′-men′, ä′-men′) *adv int.* so be it; truly; verily;— title of Christ; an expression assent [H.].

AMENABLE (ą-mē′-ną-bl) *a.* li to be brought to account; willin yield.—**amenably** *adv.*—**amenab** (ą-mē-ną-bil′-i-ti) *n.* the state of b amenable; liability to answer

ıener, lead near, fr. L. *ad*, and Late *mināre*, drive; fr. L. *minae*, reats].

Syn. tractable, submissive, docile. *ut.* rebellious, intractable, difficult.

AMEND (ą-mend') *v.t.* to change r the better;—*v.i.* to grow better.—**ıendable** *a.* capable of being made tter.—**amendment** *n.* a change for e better; correction of a fault; reformation of life; an alteration proposed in a bill or motion.—**amends** ·mendz') *n.pl.* reparation.—**amende** ·mend') *n.* satisfaction; a pecuniy fine; reparation.—**amends** honable, public avowal of fault, and ology [F. *amender*, fr. L. *ēmendāre*, free from errors; M.E. *amendes*, O.F.].

Syn. to correct, rectify, improve. *ut.* damage, injure, spoil.

AMENITY (ą-men'-i-ti) *n.* pleasant aracter in situation, climate, manrs, or disposition [F., fr. L. (acc.) *ıœnitātem*, fr. *amœnus*, agreeable].

Syn. pleasantness, desirability, afbility. *Ant.* churlishness, undesirity.

AMENTIA (ą-men'-shi-ą) *n.* mental fficiency; imbecility of mind [L. ınd *mens*, *mentis*, mind].

AMERCE (ą-mėrs') *v.t.* to punish by e fixed by the court.—**amerceable** liable to a fine.—**amercement** (ąrs'-ment) *n.* a pecuniary penalty; fine [O.F. fr. L. *ad* and (acc.) *rcēdem*, wages].

AMERICAN (ą-mer'-i-kąn) *a.* pert. America;—*n.* a native of America; citizen of the United States.—**ıericanism** *n.* a word, phrase, or om peculiar to America.—**ameriıise** *v.t.* to render American in aracter [fr. *America*, named after *nerigo* Vespucci, a successor of lumbus].

AMETABOLA (am-e-tab'-ō-la) *n.pl.* ;ects that do not undergo metaorphosis.—**ametabolic** (ą-met-ą-bol'- *a.* not subject to metamorphosis . *ametabolos*, unchangeable].

AMETHYST (am'-e-thist) *n.* a ılish-violet kind of quartz, formerly pposed to prevent intoxication [G. *nethustos*, not drunken; fr. *meıein*, be drunk].

AMIABLE (ā'-mi-ą-bl) *a.* worthy of ve; deserving of affection.—**amily** *adv.*—**amiability** (ā-mi-ą-bil'-i-ti) amiableness; gentleness of disısition [O.F. *amiable*; fr. *amīcābis*, friendly; fr. *amīcus*. Doublet of IICABLE].

Syn. lovely, lovable, charming, ɔasing. *Ant.* offensive, revolting, teful.

AMIANTHUS, amianth (am-i-an'-us, am'-i-anth) *n.* a variety of asbes [G. *a* and *mianein*, stain].

AMICABLE (am'-i-ką-bl) *a.* friendly; peaceable.—**amicably** *adv.*—**amicability** (am-i-ką-bil'-i-ti) *n.* quality of being amicable; friendliness.—**amicableness** *n.* [Doublet of AMIABLE].

Syn. friendly, harmonious, kind, agreeable.

AMICE (am'-is) *n.* a loose, flowing garment like a cloak; an oblong piece of embroidered linen, made to wear on the head like a hood, or to rest on the shoulders like a cape [O.F. *amit*; fr. L. (acc.) *amictum*, cloak].

AMID, amidst (ą-mid', ą-midst) *prep.* in the middle.—**amidships** *adv.* half-way between the stem and the stern [M.E. *amiddes* for *amidde* = A.S. *on middan*].

AMIDE (am'-īd) *n.* a compound produced by the substitution of an acid radicle for one or more of the hydrogen atoms of ammonia [*am(monia)*].

AMIDIN, amidine (am'-i-din) *n.* a gelatinous solution of starch in hot water [F. *amidon*, starch].

AMIDOL (am'-i-dol) *n.* a compound of phenol used in photography in developing bromide plates.

AMIR *n.* *See* AMEER.

AMISS (ą-mis') *a.* wrong; faulty; —*adv.* in a faulty manner [E.].

Syn. wrong, improper. *Ant.* correct, proper, right.

AMISSIBLE (ą-mis'-i-bl) *a.* liable to be lost [L. *ab* and *mitto*, *missus*, send].

AMITY (am'-i-ti) *n.* friendly relationship [O.F. *amiste* (3 syll.), fr. Late L. (acc.) *amīcitātem*, friendship. *See* AMIABLE].

Syn. friendliness, goodwill, harmony. *Ant.* discord, unfriendliness, illwill.

AMMETER (am'-e-tęr) *n.* an instrument for measuring electric currents. Also **amperometer, amperometer** [*am(pere)* and *meter*].

AMMONAL (am'-ō-nal) *n.* a high explosive containing aluminium, charcoal, ammonium nitrate [*ammonia*].

AMMONIA (a-mō'-ni-ą) *n.* a gas having a strong pungent smell; spirit of hartshorn (first obtained near the temple of the Egyptian God Ammon).—ammoniac *a.* ammoniacal;—*n.* a gum brought from Persia and used as an expectorant.—**ammoniacal** (am-ō-nī'-a-kal) *a.* pert. to ammonia [L., fr. Egypt.].

AMMONITE (am'-on-īt) *n.* one of the fossil shells of a genus of extinct cuttle-fishes [L. *cornu Ammōnis*, horn of Jupiter Ammon].

AMMUNITION (am-ū-nish'-un) *n.* military stores; the articles used in charging firearms and military stores of all kinds [O.F. *l'amunition*, for *la munition*. *See* MUNITION].

AMNESIA (am-nē'-si-ą) *n.* In pathology, loss of memory [G.].

AMNESTY (am'-nes-ti) *n.* an act of oblivion; pardon of political offences; proclamation of such pardon [F., fr. G. *amnēstia*, a forgetting; fr. *a*, not, and *mnaesthai*, remember].

AMŒBA (ą-mē'-bą) *n.* a microscopic mass of living matter, of ever-changing form, which feeds itself by means of finger-like organs [L., fr. G. *amoibē*, change].

AMONG, amongst (ą-mung', ą-mungst') *prep.* mixed with; making part of [A.S. *onmang*, M.E. *amonge*. Cf. AMIDST].

AMONTILLADO (a-mon-til-ä'-dō) *n.* a kind of sherry, light in colour and body [Sp.].

AMORPHOUS (ą-mor'-fus) *a.* without regular shape [fr. G. *a*, neg., and *morphē*, shape].

Syn. formless, heterogeneous, irregular, shapeless. *Ant.* crystalline, regular, shapely.

AMORTISE (ą-mor'-tīz, -tiz) *v.t.* to alienate in mortmain, that is, to convey to a corporation; to extinguish, as a debt, by a sinking fund.—**amortisation, amortisement** (ą-mor-ti-zā'-shun, ą-mor'-tiz-ment) *n.* act or right of alienating lands in mortmain [L. *ad* and *mors, mortis*, death].

AMOUNT (ą-mount') *v.i.* to rise to; to reach or extend in substance or influence; to be equal to;—*n.* the sum total; the whole [O.F. *amonter*, fr. L. *ad*, up to, and (acc.) *montem*, mountain].

Syn. whole, aggregate, the whole sum.

AMOUR (a-mōōr') *n.* a love intrigue; a love affair.—**amour propre** (propr) self-esteem; readiness to take offence at slights.—**amorous** (am'-or-us) *a.* inclined to love; relating to love.—**amorously** *adv.*—**amorousness** *n.*—**amorist** *n.* a lover; a gallant [F., fr. L. *amor*, love; O.F. *amoros*, fr. L. *amorōsus*].

Syn. of "amorous," fond, loving, tender.

AMPERE (am-pār') *n.* the unit used in measuring the strength of an electric current.; abbrev. **amp.**—**amperage** (am'-per-aj) *n.* electric current measured in amperes.—**ampere-hour,** commercial unit of electric current, equivalent to one ampere flowing for one hour.—**ampere-hour capacity,** electric accumulator capacity, rated in ampere-hours.—**ampere-meter.** *See* AMMETER.—**ampere-turn,** product of the number of turns in the coil of wire of an electromagnet and the number of amperes flowing through; used as a practical unit of magnetising force [*Ampère*, a French electrician].

AMPERSAND (am'-per-sand) *a.* the sign & (for L. *et*, and) [For *and* [illegible] *se-and*, that is, and by itself *and*].

AMPHIBIA, amphibians (am-fib'-ą) *n.pl.* animals that can live either on land or in water.—**amphibian** (am-fib'-i-ąn) *a.* pert. to amphibia;—*n.* aviation, an aeroplane that can rise from or descend to either land or water; in zoology, an animal of the class Amphibia.—**amphibious** *a.* [G. fr. *amphi*, on both sides; *bios*, life].

AMPHIBRACH (am'-fi-brak) *n.* prosody, a foot of three syllables, the middle one long, the first and last short—thus, ⏑ — ⏑. In English, the term is applied to a foot of three syllables of which only the middle one is stressed or accented.—**amphibrachic** *a.* [G., fr. *amphi*, on both sides and *brachus*, short].

AMPHICTYONS (am-fik'-ti-onz) *pl.* an assembly or council of deputies from the confederated towns of Greece [G.].

AMPHIMIXIS (am-fi-mik'-sis) in biology, the union of male and female elements to form a fertilised egg-cell.

AMPHISCII, amphiscians (am-fis'-i-ī, -ąnz) *n.pl.* the inhabitants between the tropics, whose shadows in one part of the year are cast north, and the other south, according as the sun is south or north of their zenith [G. fr. *amphi* and *skia*, shadow].

AMPHITHEATRE (am-fi-thē'-ą-tęr) *n.* an edifice, having tiers of seats encircling an open space, called the arena, used for public sports.—**amphitheatrical** (am-fi-thē-at'-ri-kąl) *a.* pert. to an amphitheatre [G. *amphitheatron*, fr. *amphi*, around; *theatron*, theatre].

AMPHITRYON (am-fit'-ri-on) host; an entertainer [*Amphitryon* in Molière's *Amphitryon*, who gives a great dinner].

AMPHITYPE (am'-fi-tīp) *n.* a photographic process producing simultaneously positives and negatives [G. *amphi* and *tupos*, type].

AMPHORA (am'-fō-rą) *n.* among the Greeks and Romans a two-handled jar as a measure, nearly 6 gall. [G.].

AMPLE (am'-pl) *a.* of full dimensions; sufficient.—**ampleness** *n.*—**amply** *adv.* largely; fully [F., fr. L. *amplus*].

Syn. spacious, adequate, abundant, copious, large, full, plentiful. *Ant.* insufficient, cramped, scanty, deficient.

AMPLIFY *v.t.* to render larger; to treat copiously;—*v.i.* to dilate [F. *amplifier*; fr. L. *amplificāre*, augment; fr. *facere*, make].—**amplification** (am-pli-fi-kā'-shun) *n.* development; act of enlargement [F. *amplification*; fr. L. *amplificāre*, augment

r. *facere*, make; (part.) *amplificātus*, ugmented].

AMPLITUDE (am'-pli-tūd) *n.* large- ess; extent [F., fr. L. (acc.) *amplitūdinem*].

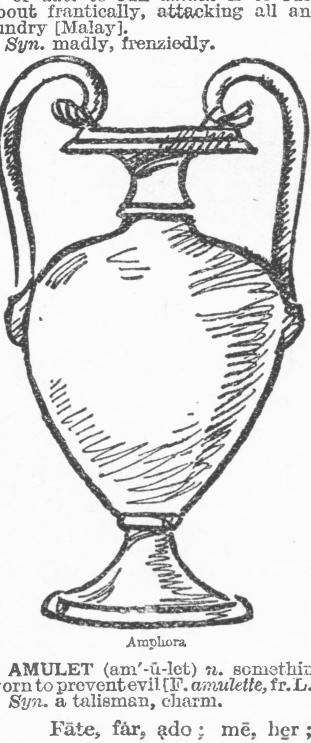
AMPOULE (am'-pōōl) *n.* a small ontainer for a hypodermic dose [F.].

AMPULLA (am-pul'-ą) *n.* a bottle vith a slender neck and globular body, used by the ancient Romans to hold perfumes and oils for anointing the body after bathing, etc.; *Eccl.* a vessel for holding consecrated oil, wine, etc.; *Biol.* a flask-like or sac- ular dilatation or vesicle, as in the semi-circular canals of the ear, on the leaves of the bladder-wort, etc. [L.].

AMPUTATE (am'-pū-tāt) *v.t.* to cut off, as a limb.—**amputation** (am- pū-tā'-shun) *n.* act of cutting off a limb or part of a body [L. (part.) *amputātus*, excised; *ambi*, round about, and *putāre*, prune].

AMUCK, amck (ą-muk, ą-mok') *a.* or *adv.* to run *amuck* is to rush about frantically, attacking all and sundry [Malay].

Syn. madly, frenziedly.



Amphora

AMULET (am'-ū-let) *n.* something worn to prevent evil [F. *amulette*, fr. L.]. *Syn.* a talisman, charm.

AMUSE (ą-mūz') *v.t.* to entertain agreeably; to occupy in a pleasant manner.—**amusable** (ą-mū'-zą-bl) *a.* fit or capable of being amused.—**amusement** *n.* anything that diverts and pleases the mind.—**amusingly** *adv.* [F. *amuser*, fr. *a*=L. *ad* and *muser*. *See* MUSE].

Syn. to divert, entertain, beguile, please. *Ant.* bore.

AMYGDALIN (ą-mig'-dą-lin) *n.* a crystalline substance obtained from bitter almonds [G. *amugdalē*, almond].

AMYL (am'-il) *n.* hypothetical radicle thought to exist in many compounds, as amylic alcohol, etc.—**amyl nitrate**, an amber-coloured fluid with a pleasant odour [G. *amulon*, starch].

AN (an) *a.* the form of the indefinite article used before a vowel sound. *See* A. Also *conj.* if—a form of *and*; an if, even if; an't, if it [A.S. *ān*, one].

ANA (ą'-ną, ā'-ną) *n.pl.* sayings, anecdotes, and gossip, about some person or subject, as *Shakespeareana* [L. suff. *-ānus*=pert. to. From such manufactured words as *Dickensi-ana*, anecdotes relating to Dickens].

ANABAPTIST (an-a-bap'-tist) *n.* one that denies the validity of infant baptism, and maintains that those who have been baptised in infancy ought to be baptised again. [G. *ana*, anew, and BAPTIST].

ANABASIS (ą-nab'-ą-sis) *n.*; *pl.* **anabases** (ą-nab'-ą-sēz) a military expedition; esp. the story of the expedition of Cyrus the Younger against Artaxerxes, and of the retreat of his 10,000 allies under command of Xenophon [G. fr. stem *ana-ba-*, of *anabainein*, to go inland].

ANABOLISM (an-ab'-ol-izm) *n.* in physiology, the building up which alternates with breaking down (katabolism) in the chemical routine (metabolism) of the living organism [G. *anabolē*, an ascent].

ANABRANCH (an'-a-branch) *n.* in Australia, a tributary of a river which rejoins the main stream, forming an island between the two watercourses [abbrev. from *anastomosing-branches*].

ANACHRONISM (an-ak'-ron-ism) *n.* an error in point of time by which events are placed too late [G. fr. *ana*, back, and *chronos*, time].

ANACOLUTHON (an-ą-kol-ū'-thon) *n.* a breaking off from one construction to another in the same sentence [G. *an-*, *a-*, neg., and *kolouthos*, following].

ANACONDA (an-ą-kon'-da) *n.* a large snake that is non-venomous, and destroys its prey by crushing [Etym. unknown].

ANACREONTIC (ą-nak-rē-on'-tik) *a.* pert. to, or after the manner of, the Greek poet Anacreon, 6th cent. B.C.; —*n.* a poem written in the style, or metre of, Anacreon's poems.

Syn. joyous, free, convivial, light.

ANÆMIA (ą-nē'-mi-ą) *n. Med.* deficiency of blood or of certain constituents, the red corpuscles, of the blood.—**anæmic** (ą-nē'-mik) *a.* suffering from anæmia; bloodless [L., fr. G. *an-*, *a-*, neg., and *haima*, blood].

ANÆSTHESIA (an-es-thē'-zi-ą) *n.* loss of feeling; insensibility to pain, artificially produced.—**anæsthetic** *a.* producing loss of feeling and sensation;—*n.* that which produces anæsthesia; esp. a substance like chloroform, used in surgical operations [G., fr. *an-*, neg., and *aisthesis*, feeling].

ANAGLYPH (an'-ą-glif) *n.* an embossed or chased ornament, worked in relief, as a cameo [G. *ana* and *gluphein*, engrave].

ANAGRAM (an'-ą-gram) *n.* a transposition of the letters of a word or sentence to form a new word or sentence.—*e.g.*, *Honor est a Nilo*, from *Horatio Nelson*.—**anagrammatic, anagrammatical** (an-ą-grą-mat'-ik, -i-kąl) *a.* pert. to, or making, an anagram.—**anagrammatically** *adv.*—**anagrammatist** (an-ą-gram'-ą-tist) *n.* a maker of anagrams [G., fr. *ana*, distrib., and *gramma*, letter].

ANALOGY (ą-nal'-ō-ji) *n.* partial similarity; resemblance between one thing and another.—**analogous** *a.* having analogy; presenting some resemblance.—**analogously** *adv.*—**analogical** (an-ą-loj'-i-kąl) *a.* according to, or founded on, analogy.—**analogism** (ą-nal'-ō-jizm) *n.* an argument from cause to effect; investigation by, or reasoning from, analogy.—**analogus** (an'-ą-log) *n.* a thing containing resemblance to some other thing [G. *analogia*, relation, fr. *ana*, throughout, and *logia*, fr. *legein*, to speak].

Syn. of "analogous," corresponding, resembling, similar, like. *Ant.* unlike, dissimilar, disparate.

ANALYSIS (ą-nal'-i-sis) *n.* the resolution of anything into its constituent elements; **-ses** *n.pl.*—**analyst** (an'-ą-list) *n.* one that analyses, or that is skilled in analysis.—**analytic, analytical** (an-ą-lit'-ik, -i-kąl) *a.* pert. to analysis; resolving into component parts.—**analytically** *adv.*—**analyse** (an'-ą-liz) *v.t.* to take to pieces; to resolve into elements; to examine critically [G. *analusis*, decomposition; *ana* and *luein*, loosen].

ANANA, ananas (ą-nā'-ną, ą-nā'-nąs, an-an'-as) *n.* the pine-apple [Peruv.].

ANAPÆST (an'-ą-pest) *n.* a foot of three syllables, the first two short, or unaccented, the last long, accented, thus ⏑ ⏑ —; or, — — —, English.—**anapæstic** (an-ą-pes'-tik) pert. to an anapæst [G.].

ANAPHYLAXIS (an-ą-fi-lak'-sis) in medicine, an increasing responsiveness to small doses of a serum [G. *ana* and *phulassein*, to guard].

ANARCHY (an'-ar-ki) *n.* want of government in society; a state of lawless disorder in a country.—**anarchic, anarchical** (a-nar'-kik, -kąl) *a.* pert. to anarchy; without government. — **anarchism** (an'-ą-kizm) *n.* confusion; disorder; anarchy.—**anarchist** *n.* one that promotes disorder; one opposed to a government [G. *anarchia*, fr. *an a-*, neg., and *archos*, ruler].

Syn. confusion, chaos, lawlessness

ANASTATIC (an-ą-stat'-ik) *a.* in relief.—**anastatic printing**, a process of printing from zinc plates in which the design has been etched in relief [G. fr. *anistasthai*, rise up].

ANASTOMOSIS (ą-nas-tō-mō'-sis *n.* the inter-connection of veins, arteries, etc.; the interlacing of any spreading system, as the veins of leaves, etc.—**anastomose** (ą-nas-tō-mōz) *v.i.* to inosculate; to communicate with each other, as the arteries and veins [G. *anastomoun* open, discharge].

ANATHEMA (ą-nath'-e-mą) *n.* an offering to some deity, hung up in a temple; a solemn curse; excommunication; an accursed thing.—**anathematise** *v.t.* to pronounce curse against; to excommunicate or curse [G., fr. *ana-tithēmi*, I lay up (for divine wrath)].

ANATOMY (ą-nat'-ō-mi) *n.* art or act of separating the various parts of an animal or a plant for examination; a skeleton.—**anatomical** (an-ą-tom'-i-kąl) *a.* belonging to anatomy or structural.—**anatomically** *adv.*—**anatomist** (ą-nat'-ō-mist) *n.* one skilled in anatomy.—**anatomise** *v.t.* to dissect; to lay open the interior structure of parts, for the purpose of examining each by itself [G. *anatomia*, fr. *anatemnein*, cut up].

ANBURY, anberry (an'-ber-i) *n.* a soft wart peculiar to horses and cattle; a discase of turnips, finger and toe [A.S. *ampre*, dilated vein].

ANCESTOR (an'-ses-tor) *n.* one from whom a person is descended.—**ancestress** *n.* a female ancestor.—**ancestral** (an-ses'-tral) *a.* relating to ancestors; possessed by ancestors.—**ancestry** (an'-ses-tri) *n.* a series of ancestors; lineage [O.F. *ancestre*, fr. L. *antecessor*, foregoer].

Syn. forefather, progenitor, forebear.

ANCHOR (ang'-kor) an iron instrument cast from a ship to grapple

he bottom and hold the vessel at est in water; —*v.t.* to place at nchor; —*v.i.* to cast anchor.— nchored *a.* at anchor.—anchorage *n.* place where a ship can anchor; lues imposed on ships for anchoring n a harbour.—in motoring, the point t which a component is secured to he chassis.—to weigh anchor, to aise it.—anchor-buoy, a buoy that narks the position of an anchor at he bottom.—anchor-ground, ground or anchoring.—anchor-watch, the vatch set when a ship is at anchor L. *ancora*, fr. G. *angkura*].

ANCHORET, anchorite (ang'-ko-et, -rīt) *n.* one who lives apart from thers.—anchoress *n.* female hermit F. *anachorète*, fr. G. *anachōrētēs*, one who retires, fr. *ana-chōrein*, to go up, away].

Syn. hermit, recluse.

ANCHOVY (an-chŏ'-vi) *n.* a small ea-fish of the herring family, caught n the Mediterranean and prepared as a sauce [Sp.].

ANCHYLOSIS (ang-ki-lō'-sis) *n.* he consolidation of two or more ones into one; the immovable tate of a joint [G.].

ANCIENT (ān'-shent) *a.* old; that happened or existed long ago; —*n.* corruption of ensign in O.E., the lag of a ship, or its bearer; *pl.* hose that lived in former ages, pposed to *moderns*.—anciently *adv.* n former times.—ancient of days, od [F. *ancien*, fr. Late L. *antiānus*, ld, fr. L. *ante*, before. Doublet of NSIGN].

ANCILLARY (an'-sil-ạr-i) *a.* giving elp to, attending upon [L., fr. *ancilla*, female servant].

Syn. subservient, subordinate.

AND (and) *conj.* added to; together vith; a word that joins words and entences [E.].

ANDANTE (an-dan'-te) *a.* rather ow; —*n.* a moderately slow move-nent.—andantino (and-an-tē'-nō) *a.* omewhat quicker than andante; movement between *andante* and *llegretto* [It.].

ANDIRON (and'-ī-ẹrn) *n.* a utensil or supporting wood in a fire-place; fire-dog [M.E. *anderne*, fr. O.F. *ndier*].

ANECDOTE (an'-ek-dōt) *n.* a short tory of interest in a man's life or onduct; an incident.—anecdotal pert. to anecdotes [G. *anekdotos*, ot given out, fr. *an-*, not, *ek*, out, nd *dotos*, given, fr. *didonai*, to ive].

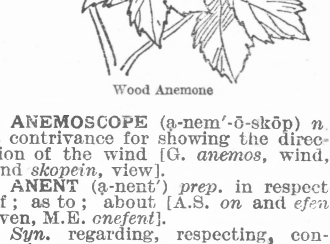
ANELE (ạ-nēl') *v.t.* to anoint with oly oil; to give extreme unction. A.S. *an*, on, and *ele*, oil].

ANELECTRIC (an-e-lek'-trik) *a.* on-electric; —*n.* a body that does not become electric; a conductor of electricity [G. *an* and E. ELECTRIC].

ANEMOGRAPH (ạ-nem'-ō-graf) *n.* an instrument for recording automatically the force and direction of the wind [G. *anemos*, wind, and *graphein*, write].

ANEMOMETER (an-e-mom'-e-ter) *n.* an instrument for measuring the force and velocity of the wind [G. (stem) *anemo-*, or *anemos*, wind, and METER].

ANEMONE (ạ-nem'-ō-nē) *n.* a genus of plants of the crow-foot family; the wind-flower [G.].



Wood Anemone

ANEMOSCOPE (ạ-nem'-ō-skōp) *n.* a contrivance for showing the direction of the wind [G. *anemos*, wind, and *skopein*, view].

ANENT (ạ-nent') *prep.* in respect of; as to; about [A.S. *on* and *efen* even, M.E. *enefent*].

Syn. regarding, respecting, concerning.

ANEROID (an'-e-roid) *n.* a barometer, shaped like a watch, depending for its action on the pressure of the atmosphere on a metallic box almost exhausted of air; an air barometer [G. *a-*, not, *nēros*, wet, and *eidos*, form].

ANEURISM (an'-ū'-rizm) *n.* a widening or dilation of an artery [G. fr. *ana*, up, and *eurunein*, widen, fr. *eurus*, wide].

ANEW (ạ-nū') *adv.* in a new form or manner; newly; over again; afresh [M.E. *of newe*. *See* NEW].

ANGAREP (ang'-ga-rep) *n.* a bedstead used in tropical Africa; it consists of an ox-hide laced to a frame [A.].

ANGARY (ang'-gā-ri) *n.* forced service; destruction by a belligerent of neutral property [G.].

ANGEL (ān'-jel) *n.* a messenger;

a spirit employed by God to communicate His will to man; a ministering spirit; an ancient gold coin of England, worth from 6*s.* 8*d.* to 10*s.*, bearing the figure of the archangel Michael.—**angelic, angelical** (an-jel'-ik, -i-kal) *a.* belonging to, or resembling, an angel; of the nature of an angel.—**angelica** (an-jel'-i-ka) *n.* an umbelliferous plant; a Californian sweet white wine.—**angelically** *adv.*—**angelus** (an'-je-lus) *n.* in the Roman Catholic Church, a devotional service in memory of the Incarnation, said at morning, noon, and sunset.—**angel-bed,** an open bed without bedposts. The **angelus-bell,** the signal to say the angelus [L. fr. G. *anggelos*].

ANGER (ang'-ger) *n.* a strong passion or emotion of the mind excited by a real or supposed injury;—*v.t.* to excite to anger.—**angry** (ang'-gr') *a.* touched with anger; showing anger; roused; displeased.—**angrily** *adv.* [Scand.].

Syn. wrath, rage, displeasure, ire, choler, fury, passion.

ANGINA (an-ji-na) *n.* inflammation of the throat.—**angina pectoris,** spasm of the chest, an accompaniment of certain forms of heart disease [L.].

ANGIOGRAPHY (an-ji-og'-ra-fi) *n.* a description of the vessels in the human body [G. *anggeion,* vessel, and *graphein,* write].

ANGIOLOGY (an-ji-ol'-ō-ji) *n.* the science of the vessels of the human body [G. *anggeion,* vessel, and *logos,* discourse].

ANGIOSPERM (an'-ji-ō-sperm) *n.* a plant having a reed-vessel [G. *anggeion,* vessel, and *sperma,* seed].

ANGLE (ang'-gl) *n.* a corner; opening between two lines meeting.—**angular** *a.* having an angle or angles; pointed; forming an angle; stiff; formal.—**angularly** *adv.*—**angularity** (ang-gū-lar'-i-ti) *n.* the quality of having corners or angles.—**acute angle,** one less than 90°.—**adjacent angles,** such as have one leg common to both angles.—**angle of incidence,** the angle that a ray of light makes with a line drawn perpendicular to the plane on which it falls.—**angle of refraction,** the angle that a ray of light makes with a line drawn perpendicular to the refracting medium through which the ray passes.—**curvilinear angle,** one formed by two curved lines.—**external angles,** angles of any right-lined figure, without it when the sides are produced.—**internal angles,** those that are within any right-lined figure.—**mixed angle,** one formed by a right line with a curved line.—**oblique angles,** angles that are either acute or obtuse.—**obtuse angle,** one more than 90°.—**right angle,** formed by a right line falling another perpendicularly.—**solid angle** the angle produced by the meeting of three or more plane angles at a point.—**spherical angle,** an angle formed by the meeting of two arcs of a great circle.—**visual angle,** the angle formed by two rays of light, or two straight lines drawn from the extreme points of an object to the centre of the eye.—**angle-iron,** bar wrought iron having a cross-section like the letter L.—**anglemeter** (ang'-gl-mē-ter) *n.* an instrument for measuring angles, esp. a geological instrument for measuring the dip of strata [F., fr. L. *angulus,* corner].

ANGLE (ang'-gl) *n.* a fish-hook; rod and line for fishing;—*v.i.* to fish with line and hook; to use artifices.—**angler** *n.*—**angling** *n.* the act or art of fishing with rod and line; recreation fishing [A.S. *angel*].

ANGLE, one of a Teutonic tribe who passed over with the Saxons into Britain.—**anglist** (ang'-glist) *n.* a specialist in English culture, language, and literature.—**anglo-** (ang-glō) a prefix meaning *English.*—**anglomania** (ang-glō-mā'-ni-a) *n.* excessive fondness for everything English.—**anglophobia** (ang-glō-fō'-bi-a) *n.* intense fear or dislike of England, of whatever is English.—**Anglo-American** *n.* an American of English parentage or descent;—*a.* pert. Anglo-Americans.—**Anglo-French** the Norman-French spoken in England after the Conquest;—*a.* English and French.—**Anglo-Indian** *n.* an Englishman born or resident in India;—connected with both England and India.—**Anglo-Saxon** *n.* one of the nation formed by the union of the Angles, Saxons, and other early Teutonic settlers in Britain; one of the English race; the earliest form of the English language;—*a.* pert. to the Anglo-Saxons or their language [A.S. *Engle*; G. *mania,* madness; *anglophobie,* fr. G. *phobein,* fear].

ANGLICAN (ang'-gli-kan) *a.* English; of, or belonging to, the English church;—*n.* a member of the church of England.—**anglicanism** *n.* the principles of the English church.—**anglicé** (ang'-gli-sē) *adv.* in English; in the English manner.—**anglicism** an English idiom; English politics, principles.—**anglicise** *v.t.* to make English; to render conformable to English idiom [L., fr. *Anglī*].

ANGORA (ang-gō'-ra) *n.* a cloth made from the wool of the Angora goat [fr. *Angora,* Asia Minor].

ANGOSTURA (an-gos-tū'-ra) *n.* an aromatic bark used in preparing bitters [fr. *Angostura,* Venezuela]

ANGUINE, anguineal (ang'-gwin, g-gwin'-ē-ąl) *a.* pertaining to a ake or snakes; snake-like [L. *guis*, snake].

ANGUISH (ang'-gwish) *n.* extreme in, either of body or mind [O.F. *guisse*, fr. L. *angustia*, straitness, *angere*, to choke].

Syn. pain, agony, suffering, pang. *it.* pleasure, happiness, ecstasy.

ANGUSTATE (ang-gus'-tāt) *a.* narwed [L. *angustus*, narrow].

ANGUSTIFOLIATE (ang-gus-ti-fō'-ĭt) *a.* in *Bot.*, narrow-leaved [L. *gustus*, narrow, and *foliatus*, leaved, *folium*, leaf].

ANHYDROUS (an-hī'-drus) *a.* desute of water; dry [G. *an-*, neg., d *hudōr*, water].

ANIL (an'-il) *n.* a shrub from whose ves and stalks indigo is made.—**iline** (an'-i-lin) *n.* a substance that nishes brilliant dyes [F. *anil*, ingo plant, fr A. *an-nil*].

ANIMADVERT (an-i-mad-vęrt') *v.i.* consider; to turn the mind to.—**imadversion** *n.* criticism; censure; proof [L., fr. *anim-us*, mind, and VERT; (part.) *animadversus*, criticed].

Syn. to remark on, refer to, criticise, nment, blame.

ANIMAL (an'-i-mąl) *n.* a living ing endowed with sensation and the wer of motion; a living creature; *a.* of, relating to, or got from, anials.—**animalism** *n.* the state of ere animals; animal health.—**anialcule** (an-i-mal'-kūl) *n.* a very inute animal.—**animal magnetism,** esmerism.—**animal spirits,** natural ioyancy.—**animal kingdom,** one of e three great divisions of natural jects—the others being the *vege-le* and *mineral* [L., fr. *anima*, breath, e].

ANIMATE (an'-i-māt) *v.t.* to give tural life to; to give spirit or gour to.—**animated** *a.* alive; spirited.—**animatingly** *adv.*—**animation** (an-i-mā'-shun) *n.* the state of possessing e or spirit [L. (part.) *animātus*, led with life; fr. *anima*, life].

Syn. to inspire, enliven, stimulate, ieer, quicken. *Ant.* deaden, depress.

ANIMOSITY (an-i-mos'-i-ti) *n.* violent hatred; active enmity [L. (acc.) *imōsitātem*, fr. *animōsus*, full of irit].

Syn. hatred, acrimony, asperity, rshness. *Ant.* love, friendship, nity.

ANIMUS (an'-i-mus) *n.* the feeling at prompts; temper [L.].

ANION (an'-i-on) *n.* an electro-gative ion; and therefore set free the positive plate, or anode.

ANISE (an'-is) *n.* a plant bearing omatic seeds.—**aniseed** (an'-i-sēd, an'-is-sēd) *n.* the aromatic seed of the anise [F., fr. G. *anīson*, or *aneson*].

ANKER (ang'-ker) *n.* a liquid measure formerly used in England, containing 8½ gallons [D.].

ANKLE (ang'-kl) *n.* the joint connecting the foot with the leg.—**anklet** (ang'-klet) *n.* an ornament, fetter, or support for the ankle [A.S. *ancleow*].

ANNA (an'-ą) *n.* in the East Indies, a coin worth 1½*d.* [Hind.].

ANNALS (an'-ąlz) *n.pl.* a history of events, each event being recorded under the year in which it happened.—**annalist** *n.* a writer of annals [F., fr. L. (*pl.*) *annālēs*, yearly records, fr. L. *annus*].

ANNEAL (ą-nēl') *v.t.* to heat, and then cool slowly, for the purpose of rendering less brittle; to heat in order to fix colours [A.S. *an*, and *ælan*, kindle].

ANNELID, annelidan (an'-e-lid, ą-nel'-i-dan) *n.* one of the Annelida, a class of invertebrate animals, including the earthworm, etc. [L. *annelus*, little ring].

ANNEX (ą-neks') *v.t.* to unite at the end; to add, as a smaller thing to a greater.—**annexation** (an-eks-ā'-shun) *n.* act of uniting; addition.—**annexe** (ą-neks') *n.* anything annexed; a wing to a building, or an outbuilding communicating with the main one.—**annexment** (ą-neks'-ment) *n.* the act of annexing; the thing annexed [L. (part.) *annexus*, bound to, fr. *ad* and *nectere*, bind, tie].

Syn. to affix, unite, bind to, join. *Ant.* separate, disunite, sever.

ANNIHILATE (ą-nī'-hi-lāt) *v.t.* to reduce to nothing; to cause to cease to be; to destroy utterly.—**annihilation** (ą-nī-hi-lā'-shun) *n.* total destruction.—**annihilator** (ą-nī'-hi-lā-tur) *n.* one who, or that which, annihilates [L. (part.) *annihilātus*, brought to nothing; fr. *ad*, to, and *nihil*, nothing].

ANNIVERSARY (an-i-vęr'-są-ri) *a.* returning with the year, at a stated time;—*n.* a day celebrated as it returns each year; the yearly return of any event [L. *anniversārius*, returning every year; fr. *annus* and (part.) *versus*, turned, fr. *vertere*].

ANNOMINATION (ą-nom-i-nā'-shun) *n.* the use of words nearly alike in sound, but of different meanings; a pun; alliteration [L. *ad* and *nomen*, a name].

ANNOTATE (an'-ō-tāt) *v.t.* to mark or note down in writing; to make comments upon;—*v.i.* to make written remarks. — **annotation** (an-ō-tā'-shun) *n.* the act of annotating; a note or comment.—**annotator** (an'-ō-tā-tor) *n.* a writer of notes; a commentator.—**annotatory** (an-ō-tā'-tur-i)

a. relating, or containing, annotation [L. (part.) *annotātus*, marked with notes, fr. *ad*, and NOTE].

Syn. of "annotation" note, commentary, remark, observation.

ANNOTTO, annotta (ą-not'-ō, -ą) *n. See* ARNOTTO. Also written **anotto, anatta.**

ANNOUNCE (ą-nouns') *v.t.* to give first public notice of; to make known. **—announcement** *n.* act of giving public notice; proclamation; declaration.—**announcer,** in wireless, a broadcasting official who announces items in the programme, introduces speakers, makes announcements, plays gramophone records, etc. [F. *annoncer*; fr. L. *ad* and *nuntiāre*, report, fr. *nuntius*, messenger].

Syn. to proclaim, promulgate, publish.

ANNOY (ą-noi') *v.t.* to injure or disturb by continued or repeated acts. **—annoyance** *n.* the act of annoying, or the state of being annoyed; that which annoys [O.F. fr. *anoi, anui*, vexation; fr. L. *in odiō*, in hatred].

Syn. to molest, pester, tease, trouble, vex.

ANNUAL (an'-ū-ąl) *a.* returning or happening every year; yearly; performed in a year; lasting only one year;—*n.* a literary work published once a year; a plant that lives but one year or season.—**annually** *adv.* [L. *annuālis*, yearly, fr. *annus*, year].

ANNUITY (ą-nū'-i-ti) *n.* a sum of money payable yearly for a number of years, or for life.—**annuitant** *n.* a person that has an annuity [F., fr. Late L. (acc.) *annuitātem*].

ANNUL (ą-nul') *v.t.* to make void or of no effect.—**annulment** *n.* [L. *annullare*, bring to nothing, fr. *ad*, and NULL].

Syn. to abolish, abrogate, repeal, cancel. *Ant.* maintain, continue, retain.

ANNULAR (an'-ū-lar) *a.* pert. to, or having the form of, a ring.—**annularly** *adv.*—**annulated** *a.* having rings or belts.—**annulet** *n.* a little ring [L., fr. *annulus*, dim. of *ānus*, ring].

ANNUNCIATE (ą-nun'-shi-āt) *v.t.* to announce; to make known.—**annunciation** (ą-nun-shi-ā'-shun) *n.* act of announcing.—**annunciation,** a festival (25th March) in memory of the angel's announcement to the Virgin Mary of the Incarnation; Lady-day [L. (part.) *annunciātus*, made known, fr. *ad* and *nuntius*, messenger. Doublet of ANNOUNCE; (acc.) *annunciātionem*].

ANODE (an'-ōd) *n.* the positive pole of a voltaic current. *See* KATHODE. **—anode rays,** in wireless, rays of positively charged particles emanating from the heated anode (plate) of thermionic valve [G. *anodos*, a w up].

ANODYNE (an'-ō-dīn) *a.* serving relieve pain or grief;—*n.* a drug th relieves pain [L. *anōdynus*, fr. G. neg., and *odunē*, pain].

ANOIA (ą-noi'-ą) *n.* want of und standing [G.].

ANOINT (ą-noint') *v.t.* to pour upon; to rub over with oil; to co secrate, by pouring oil on.—**anoint** *a.* consecrated;—*n.* a consecrat person.—**anointment** *n.* the act anointing; consecration; a salve. **the Lord's anointed,** Christ [O. (part.) *enoint*, anointed, fr. *enoind* fr. L. *in*, and *ungere*, smear].

ANOMALY (ą-nom'-ą-li) *n.* depa ture from the common rule, *pl.* an malies.—**anomalous** *a.* departing fro a general rule; irregular.—**an malously** *adv.*—**anomalistic** (ą-nom lis'-tik) *a.* irregular; departing fr common or established rules [*anōmalia*, an exception, fr. *a-*, n and *homalos*, regular].

Syn. irregularity, exception, dev tion. *Ant.* regularity, normality.

ANON (ą-non') *adv.* quickly; i mediately [A.S. *on ān*, in one].

ANONACEÆ (an-ō-nā'-sē-ē) *n.* the custard apple family, an order ornamental trees and shrubs [Mal *menona*].

ANONYMOUS (ą-non'-i-mus) wanting the name of the author. **anonymously** *adv.*—**anonymity** (an nim'-i-ti) *n.* the state of being witho a name [G. *anōnumos*, fr. *an-*, ne and *onoma*, name].

ANOPHELES (ąn-of'-el-ēz) *n.* t only genus of mosquitos carrying t parasite which causes malaria [*anōphelēs*, useless, harmful].

ANOREXIA, anorexy (an-ō-rek si-ą, an'-ō-rek-si) *n.* want of appeti [G.].

ANORTHOSCOPE (an-or'-tho-skō *n.* a toy by which distorted figu on one revolving disc appear as n mal when viewed through slits another [G. *an, orthos*, straight, a *skopein*, to view].

ANOSMIA (an-os'-mi-ą) *n.* loss the sense of smell [G.].

ANOTHER (ą-nuth'-er) *a.* not t same; different; one more; a one else [E.].

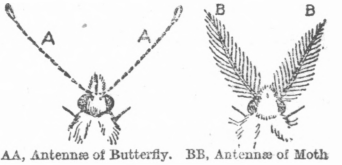
ANSERINE (an'-se-rīn) *a.* pert. a goose; uneven [L., fr. *anser*, goos

ANSWER (an'-sęr) *v.t.* to speak write in return; to face;—*v.i.* reply; to suit;—*n.* something sa or written in return to a questi etc.; the solution of a problem. **answerable** *a.* capable of being a swered; liable to pay or make goo **—answerer** *n.*—**to answer for,** to

ıponsible for.—**to answer to,** to cor-ıpond [A.S., fr. *and,* against, and *erian,* speak].
Syn. reply, response, rejoinder.
ANT (ant) *n.* an emmet.—**ant-bear,** e great ant-eater of South America. **ant-bird,** an ant-thrush, an ant-tcher.—**ant-cow,** a plant-louse, kept d tended by ants, which feed on a veet fluid secreted by it.—**ant-ter,** an animal that feeds on ants. **ant-egg,** the egg of an ant; the ·va or pupa of an ant.—**ant-hill,** mound raised by a colony of ants. **ant-lion,** a neuropterous insect lar- which catches ants in a pit [M.E. *ıte,* fr. A.S. *æmette.* Doublet of EMET].
ANTAGONIST (an-tag'-ō-nist) *n.* ıe that contends with another.—**ıtagonism** *n.* opposition of action.—**ıtagonistic** (an-tag-ō-nis'-tik) *a.* op-ɔsing; acting in opposition.—**anta-ınistically** *adv.*—**antagonistic forces,** vo powers in nature, as fire and ater, the one counteracting the other [. *antagōnistēs,* fr. *anti,* against, and *ōnizomai,* struggle. *See* AGONY].
Syn. adversary, enemy, foe, oppo-ınt. *Ant.* partisan, friend, ally.
ANTARCTIC (ant-ärk'-tik) *a.* oppo-ɪe to the northern or arctic pole; ithin a circle distant from the South ɔle 23° 28′ [G. *ant-,* opposite to, ıd ARCTIC].
ANTARTHRITIC (ant-är-thrit'-ik) counteracting gout;—*n.* a remedy r gout [G. *anti* and *arthritikos,* ɔuty].
ANTASTHMATIC (ant-ast-mat'-) *a.* alleviating asthma;—*n.* a medy for asthma [G. *anti* and *thmatikos,* asthmatic].
ANTATROPHIC (ant-a-trof'-ik) *a.* ificacious against atrophy;—*n.* any-ing that acts as a remedy for rophy [G. *anti* and *atrophia,* rophy].
ANTECEDENT (an-tē-sēd'-ent) *a.* ɔing before in time, place, rank, etc.; *n.* that which goes before; the ɔrd to which a relative refers; *pl.* ɛ previous life and character of a ɔrson.—**antecedently** *adv.* [L. (acc. ırt.) *antecēdentem,* aforegoing, fr. *ıte,* before, and *cēdere,* to go].
ANTECESSOR (an-tē-ses'-ur) *n.* one at goes before; in *Law,* a previous ɔssessor [L.].
ANTECHAMBER (an'-tē-chām-ɔr) *n.* a chamber leading to the chief ɔartment [L. *ante,* and CHAMBER].
ANTECURSOR (an'-tē-kur-sur) *n.* forerunner [L. *ante* and *currere,* ɔ. *cursus,* run].
ANTEDATE (an'-tē-dāt) *n.* a prior ıte; a date before the true time;—*v.* to date before the true time; to ıticipate [L. *ante,* and DATE].
ANTEDILUVIAN (an-tē-di-lōō'-vi-an) *a.* before the deluge; pert. to the times before the flood;—*n.* one that lived before the flood; a very old, or old-fashioned, person [L. *ante* and *diluvium,* flood, fr. *dī-,* apart, and *lu-ere,* wash].
ANTELOPE (an'-tē-lōp) *n.* a ruminant, partly like a deer and partly like a goat [Late L. *antalopus,* fr. G.].

Sable Antelope

ANTEMERIDIAN (an-tē-mer-id'-i-an) *a.* being before noon; pert. to the forenoon or 12 o'clock [L. *ante-,* before, and MERIDIAN].—**A.M.** [L. *ante meridiem,* before noon].
ANTEMETIC (ant-ē-met'-ik) *n.* a medicine that checks vomiting;—*a.* restraining vomiting [G. *anti* and *emetikos,* vomiting].
ANTENATAL (an-tē-nā'-tal) *a.* happening or existing before birth [L. *natalis,* natal].
ANTE-NICENE (an-tē-nī'-sēn) *a.* dating from, living before the first Christian council of Nice (nī'-sē) or Nicæa, in Asia Minor (A.D. 325).



AA, Antennæ of Butterfly. BB, Antennæ of Moth

ANTENNA (an-ten'-a) *n.*; *pl.* **antennæ** (an-ten'-ē) a movable articulated organ of sensation, a pair of which is attached to the head of an insect and crustacean; a feeler; in

wireless, the aerial system [L. *antenna*, sail yard].

ANTENUPTIAL (an-tē-nup'-shạl) *a.* before marriage [L. *ante*, before, and NUPTIAL].

ANTEPENULT (an-tē-pē-nult') *n.* the last syllable but two of a word.—**antepenultimate**, *a.* last but two; to the last syllable but two [L. *ante*, before, and PENULT].

ANTERIOR [(an-tē'-ri-or) *a.* before, in time or space [L., fr. *ante*, before].

Syn. antecedent, prior, precedent, previous. *Ant.* succeeding, following, subsequent, later.

ANTEROOM (an'-tē-rōōm) *n.* a room giving entry to another [L. *ante*, before, and ROOM].

ANTHELION (an-thē'-li-un) *n.*; *pl.* **anthelia** (an-thē'-li-ạ) a mock sun; a bright ring seen on a cloud, etc., opposite the sun [G.].

ANTHELMINTIC (an-thel-min'-tik) *a.* destroying or expelling intestinal worms;—*n.* a vermifuge [G. *ante*, and *helminthos*, worm].

ANTHEM (an'-them) *n.* a hymn sung in alternate parts; any church music adapted to passages from the Scriptures; any song of praise [A.S. *antefn*, fr. G. *antiphōna*, a response sung. Doublet of ANTIPHON].

ANTHEMION (an-thē'-mi-un) *n.* the honey-suckle, palmette, or any conventional flower or leaf design in decorative art [G.].

ANTHER (an'-thẹr) *n.* the little sac in a flower, containing the pollen.—**antheral** (an'-thẹr-ạl) *a.* pert. to an anther or to anthers.—**antheriferous** (an-the-rif'-e-rus) *a.* bearing anthers.—**antheroid** (an'-thẹr-oid) *a.* resembling an anther.—**anther-dust**, pollen [G. *anthēros*, in flower, fr. stem *anthe-*, of *anthos*, flower; L. *ferre*, bear; G. *eidos*, form].

ANTHEROZOID (an-thẹr-ō'-zō'-id) *n.* the male fertilising body in cryptogams [G. *anthēros*, *zōon*, animal, and *eidos*, form].

ANTHESIS (an-thē'-sis) *n.* the opening of the flower; the time when a flower bud opens [G.].

ANTHOCYANINE (an-thō-sī'-a-nin) *n.* the colouring matter of blue flowers [G. *anthos*, flower, and *kuanos*, blue].

ANTHOLEUCINE (an-thō-lū'-sin) *n.* the colouring matter of white flowers [G. *anthos*, flower, and *leukos*, white].

ANTHOLOGY (an-thol'-ō-ji) *n.* a collection of flowers; a collection of beautiful passages from literature, esp. from poetry.—**anthologist** *n.* the compiler of an anthology [G. *anthos*, flower, and *legein*, gather].

ANTHONY'S FIRE (an'-ton-iz fīr) *n.* erysipelas (devotion to St. Anthony was believed to prevent or cure t disease).

ANTHRACITE (an'-thrạ-sīt) *n.* variety of coal, nearly pure carb that burns without smoke or flame [fr. stem *anthrak-*, of *anthrax*, coal].

ANTHRAX (an'-thraks] *n.* a c buncle; a malignant disease in catt communicable to man [G. *anthr* coal. Cf. CARBUNCLE].

ANTHROPOGENY (an-thrō-poj'-e i) *n.* the science of the developme of man [G. *anthrōpos*, man, and *gen* birth].

ANTHROPOGRAPHY (an-thrō-po ạ-fi) *n.* the science that treats of t actual distribution of the hum race [G. *anthrōpos*, man, and *grap* description].

ANTHROPOID (an'-thrō-poid) man-like; a term applied to the species of the monkey that mo nearly approach the human form [*anthrōpo-eidēs*, fr. *anthrōpo-s*, ma and *eidos*, form].

ANTHROPOLOGY (an-thrō-pol'- ji) *n.* the natural history of man.- **anthropological** (an-thrō-pō-loj'-i-k *a.* [G., fr. *anthropo-s*, man, and *-logi* science].

ANTHROPOMETRY (an-thrō-pom e-tri) *n.* the scientific measurement the human body; the art of measu ing the remains of past races of m with the view of comparing differe races; the recording of the measur ments of criminals, for purposes identification [G., fr. *anthrōpo-s*, a *metron*, measure].

ANTHROPOPHAGI (an-thrō-pof'- jī) *n.pl.* men that eat human flesh.- **anthropophagous** *a.*—**anthropopha** *n.* cannibalism [G. (*pl.*) *anthrōp phagoi*, fr. *anthropos*, and *phagein*, eat

Syn. men-eaters, cannibals.

ANTHROPOPITHECUS (an-thr pō-pi-thē'-kus) *n.* the class of ap most like man [G. *anthrōpos*, ma and *pithēkos*, ape].

ANTI-AIRCRAFT (an-ti-ār'-kraf *a.* employed against aircraft.

ANTIBILIOUS (an-ti-bil'-yus) good for the cure of bilious com plaints [G. *anti*, against, and BILIOUS

ANTIBODY (an'-ti-bod'-i) *n.* a su stance in, or introduced into, bloc serum which is antagonistic to toxin or poison injurious to the anim organisation.

ANTIC (an'-tik) *a.* odd; fanciful fantastic;—*n.* a buffoon or merr andrew; odd appearance; *pl.* od grotesque, and foolish actions [I fr. L. *antīquus*, ancient. Doublet ANTIQUE].

ANTICHRIST (an'-ti-krīst) *a.* great adversary of Christ; the man sin (1 John ii. 18, 22).—**antichristia** (an-ti-krist'-yạn) *n.* an enemy

ristianity [G. *anti*, against, and *ristos*, Christ].

ANTICHRONISM (an-tik'-rō-nizm) error or variation in the order of ne; anachronism [G. *anti*, against, d *chronos*, time].

ANTICIPATE (an-tis'-i-pāt) *v.t.* to before another, or beforehand, in ought or action;—to take up beforend, or before the proper time.—**ticipation** (an-tis-i-pā'-shun) *n.* the t of anticipating; opinion; view impression of what is to happen er; expectation.—**anticipatory** *a.* . (part.) *anti-cipātus*, anticipated, *ante*, and *capere*, take].

Syn. to foresee, precede, forestall.

ANTICLIMAX (an-ti-klī'-maks) *n.* a ntence in which the ideas become ss important and striking at the ose—the opposite of CLIMAX [G. *anti*, posite to, and CLIMAX].

ANTICONSTITUTIONAL (an-ti-n-sti-tū'-shun-ąl) *a.* opposed to the nstitution, or to correct constitunal principles.

ANTICORROSIVE (an-ti-ko-rō'-siv) something used to prevent corro-n.

ANTICOUS (an-tī'-kus) *a.* in botany, cing outwards [L. *anticus*, foremost, *ante*, in front].

ANTICYCLONE (an'-ti-sī-klōn) *n.* outflow of weak spiral winds from area of high pressure [G. *anti*, posite to, and CYCLONE].

ANTIDOTE (an'-ti-dōt) *n.* a counteridson; that which tends to counter-t anything noxious.—**antidotal** (an-dō'-tąl) *a.* [F., fr. L. *antidotum*, medy, fr. G. *anti*, against, and eut. a.) *doton*, given, fr. *didōmi*, I ve].

ANTIDUMPING (an-ti-dum'-ping) directed towards the prevention dumping of goods by a foreign untry.

ANTIDYSENTERIC (an-ti-dis-en-r'-ik) *a.* of use against dysentery; *n.* a remedy for dysentery.

ANTIEPISCOPAL (an-ti-e-pis'-kō-l) *a.* opposed to the office and rule bishops.

ANTIFEBRILE (an-ti-feb'-ril, -fē'-il) *a.* of use against fever [G. *anti*, ainst, and FEBRILE].

ANTIFEDERAL (an-ti-fed'-e-rąl) *a.* posed to federalism, or a federal nstitution.

ANTIFRICTION (an-ti-frik'-shun) reducing friction;—*n.* a lubricant.

ANTIHYPNOTIC (an-ti-hip-not'-ik) preventing sleep;—*n.* a medicine at prevents sleep.

ANTILOGARITHM (an-ti-log'-ą-hm) *n.* the complement of a logahm or of a sine, tangent, or secant; e number corresponding to a garithm.

ANTIMACASSAR (an-ti-mą-kas'-ąr) *n.* an ornamental covering for chair-backs, etc., to keep them from being soiled [G. *anti*, against, and *Macassar*, in Celebes].

ANTIMONY (an'-ti-mon-i) *n.* a whitish, brittle metal, used as an alloy, in medicine and the arts.—**antimonial** (an-ti-mō'-ni-ąl) *a.* of, or pert. to, antimony;—*n.* a preparation of antimony.—**antimonious** *a.* consisting of, or containing, antimony.—**antimonial wine**, sherry wine containing tartar emetic in solution [Low L. *antimōnium*].

ANTINEPHRITIC (an-ti-nef-rit'-ik) *a.* remedial in kidney diseases.

ANTINOMIAN (an-ti-nō'-mi-ąn) *n.* one of a sect maintaining that, under the Gospel dispensation, the moral law is of no obligation;—*a.* pert. to the Antinomians [G., fr. *anti*, against, and *nomos*, law].

ANTIPAPAL (an-ti-pā'-pąl) opposing the pope or popery; antipapistic [G. *anti*, against, and PAPAL].

ANTIPATHY (an-tip'-ą-thi) *n.* aversion; dislike; repugnance.—**antipathetic, antipathetical** (an-ti-pą-thet'-ik, -i-kąl) *a.* having a natural aversion [G. *anti*, against, and PATHETIC].

Syn. hatred, enmity. *Ant.* liking, sympathy, esteem, affinity.

ANTIPHLOGISTIC (an-ti-flō-jis'-tik) *a.* counteracting inflammation; cooling;—*n.* anything that allays inflammation.

ANTIPHON, antiphony (an'-ti-fōn, -fon) (an-tif'-ō-ni) *n.* the chant, or alternate singing, in choirs; an anthem; a response.—**antiphonal** (an-tif'-ō-nąl) *a.* pert. to alternate singing;—*n.* a book of antiphons or anthems [Late L. *anti-phona*. Doublet of ANTHEM].

ANTIPHRASIS (an-tif'-rą-sis) *n.* *Rhet.* use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning.—**antiphrastic, antiphrastical** (an-ti-fras'-tik, -ti-kąl) *a.* relating to antiphrasis.—**antiphrastically** *adv.* [G. *anti* and *phrazein*, speak].

ANTIPODES (an-tip'-ō-dēz) *n.pl.* those that live on opposite sides of the globe, and whose feet are, of course, directly opposite; the opposite side of the globe.—**antipodal, antipodean** (an-tip'-ō-dąl, an-tip-ō-dē'-ąn) *a.* pert. to the antipodes; diametrically opposed.—**antipode** (an'-ti-pōd) *n.* one of those that dwell on opposite sides of the globe [G. (*pl.*), fr. *anti*, against, and stem *pod-*, of *pous*, foot].

ANTIPOPE (an'-ti-pōp) *n.* a usurper of the papal office, in opposition to the pope.

ANTIPRELATIC (an-ti-prē-lat'-ik) *n.* adverse to prelacy.

ANTIPYRIN (an-ti-pī′-rin) *n.* a compound obtained from coal-tar and used to counteract fever.—**antipyretic** (an-ti-pī-ret′-ik) *a.* effective against fever;—*n.* a remedy for fever.

ANTIQUITY (an-tik′-wi-ti) *n.* ancient times; former ages; great age; the people of ancient times; *pl.* the remains of ancient times.—**antiquarian** (an-ti-kwā′-ri-ạn) *a.* pert. to antiquity or to antiquarians.—**antiquarianism** *n.*—**antiquary** (an′-ti-kwạ-ri) *n.* one versed in antiquities; a collector of old things.—**antiquated** (an′-ti-kwā-ted) *a.* grown old, or out of fashion.—**antique** (an-tēk′) *a.* of old fashion; made in imitation of antiquity;—*n.* a remnant of antiquity [L. (acc.) *antiquitātem*; F., fr. L. *antīquus*, ancient, fr. *ante*, before].

Syn. of "antique," ancient, antiquated, obsolete, aged, old-fashioned. *Ant.* modern, recent, up-to-date.

ANTIRACHITIC (an-ti-rạ-kit′-ik) *a.* curative or ameliorative of rickets [G. *anti* and *rachis*, spine].

ANTISCIANS, antiscii (an-tish′-ạns, -i-ī) *n.pl.* inhabitants of the earth living on the same meridian, but on different sides of the equator, whose shadows at noon are cast in contrary directions [G., fr. *anti*, opposite, and *skia*, shadow].

ANTISCORBUTIC (an-ti-skor-bū′-tik) *a.* good against scurvy;—*n.* a remedy for scurvy, as lemon-juice, etc.

ANTISCRIPTURAL (an-ti-skrip′-tūr-ạl) *a.* opposed, or contrary, to Scripture; not accordant with Scripture.

ANTI-SEMITISM (an-ti-sem′-i-tizm) *n.* open hostility to the Hebrew race.—**anti-semitic** *a.*

ANTISEPTIC (an-ti-sep′-tik) *n.* stopping putrefaction;—*n.* a substance that prevents putrefaction [G. *anti* and *sēptikos*, putrefying, fr. *sēptein*, rot].

ANTISLAVERY (an-ti-slā′-ve-ri) *n.* opposition to slavery;—*a.* opposed to slavery.

ANTISOCIAL (an-ti-sō′-shạl) *a.* averse to social intercourse; opposed to social order, or to the principles on which society is based.

ANTISTROPHE (an-tis′-trō-fē) *n.* the stanza succeeding the strophe, in the lyric choruses of ancient Greek drama.—**antistrophic** (an-ti-strof′-ik) *a.* [G.].

ANTI-TETANIN (an-ti-tet′-ạ-nin) *n.* an antidote to tetanus.

ANTITHESIS (an-tith′-e-sis) *n.*; *pl.* **antitheses**, an opposition of words or thoughts; a figure in which words or thoughts are set in contrast.—**antithetic, antithetical** (an-ti-thet′-ik, -i-kạl) *adv.* [G., fr. *anti*, and THESIS].

ANTITOXIN (an-ti-tox′-in) *n.* toxin which neutralises another tox or poison in the blood serum, es a substance from the serum of an i munised animal, used in inoculatio

ANTI-TRADES (an′-ti-trādz) the upper tropical winds that blc north-east, or south-east in directio opposite to the trade-winds.

ANTITYPE (an′-ti-tīp) *n.* th which is prefigured by a type, Christ (antitype) by the lamb of t Passover (type) [G. *anti*, and TYPE

ANTIVACCINATIONIST (an-ti vak-si-nā′-shun-ist) *n.* one oppos to the practice of vaccination.

ANTIZYMIC, antizymotic (an-zī′-mik, -zī-mot′-ik) *a.* opposing fe mentation;—*n.* a preventive of fe mentation.

ANTLER (ant′-lẹr) *n.* a branch the horn of a stag.—**antlered** *a.* havi antlers, furnished with antlers [O. fr. Late L. (acc.) *antoculārem*, befc the eyes, fr. *ante* and *oculus*].

Syn. tine.

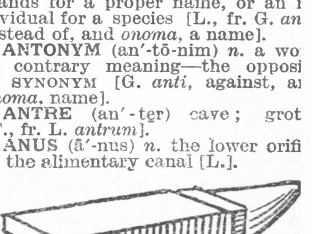
ANTLIA (ant′-li-ạ) *n.* the spir trunk of lepidopterous insects. antliate (ant′-li-āt) *a.* furnished wi an antlia or spiral proboscis [I pump].

ANTONOMASIA (an-tōn-ō-mā′-ẓ ạ) *n.* a figure whereby an epith stands for a proper name, or an i dividual for a species [L., fr. G. *an* instead of, and *onoma*, a name].

ANTONYM (an′-tō-nim) *n.* a wo of contrary meaning—the opposi of SYNONYM [G. *anti*, against, a *onoma*, name].

ANTRE (an′-tẹr) cave; grot [F., fr. L. *antrum*].

ANUS (ā′-nus) *n.* the lower orifi of the alimentary canal [L.].



Anvil

ANVIL (an′-vil) *n.* an iron bloc usually with a steel face, upon whi metals are hammered and shaped. **to be on the anvil**, to be in a state preparation; not yet matured [A. *anfilte*, M.E. *anvelt*].

ANXIOUS (angk′-shus) *a.* great concerned; distressed in mind.

anxiously *adv.*—**anxiousness** *n.*—**anxiety** (ang-zī'-e-ti) *n.* the state of being anxious; distress of mind about something [L. *anxius*, fr. *angere*, cause pain].

Syn. uneasy, distressed, restless, unquiet. *Ant.* confident, hopeful, undispairing, quiet.

ANY (en'-i) *a.* one out of many; some;—*adv.* to any extent; at all.—**anybody** *n.* any person; an ordinary person.—**anyhow** *adv.* at any rate; in a careless manner; in any case.—**anything** *n.* any one thing, no matter what.—**anywhere** *adv.* in any place.—**anywise** *adv.* in any manner; anyhow [A.S. *ænig*, fr. *ān*, one].

AONIAN (ā-ō'-ni-ăn) *a.* pert. to the Muses, or to Aonia in Bœotia, a haunt of the Muses.

AORIST (ā'-ō-rist) *n.* a Greek tense which expresses past time indefinitely.—**aoristic** (ā-ō-ris'-tik) *a.* pertaining to an aoristic or indefinite tense; indefinite as to time [G.].

AORTA (ā-or'-tą) *n.*; *pl.* **aortæ** (ā-or'-tē) the great artery rising from the left ventricle of the heart.—**aortal, aortic** *a.* [L. fr. G. *aortē*, the "rising" vein].

APACE (ą-pās') *adv.* at a quick pace; quickly; fast [E. *a* = on, and PACE].

APACHE, 1. (ą-pāsh'-ē) one of a tribe of North American Indians. 2. (ą-pash') one of a type of lawless persons frequenting the Paris underworld.

APAGOGY (ap'-ą-goj-i) *n.* in mathematics, the progress from one proposition to another; in logic, an argument in which the major premise is evident, but the minor requires proof; the proof of a proposition by showing the absurdity of denying it [G.].

APART (ą-pārt') *adv.* separately; aside; at a distance.—**apartment** *n.* a room in a house; *pl.* a suite of rooms; lodgings [F. *à part*, fr. L. *adpartem*, to one side; F. *appartment*, a separate suite of rooms, fr. L. *ad* and *partem*].

APATHY (ap'-ą-thi) *n.* want of feeling; freedom from passion, or feeling.—**apathetic** (ap-ą-thet'-ik) *a.* void of feeling; insensible; indifferent [G. *apatheia*, fr. *a-*, neg., and *pathos*. *See* PATHOS].

Syn. insensibility, indifference, unconcern, supineness. *Ant.* concern, interest, solicitude.

APATITE (ap'-ą-tīt) *n.* a native phosphate of lime, varying greatly in colour [G. *apatē*, deceit].

APE (āp) *n.* a tailless monkey; a silly imitator;—*v.t.* foolishly to try to imitate.—**aper** *n.* one that apes; one that imitates servilely.—**apish** *a.* having the qualities of an ape; inclined to imitate in a foolish manner.—**apishness** *n.* mimicry; foolery; foppery [A.S. *apa*].

Syn. mimic, imitate, mock.

Gorilla: A Species of Ape

APEAK (ą-pēk') *adv.* on the point; in a posture to pierce; in nautical affairs, vertical, or nearly so.

APELLOUS (ą-pel'-us) *a.* destitute of skin [G. *a* and L. *pellis*, skin].

APEPSIA, apepsy (ą-pep'-si-ą, -si) *n.* indigestion; dyspepsia [G.].

APERÇU (a-per-sū') *n.* a rapid survey of a subject; an outline; a sketch [F.].

APERIENT (a-pē'-ri-ent) *a.* gently opening;—*n.* a laxative or opening medicine [L. (acc. part.) *apērientem*, opening].

Syn. purgative, laxative.

APERIODIC (ą-pē-ri-od'-ik) *a.* in electricity, a circuit having no natural period or frequency; in wireless, a circuit without a tuning condenser or tuning inductance coil [G. *a*, and E. PERIODIC].

APERTURE (ap'-ęr-tūr) *n.* an opening; a hole through; a gap [L. (acc.) *apertūram*, fr. *apertus*, open].

APEX (ā'-peks) *n.*; *pl.* **apices, apexes** (ā'-pi-sēz, ā'-pek-sez) the top, tip, or summit of anything [L.].

APHÆRESIS, apheresis (a-fē'-re-sis) *n.* the taking of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word [G. *aphairesis*, fr. *apo*, away, and *hairein*, take].

APHASIA (ą-fā'-zi-ą) *n.* loss of the faculty of speech, as the result of brain disease; loss of the memory of words [G., fr. *a-*, neg., and *phasis*, speech].

APHELION (ą-fē'-li-on) *n.* that point of a comet's orbit which is most distant from the sun [G., fr. *apo*, far from, and *hēlios*, sun].

APHIS (ā'-fis) *n.*; *pl.* **aphides** (af'-i-dēz) a vine-fretter or plant-louse [N.L.].

APHONIA, aphony (a-fō'-ni-ą, af'-ō-ni) *n.* loss of voice; dumbness [G.].

APHORISM (af'-o-rizm) *n.* a precept or principle expressed in a few words.—**aphoristic** (af-o-ris'-tik) *a.* having the form of an aphorism.—**aphoristically** *adv.* [G. *aphorismos*, a definition, fr. *apo*, off, and *horizein*. *See* HORIZON].

Syn. maxim, proverb, apophthegm, axiom, adage, saying, saw.

APHRASIA (ą-frā'-zi-ą) *n.* inability to use connected language; speechlessness [G.].

APHYLLOUS (a-fil'-us) *a.* destitute of leaves [G. *a* and *phullon*, leaf].

APIARY (ā'-pi-ąr-i) *n.* a place where bees are kept; a bee-house.—**apiarian** (ā-pi-ā'-ri-an) *a.* relating to bees, or to bee-keeping.—**apiarist** (ā'-pi-ą-rist) *n.* one that keeps or studies bees.—**apiculture** (ā-pi-kul'-tur) *n.* bee-keeping [L. *apiārium*, fr. *api-s*, a bee; CULTURE].

APIECE (ą-pēs) *adv.* for each; to each; to the share of each [E. *a*, indef. art., and PIECE].

APLANATIC (ap-ląnat'-ik) *a.* in optics, without aberration [G. *a* and *planētos*, wandering].

APLOMB (ą-plong') *n.* true to the plumb line; self-possession due to self-confidence [F., fr. L. *ad* and *plumbum*, lead].

APOCALYPSE (ą-pok'-ą-lips) *n.* an uncovering of hidden things; revelation; specifically, the name of the last book in the Bible.—**apocalyptic, apocalyptical** (ą-pok-ą-lip'-tik, -ti-kąl) *a.* containing or pert. to revelation, or to the Apocalypse; obscure, too allegorical, in style.—**apocalyptically** *adv.*—**apocalyptic number**, the mystical number 666 (Rev. xiii. 18) [L., fr. G. *apokalupsis*, a revelation, fr. *apo*, off, and *kaluptein*, hide].

APOCARPOUS (ap-ō-kär'-pus) *a.* having the carpels separate [G. *apo* and *karpos*, fruit].

APOCOPE (ą-pok'-ō-pē) *n.* the omission of the last letter or syllable of a word [G., fr. *apo*, off, and *koptein*, cut].

APOCRYPHA (ą-pok'-ri-fą) *n.pl.* things wholly kept back or concealed; books whose authenticity, as inspired writings, is not admitted, and which are not sacred Scripture.—**apocryphal** (ą-pok'-ri-fąl) *a.* pert. to the Apocrypha; not canonical; unauthentic [G. *apocrupha*, hidden things, fr. *apo*, away, and *kruptein*, hide].

Syn. of "apocryphal," spurious, doubtful, uncertain, fictitious, uncanonical. *Ant.* scriptural, true, real, genuine.

APOD, apode (ap'-od, -ōd) *n.* a footless animal.—**apodal** (ap'-ō-dąl) *a.* without feet; without vent fins [G. *a* and *pous, podos*, foot].

APODIXIS, apodeixis (ap-ō-dik'-s -dīk'-sis) *n.* absolute proof.—**apod tic, apodeictic** (ap-ō-dik'-tik, -dī tik) *a.* incontestably demonstrate evident beyond contradiction.—**ap dictically, apodeictically** (ap-ō-dī ti-kąl-i, -dīk'-ti-kąl-i) *adv.* [G. *a deiknunai*, demonstrate].

APOGEE (ap'-ō-jē) *n.* that poi in the orbit of a heavenly body at t greatest distance from the earth. **apogeal** (ap-ō-jē'-ąl) *a.* relating, pertaining to apogee; being farth from the earth [F. *apogée*, fr. G. *a* and *gē*, earth].

APOGEOTROPISM (ap-ō-jē-ot'-r pizm) *n.* in botany, a tendency bend in opposition to gravity [*apo*, *gē*, earth, and *trope*, turning].

APOLOGUE (ap'-ō-log) *n.* a mo fable; a story [F., fr. G. *apolog* fable].

Syn. allegory.

APOLOGY (ą-pol'-ō-ji) *n.* an e cuse; a defence.—**apologetic, ap ogetical** (ą-pol-ō-jet'-ik, -i-kal) excusing; defending by words. **apologetically** *adv.*—**apologetics** *n.* t branch of theology concerned wi the defence of Christianity.—**apo gist** *n.* one that makes an apology; defender.—**apologise**, *v.i.* to make apology or defence; to offer an cuse [L., fr. G. *apologia*, a defen fr. *apo* and *legein*].

Syn. justification, plea, exculpati vindication, make-shift.

APOMECOMETER (ap-ō-mē-kor e-ter) *n.* an instrument to meas distances [G. *apo*, *mēkos*, length, a *metron*, measure].

APOPETALOUS (ap-ō-pet'-ą-lus) in botany, having a corolla of seve distinct petals [G.].

APOPHTHEGM, apothegm (a ō-them) *n.* a thing uttered; a sh pithy, and instructive saying [G.].

Syn. aphorism, proverb, maxim

APOPHYSIS (ą-pof'-i-sis) *n.*; **apophyses** (ą-pof'-i-sez) in anato a process of a bone; in botany swelling under the base of the th or spore-case in some mosses; architecture, a concave curve in column, where the shaft rises fr the base and joins the capital [G.]

APOPLEXY (ap'-ō-plek-si) *n.* disease characterised by stup caused by a sudden stroke, usua effusion on the brain.—**apoplectic** (ō-plek'-tik) *a.* pert. to apoplex predisposed to apoplexy;—*n.* a p son liable to, or afflicted with, a plexy [G. *apoplexia*, fr. *apo* a *plēssein*, strike].

APOSITIA (ap-ō-sit'-i-ą) *n.* dista for food [G., fr. *apo* and *sitos*, foo

APOSTASY, apostacy (ạ-pos′-tạ-) *n.* desertion of one's faith, prinples, or party. [F., fr. Late G. *apoasia*, a standing apart, revolt. *See* 'ATICS].

APOSTATE (ạ-pos′-tāt) *n.* a pern guilty of apostasy;—*a.* false; aitorous.—**apostatise** (ạ-pos′-tạ-tīz) *i.* to abandon one's faith, party, urch, or profession [G. *apostatēs*].

Syn. of "apostate," renegade, aitor, deserter.

APOSTLE (ạ-pos′-l) *n.* one sent it by another; a person sent to perrm important business; one of the velve disciples of Christ sent forth preach the Gospel; one vowed to lvocate a cause.—**apostleship** *n.* the fice of an apostle.—**apostolate** (ạ-os′-tō-lāt) *n.* the office or dignity of apostle.—**apostolic, apostolical** (ap′-tol′-ik, -i-kal) *a.* pert. to the postles, or to the office of an apostle. -**apostolically** *adv.*—**apostles' creed,** creed supposed to have been used the apostles.—**apostolic fathers,** ve Christian authors and preachers, pposed to have been disciples of e apostles.—**apostolic see,** the jurisction of the Pope.—**apostolic succession,** unbroken succession of spiriial authority from the apostles rough bishops [A.S. *apostol*, fr. *apostolos*, one sent out, fr. *apo*, vay, and *stellein*, send].

Syn. preacher, herald, ambassador.

APOSTROPHE (ạ-pos′-trō-fē) *n.* address delivered to the absent or e dead, as if present; a mark (') dicating the possessive case, or the nission of one or more letters of a ord.—**apostrophic** (ap-os-trof′-ik) *a.* rtaining to an apostrophe.—**aposophise,** *v.t.* and *i.* to address by, or use, apostrophe [G. *apostrophē*, a rning away (to address another), *apo* and STROPHE].

APOTHECARY (ạ-poth′-e-kạr-i) *n.* e that prepares and sells drugs for edicines [Late L. *apothēcārius*, ore-keeper, fr. G. *apothēkē*, storeouse, fr. *apo*, away, and *ti-thē-mi*, place].

Syn. druggist, chemist.

APOTHECIUM (ap-ō-thē-si-um) *n.*; . **apothecia** (ap-ō-thē-si-ạ) the frucication of lichens [G. *apothēkē*, pository].

APOTHEGM. *See* APOPHTHEGM.

APOTHEOSIS (ap-ō-thē′-ō-sis, ạ-oth-ē-ō′-sis) *n.* the act of raising to e rank of the gods, as Roman nperors were raised; deification.—**otheosise** (ap-ō-thē′-ō-siz, ạ-poth-ē-siz) *v.t.* to exalt to the dignity of a ity [G., fr. *apo*, apart, and *theos*, god].

APOTOME, apotomy (ạ-pot′-ō-mē, ni) *n.* the difference of two incomensurable qualities [G.].

APOTROPOUS (ạ-pot′-rō-pus) *n.* used of an anatropous ovule which, when pendulous, has its raphe averse from, and when erect has its raphe towards, the placenta [G.].

APPAL (ạ-pawl′) *v.t.* to make weak with sudden fear.—**appalling** *a.* causing dismay or horror.—**appallingly** *adv.* [O.F. *appalir*, to make pale. *See* PALE].

Syn. terrify, overwhelm, dismay, daunt, scare, frighten.

APPANAGE, apanage (ap′-ạ-nāj) *n.* an allowance for bread and other victuals; lands assigned by a prince for the maintenance of his younger sons [F., fr. Late L. *appānāgium*, provision, fr. *ad* and *pānis*, bread].

Syn. adjunct, dependency, aliment, sustenance, subsistence.

APPARATUS (ap-ạ-rā′-tus) *n.* things provided as means to some end; a set of implements, or utensils, for performing a particular purpose [L., fr. *ad* and *parāre*, prepare].

APPAREL (ạ-par′-el) *n.* clothing; —*v.t.* to dress or clothe; to adorn [O.F. *apareiller*, to dress, to put like to like, fr. *a* and *pareil*. *See* NONPAREIL].

Syn. dress, clothes, garments, attire, vestments, raiment, costume, array.

APPARENT (a-pār′-ent) *a.* visible; obvious; plain; seeming.—**apparently** *adv.*—**heir apparent,** one whose right to succeed is indefeasible [L. (acc. part.) *ap-pārentem*, appearing].

APPARITION (ap-ạ-rish′-un) *n.* appearance; visibility; a ghost; a spectre [F., fr. L. (acc.) *appāritionem*].

APPARITOR (ạ-par′-i-tur) *n.* a Roman officer who attended magistrates to execute their orders; in England, a messenger that serves the process of a spiritual court; the beadle that carries the mace.

APPEAL (ạ-pēl′) *v.t.* to call to or invoke;—*v.i.* to reopen a case before a higher court; to refer to another; to call on for aid;—*n.* act of appealing; an application for justice; recourse.—**appealable** *a.*—**appellant** (ạ-pel′-ant) *n.* one that appeals; a case. —**appellate** *a.* having cognisance of appeals, as the House of Lords, Lords Appellate. — **appellation** (ap-e-lā′-shun) *n.* a name; title.—**appellative** (ạ-pel′-ạ-tiv) *a.* common, as opposed to PROPER;—*n.* a common noun, as distinguished from a proper noun.—**appellatively** *adv.*—**appellatory** (ạ-pel′-ạ-tur-i) *a.* containing an appeal.—**appellee** (ap-e-lē′) *n.* in law, defendant or respondent in an appeal.—**appellor** (ạ-pel′-ur) *n.* in law, the person that institutes an appeal, or prosecutes for a crime; an accuser; an informer [O.F. *apeler*, to call, fr. L.

appellāre; (acc. part.) *appellantem*; (part) *āppellātus*, appealed to].

Syn. of "appellation," designation, denomination.

APPEAR (a-pēr') *v.i.* to come in sight; to stand in presence of some superior; to be visible; to seem.—**appearance** *n.* a coming in sight; semblance; likeness; personal presence; outward show; introduction to the public in a particular character [F., fr. L. *ap-pārēre*, fr. *ad* and *pārēre*, come forth].

APPEASE (ą-pēz') *v.t.* to put into a state of peace; to make quiet.—**appeasable** *a.* capable of being appeased, calmed, or quietened [F., fr. L. *ad* and PEACE].

Syn. to pacify, quiet, allay, soothe, calm, tranquillise.

APPEND (ą-pend') *v.t.* to hang or attach to; to add to.—**appendage** *n.* something added to without being absolutely necessary.—**appendant** *a.* hanging to; annexed;—*n.* an appendage [L., fr. *ad* and *pendēre*, hang].

Syn. to add, annex. *Ant.* detach, remove, take from.

APPENDICLE (ą-pen'-di-kl) *n.* a small appendage.—**appendicular** (ap-en-dik'-ū-lar) *a.* having the character of an appendicle [L. *appendicula*].

APPENDIX (ą-pen-diks) *n.*; *pl.* **appendixes, appendices** (ą-pen'-dik-ses, -di-sēz) something added to, as at the end of a book; a supplement.—**appendicitis** (ą-pen-di-sī'-tis) *n.* *Path.* inflammation of the appendix of the cæcum [L.].

APPERTAIN (ap-er-tān') *v.i.* to belong to; to relate to [L. *ad*, and PERTAIN].

APPETENCE, appetency (ap'-e-tens, -ten-si) *n.* strong natural desire; sexual appetite; tendency to seek.—**appetent** (ap'-e-tent) *a.* very desirous; pertaining to desire or volition [L. *appetere*, ppr. *appetens, -entis*, strive after].

APPETITE (ap'-e-tīt) *n.* a desire for food or drink; desire either of the body or of the mind.—**appetible** (ą-pet'-i-bl) *a.* exciting appetite; desirable; attractive.—**appetitive** (ą-pet'-i-tiv) *a.* characterised by appetite or desire; possessed of appetite.—**appetise** *v.t.* to create, or whet, an appetite; to excite a craving in.—**appetiser** *n.* something that creates, or whets, an appetite [F., fr. L. (acc.) *appetitum*, fr. *ad* and *petere*, attack].

Syn. craving, hunger, longing, eagerness.

APPLAUD (ą-plawd') *v.t.* and *i.* to praise by clapping the hands, or by other loud noise; to express approval of.—**applause** *n.* the act of applauding; approval publicly expressed.—**plausive** *a.* applauding [L. *applaudere*, fr. *ad* and plaudere, clap t hands].

Syn. to approve, praise, commer extol; of "applause," commc dation, acclaim, acclamation, plaudi *Ant.* to blame, condemn, censure, d approve.

APPLE (ap'-l) *n.* a well-known t and its fruit.—**apple-butter,** a sau of apples stewed in cider.—**app corer,** an instrument for removi cores from apples.—**apple-faced, app cheeked,** chubby.—**apple-jack,** a qour distilled from cider.—**apple-jo** a kind of apple.—**apple-moth,** insect destructive to apples.—**ap of discord,** a cause of contention. **apple of Sodom,** a fruit described beautiful externally, but filled wi ashes—hence, anything that d appoints high hopes.—**apple of t eye,** the pupil.—**apple-pie bed,** a bed which the sheets are so folded th one cannot get one's legs down it. **apple-pie order,** perfect order. **apple-scoop,** an instrument forme used in eating apples [M.E. *app* A.S. *æppel*].

APPLY (ą-plī') *v.t.* to lay or plac to employ for a particular purpos to keep at work;—*v.i.* to suit agree; to have recourse to.—**app ance** *n.* act of applying, or thi applied; instrument or means to end.—**applicable** (ap'-li-ką-bl) *a.* fit be applied; suitable; adapted. **applicableness** *n.*—**applicably** *adv.* **applicability** (ap-li-ką-bil'-i-ti) *n.* t quality of being applicable or su able.—**applicant** (ap'-li-kant) *n.* o that applies; a candidate.—**app cate,** *a.* applied or put to some us —*n.* a straight line drawn across a cur so as to bisect its diameter.—**applicat ordinate,** a right line applied at rig angles to the axis of any conic secti and bounded by the curve.—**applic tion** (ap-li-kā'-shun) *n.* the act applying; the thing applied; clo attention.—**appliqué** (ap-lē-kā') any work added for ornamentati to an object.—**applied voltage,** electricity, voltage applied to a ci cuit from an external source; n induced [O.F. *aplier*, fr. L. *applicā* join to; F. *application*; *appliqué* applied. *See* PLY].

Syn. to put, place, employ.

APPOGGIATO (ą-po-jà'-tō) *a.* mar ing notes that are to glide into ca other insensibly [It., fr. L. *ad* a *podium*, balcony].

APPOGGIATURA (ą-poj-ą-tōō'-r *n.* in music, an added note of en bellishment [It.].

APPOINT (ą-point') *v.t.* to fix; settle; to name for an office;

quip;—*v.i.* to determine; to ordain. **-appointable** *a.*—**appointee** (ą-poin-ē') *n.* one appointed; in law, one that benefits by an appointment.—**appointment** (ą-point'-ment) *n.* act of appointing; *pl.* equipments; being named for an office; a situation or established order [O.F. *apointer*; L. Late L. *appunctāre*, settle. *See* POINT].

APPORT (ap'-or) *n.* in spiritualism, the alleged moving of material objects without material agency, esp. at séances.

APPORTION (ą-pōr'-shun) *v.t.* to divide and share in just proportion. **-apportionment** *n.* dividing into shares or portions [O.F., fr. L. *ad* and PORTION].

Syn. to allot, assign, ordain, nominate, constitute.

APPOSER (ą-pō'-zer) *n.* an examiner; a former officer in the English Court of Exchequer [*pose*].

APPOSITE (ap'-ō-zit) *a.* well put in respect of time, place, or circumstance; well adapted.—**appositely** *dv.*—**appositeness** *n.* **apposition** (ap--zish'-un) *n.* the act of placing beside; the relation to a noun (or pronoun) of a noun, adjective, or clause, added by way of explanation.—**appositional** (ap-ō-zish'-un-ąl) *a.* pertaining to apposition [L. (part.) *appositus*, put near, suitable; fr. *appōnere*].

APPRAISE (ą-prāz') *v.t.* to put a price upon; to fix the value of.—**appraisal** (ą-prā'-ząl) *n.* the act of appraising; a valuation by authority. **-appraisement** *n.*—**appraiser** *n.* one appointed and sworn to fix the value of goods and estates [M.E. *apraisen*; fr. O.F. *a* and *preis*, praise. *See* PRICE].

APPRECIATE (ą-prē'-shi-āt) *v.t.* to value justly or truly;—*v.i.* to rise in value; to become of more value.—**appreciation** (ą-prē-shi-ā'-shun) *n.* the setting of a value on; a just valuation or estimate; rise in value.—**appreciative, appreciatory** (ą-prē'-shi--tiv, -tor-i) *a.*—**appreciatively** *adv.*—**appreciable** (ą-prē'-shi-ą-bl) *a.* capable of being estimated or appreciated [L. part.) *ap-pretiātus*, priced; fr. *ad*, at, and *pretium*, price].

APPREHEND (ap-rē-hend') *v.t.* to seize or lay hold of; to understand; to think on with fear.—**apprehensible** .—**apprehension** *n.* the act of taking or seizing; the faculty by which ideas are conceived; fear.—**apprehensive** *a.* fearful.—**apprehensively** *adv.*—**apprehensiveness** *n* [L., fr. *ad*, at, and *prehendere*, to grasp].

Syn. to suppose, imagine, presume, fear, dread, capture, arrest, understand.

APPRENTICE (ą-pren'-tis) *n.* one bound to another to learn a trade or art; a novice;—*v.t.* to bind as an apprentice.—**apprenticeship** *n.* the condition of an apprentice; the time for which he serves.—**apprentice-fee**, a premium received by a master for instructing an apprentice [O.F., fr. L. *apprehendere*].

Syn. learner, beginner.

APPRISE (ą-prīz') *v.t.* to inform; to give notice, oral or written [O.F., fr. L. *apprehendere*].

Syn. to tell, instruct.

APPROACH (ą-prōch') *v.i.* to come, or draw, near;—*n.* the act of drawing near; a path or avenue; *pl.* the works thrown up by besiegers in their advances toward a fortress; siege-works.—**approachable** *a.* [O.F., fr. L. *ad* and *propius*, nearer].

Syn. of *n.* "approach," access, admittance, approximation, arrival.

APPROBATE (ap'-rō-bāt) *v.t.* to express satisfaction with; to approve.—**approbation** (ap-rō-bā'-shun) *n.* the act of approving; approval.—**approbative, approbatory** (ap'-rō-bā-tiv, -tur-i) *a.* approving; containing approbation [L. *approbare*, pp. *approbatus*, assent to as good].

APPROPINQUITY(ap-rō-ping'-kwi-ti) *n.* the state of being near; propinquity [L., fr. *ad* and *propinquus*, near].

APPROPRIATE (ą-prō'-pri-āt) *v.t.* to set apart for a particular purpose, or for one's-self;—*a.* set apart for a particular use or person; suitable.—**appropriately** *adv.*—**appropriateness** *n.*—**appropriation** (ą-prō-pri-ā'-shun) *n.* the act of setting apart for a purpose; anything, esp. money, thus set apart.—**appropriable** *a.* capable of being appropriated, or set apart, to a particular use [L. (part.) *appropriātus*, made one's own; fr. *ad* and *proprius*, one's own].

Syn. to claim, annex, assume, usurp, arrogate: of *a.* peculiar, particular, conform. *Ant.* to give up, surrender, yield: of *a.* unsuitable, inappropriate, general, ordinary.

APPROVE (ą-prōōv') *v.t.* to be pleased with; to commend; to sanction officially.—**approvingly** *adv.* in a commendatory manner.—**approvable** *a.*—**approval** *n.* act of approving; sanction.—**approvement** *n.* approbation; act of becoming an approver.—**approver** *n.* one that approves; one that confesses a crime, and reveals his accomplices [O.F. *approver*, fr. L. *approbāre*, fr. *ad* and *probāre*, to test].

APPROXIMATE (ą-prok'-si-māt) *v.t.* to come near to; to cause to approach;—*a.* near to; nearly correct.—**approximation** (ą-prok-si-mā'-shun) *n.* a coming near; an estimate

not far off; an accurate result.—**approximative** (ą-prok′-si-mā-tiv) *a.* [L. (part.) *ap-proximātus*, brought near; fr. *ad* and *proximus*, very near].

APPULSE (ą-puls′) *n.* act of striking against; in astronomy, the approach of a planet to conjunction with the sun or a star.—**appulsion** (ą-pul′-shun) *n.* a striking against by a moving body.—**appulsive** (ą-pul′-siv) *a.* driving or striking against; impinging.—**appulsively** *adv.* [L. *appellere*, pp. *appulsus*, drive].

APPURTENANCE (ą-pur′-te-nąns) *n.* that which appertains, or belongs to something else.—**appurtenant** *a.* [O.F. *apartenance*, a belonging.]

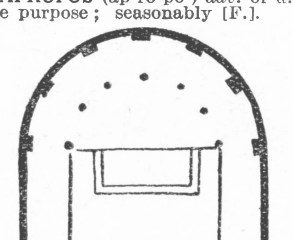
APRAXIA (ą-prak′-si-ą), loss of power to recognise the uses of objects. [G.]

APRICOT (ā′-pri-kot) *n.* a fine fruit allied to the plum [Fr. *abricot*, fr. Port. *albricoque*, fr. Arab. The form *apricock* was formerly in use].

APRIL (ā′-pril) *n.* the 4th month of the year.—**April-fool,** one sportively imposed upon on 1st April [L.].

APRON (ā′-pron) *n.* a cloth, or piece of leather, worn on the fore part of the body — in motoring, a sheet of metal fixed on the front dumb-irons to protect the engine from the water, grit, etc.—**tied to the apron-strings,** unduly controlled [O.F. *naperon*, a large cloth, fr. *nappe*, a cloth, fr. L. (acc.) *mappan*. Formerly *napron*].

APROPOS (ap-ro-pō′) *adv.* or *a.* to the purpose; seasonably [F.].



Apse

APSE (aps) *n.* a semi-circular recess in a church, etc., having a dome or vaulted roof [G. *hapsis*, arch].

APSYCHIC (a-si′-kik) *a.* not controlled by, or connected with, mind [G. *a* and *psychikos*].

APT (apt) *a.* fit; suitable; liable; ready; prompt.—**aptitude** *n.* natural disposition to something; talent.—**aptly** (apt′-li) *adv.* properly; fitly, appropriately; readily; wittily.—**aptness** *n.* the state or quality of being apt; fitness; readiness [*aptus*].

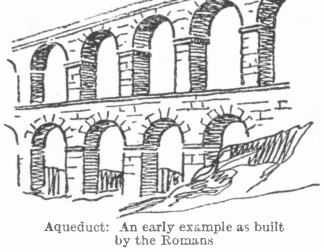
Syn. clever, quick, inclined, disposed, dexterous. *Ant.* inapt, unfit, unsuitable, disinclined.

APTERYX (ap′-te-riks) *n.* a genus of wingless and tailless birds [G. *a* neg., and *pterux*, wing].

APYREXY (ap′-i-reks-i) *n.* absence or intermission of fever.—**apyretic** (ap-i-ret′-ik) *a.* without fever; marked by absence of fever [G. *apurexia*].

AQUA (ā′-kwą) *n.* water.—**aqua fortis,** weak, impure nitric acid.—**aqua vitæ** ardent spirits.—**aquarium** (ą-kwā′-ri-um) *n.* a vessel or tank for keeping water animals and plants.—**aquarius** *n.* the water-bearer, a sign in the Zodiac, which the sun enters about the 21st of January.—**aquatic** (ą-kwat′-ik) *a.* growing or living in water; practised on, or in, water (of sports).—**aquatint** (ak′-wa-tint) *n.* an etching process producing prints like drawings in Indian ink, an engraving so produced;—*v.t.* to etch in aquatint.—**aqueous** (ā′-kwe-us) *a.* of the nature of water; made by means of water.—**aqueous humour,** the watery fluid between the cornea and the crystalline lens of the eye.—**aqueous rocks,** sedimentary rocks.—**aqueous vapours,** the invisible vapour given off from the surface of water [L. *aqua*; *fortis*, strong; (gen.) *vitæ*, of life].

AQUAPLANE (ak′-wą-plān) *n.* a plank or boat towed by a fast motor boat;—*v.i.* to ride on an aquaplane.—**aquaplaning** *n.* [L. *aqua*, water, and F. *plane*, flat].



Aqueduct: An early example as built by the Romans

AQUEDUCT (ak′-wē-dukt) *n.* a course or channel made for conveying water either under or above ground [L. (acc.) *aquaeductum*; fr. (gen.) *aquae*, of water, and *ductus*. *See* DUCT].

AQUIFEROUS (ą-kwif'-e-rus) *a.* nveying water, as the aquiferous nals of sponges and many molluscs . *aqua*, water, and *ferre*, bear].

AQUIFORM (ak'-wi-form) *a.* in the rm of water [L. *aqua*, water, and *rma*, shape].

AQUILINE (ak'-wi-lin, -līn) *a.* beonging to the eagle; curving; ooked like the beak of an eagle [F., , L. *aquilīnus*; fr. *aquila*, an eagle].

ARAB (ar'ąb) *n.* a native of rabia; an Arabian horse; an outst child of the streets;—*a.* Arabian.

Arabian (ą-rā'-bi-ąn) *a.*—*n.* an rab.—**Arabic** (ar'-ą-bik) *n.* the lanuage of the Arabians;—*a.* Arabic

Arabic numerals, the figures 1, 2, 3, etc.

ARABESQUE (ar-ą-besk') *n.* an nament after the Arabian manner, tricate from the interlacing of liage, fruits, etc.;—*a.* Arabian [F., . It. *Arabesco*, Arabian-like].

ARABIN (ar'-ą-bin) *n.* the princiıl constituent of gum arabic.

ARABLE (ar'-ą-bl) *a.* fit for tillage ploughing [F., fr. L. *arābilis*; fr. *āre*, to plough].

Syn. cultivable, agricultural. *Ant.* rren, uncultivable.

ARACHNID (ą-rak'-nid) *n.* one of e Arachnida, the spiders, scorpions, id ticks.—**arachnoid** (ą-rak'-noid) *a.* sembling the Arachnida; cobwebe.—**arachnology** (ar-ak-nol'-ō-ji) *n.* e natural history of spiders, nites, c. [G. *arachnē*, spider; *eidos*, form; *γος*, discourse].

ARAGONITE (ar'-ą-gu-nīt) *n.* a ariety of calcium carbonate [*Aragon*, ain].

ARAMAIC (ar-a-mā'-ik) *a.* pert. to e Biblical region, Aram, Aramea, to the language of the people;—*n.* e dialects of Syria and Mesopomia in the time of Christ. Also **ramean, Aramæan.**

ARAUCARIA (ar-aw-kā'-ri-ą) *n.* a nus of cone-bearing plants, includg the monkey-puzzle [*Araucanos*, tribe of Indians in Chili].

ARBITER (ar'-bi-ter) *n.* an umpire; person appointed by contesting rties to settle their differences.—**bitress** *n.*—**arbitrament** (ar-bit'-rą-ent) *n.* decision; award of arbitrars. — **arbitrary** (ar'-bi-tra-ri) *a.* ided by will only; despotic.—**artrarily** *adv.* absolutely.—**arbitrariss** *n.*—**arbitrate** *v.t.* and *i.* to hear and cide in a disputed matter.—**arbitran** (ar-bi-trā'-shun) *n.* — **arbitrator** r'-bi-trā-tor) *n.* an arbiter [L. *arbiter*, a dge; *arbitrārius*, belonging to an npire; (part.) *arbitrātus*, judged]. *Syn.* arbitrator, umpire, controller, dge, referee.

ARBITRAGE (ar'-bi-traj) *n.* calcution, so as to take advantage of the different value of money, stocks, etc., at different places at the same time [fr. L.].

ARBOR (ar'-bor) *n.* the main support, or chief spindle of a machine; a machine shaft [L.].

ARBOUR, arbor (ar'-bor), *n.* a bower shaded by trees.—**arbor Judae**, the Judas tree.—**arbor vitæ**, tree of life, the popular name of certain species of Thuja.—**arboreous** (ar-bō'-rē-ous) *a.* pert. to trees; living on, or among, trees.—**arboretum** (ar-bo-rē'-tum) *n.* a botanical garden for the cultivation of trees.—**arboriculture** (ar-bor-i-kul'-tūr) cultivation of trees.—**arboriculturist** *n.*—**arboricultural** *a.* [L.].

ARBUSCLE (ar'-bus-l) *n.* a dwarf tree.—**arbuscular** (ar-bus'-kū-lar) *a.* pertaining to a small tree; tufted. [L. *arbuscula*, little tree.]

ARBUTUS (ar'-bū-tus) *n.* a genus of evergreen shrubs, including the strawberry tree [L.].

ARC (ark) *n.* part of the circumference of a circle or other curve; the arc-shaped band of light formed by the passage of an electric current between two carbon points.—**arc-lamp**, an electric lamp making use of the electric-arc [O.F., fr. L. (acc.) *arcum*, bow. Doublet of ARCH, *n.*].

ARCADE (ar-kād') *n.* a series of arches; a walk arched above; a covered street.—**arcaded** (ar-kā'-ded) *a.* furnished with, or formed like, an arcade [F., fr. It. (fem. part.) *arcata*, arched, fr. L. *arcus*, bow].

ARCADIAN (ar-kā'-di-ąn) *a.* pert. to Arcadia, in the Peloponnesus, in Greece; simple;—*n.* an inhabitant of Arcadia; an ideal rustic.

ARCANUM (ar-kā'-num) *n.*; *pl.* **arcana** (ar-kā'-ną) a secret;—generally *pl.*, mysteries [L.].

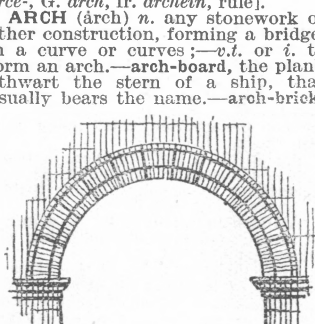
ARCATURE (ar'-ką-tūr) *n.* in architecture a small arcade of little arches; an arched balustrade [L. *arcus*, bowl].

ARCH (arch) *a.* cunning or sly; mischievous; roguish.—**archly,** *adv.* —**archness** *n.*

ARCH (arch, ark) *pref.* chief; first of the class, as in *arch-bishop, arch-butler*.—**archangel** *n.* an angel of the highest order.—**archbishop** (arch-bish'-op) *n.* a chief bishop in a Church province.—**archbishopric** *n.* the office of an arch-bishop.—**archdeacon** (arch-dē'-kn) *n.* a Church dignitary next below a bishop.—**archdeaconate** *n.* the jurisdiction of an archdeacon.—**archdeaconship** *n.* the office of an archdeacon.—**archduke** (arch-dūk') *n.* a grand duke; a son of the Emperor of Austria.—**archduchess** (arch-duch'-es) *n.* the wife of an archduke; a princess of Austria.—**archduchy** *n.*

the territory of an archduke.—**archducal** (arch-dū'-kal) *a.* pert. to an archduke.—**arch-fiend** (arch'-fēnd) *n.* the chief of fiends; satan. **Archiepiscopacy** (ar-ki-ē-pis'-kō-pa-si) *n.* the office or tenure of an archbishop. —**archiepiscopal** *a.*—**archiepiscopate** *n.* an archbishopric [A.S. (pref.) *arce-*, G. *arch*, fr. *archein*, rule].

ARCH (ārch) *n.* any stonework or other construction, forming a bridge, in a curve or curves;—*v.t.* or *i.* to form an arch.—**arch-board**, the plank athwart the stern of a ship, that usually bears the name.—**arch-brick**,



Round Arch

one used in building arches.—**arch-buttress**, a flying buttress.—**archetype** (ār'-ke-tīp) *n.* the pattern or model from which a thing is made [O.F. *arc*, bow. Doublet of ARC; E. BOARD; E. BRICK; E. BUTTRESS; G. *architupon*].

ARCHEAN (ār-kē'-an) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the oldest period of geological time [G. *archaios*, ancient].

ARCHÆOLOGY (ār-kē-ol'-ō-ji) *n.* the science of ancient monuments and arts.—**archæological** (ār-kē-ō'-loj-i-kal) *a.*—**archæologist** (ār-kē-ol'-ō-jist) *n.* one versed in archæology [G. *archaios*, ancient, fr. *archē*, beginning and *-logia*, science].

ARCHAIC (ār-kā'-ik) *a.* antique; ancient; obsolete [G. *archaikos*, primitive, fr. *archē*, beginning].

ARCHAISM (ār-kā-izm) *n.* a word, expression, or idiom not now used [G. *archaismos*, fr. *archaïzein*, to use ancient phrase].

ARCHEBIOSIS (ār-kē-bī-ō'-sis) *n.* the production of living from non-living matter [G. *archē*, beginning, and *biōsis*, way of life].

ARCHEGONIUM (ār-kē-gō'-ni-um) *n.* in botany the female organ of the higher cryptogams [G. *archē*, beginning, and *gonos*, race].

ARCHER (ārch'-er) *n.* one that shoots with a bow; a bowman.—**archery** *n.* the art of shooting with a bow and arrow [O.F. *archier*, Low L. (acc.) *arcārium*, fr. L. (ac *arcum*, bow].

ARCHIE (ārch-e) *n.* an anti-aircr shell or gun, originally wartime slan also called **Archibald.**

ARCHIL (ār'-kil) *n.* a violet d obtained from several species lichen [O.F. *orcheil*].

ARCHIMAGUS (ār-ki-mā'-gus) a chief magician; a notable e chanter [L., fr. G. (pref.) *arch* chief, and *magos*. *See* MAGI].

ARCHIMANDRITE (ār-ki-man drīt) *n.* the ruler of one or seve monasteries in the Greek chur [G. *archimandrītes*, fr. (pref.) *arch* chief, and *mandra*, monastery].

ARCHIMEDEAN (ār-ki-mē'-dē-a *a.* pert. to Archimedes of Syracus *d.* 212 B.C.—**archimedean screw,** instrument for raising water, form by winding a tube round a cylind in the form of a screw.

Archimedean Screw

ARCHIPELAGO (ār-ki-pel'-a-go) a name originally for the Ægea as *chief sea*; a stretch of water sow with isles; a group of islan [It., fr. G. (pref.) *archi-*, chief, ar *pelagos*, sea].

ARCHITECT (ār'-ki-tekt) *n.* o that plans buildings; one th contrives or builds up.—**architectur** (ār-ki-tek'-tūr-al) *a.*—**architectural** *adv.*—**architecture** *n.* the art of buil ing and ornamenting; style of buil ing [F. *architecte*, fr. L. (acc.) *arch tectum*, master-builder, fr. G. (pref *archi-*, chief, and *tekton*, worker; F fr. L. (acc.) *architectūram*].

ARCHITRAVE (ār'-ki-trāv) *n.* t lower division of an entablatur which rests the chief beam of building on the column [F., fr. I *See* ARCH, pref., and TRAVE].

ARCHIVES (ār'-kīvz) *n.pl.* pla in which public records are kept public records.—**archival** (ār-kī'-va ār'-ki-val) *a.* pertaining to archives contained in records.—**archivist** (ār ki-vist) *n.* a keeper of archives; person in charge of records [F fr. L. *archīvum*, archives, fr. G *archeion*, magistrate's residence, f *archē*, magistracy].

ARCHIVOLT (ār'-ki-vōlt) *n.* i architecture an ornamental mouldin

ing the exterior curve of an an arch regarded as supporting , [It.].

CHWAY (ärch'-wā) *n.* a passnder an arch; an arched en-

CTIC (ärk'-tik) *a.* pert. to the s near the N. Pole; frigid.—**circle,** a circle 23° 28′ from the ole.—**arctic fox,** a small fox, fine, beautiful fur [F. *arctique* k'), fr. L. (acc.) *arcticum,* rn; fr. G. *arktikos,* near the llation *arktos,* the Bear].

CTURUS (ärk-tū'-rus) *n.* the est star in the constellation of ; [L., fr. G. *arktouros,* the bear-, fr. *arktos,* bear].

DASSINE (är-da-sēn') *n.* the rsian silk imported into France aving [F.].

DEINE (är'-dē-in) *a.* heron-like, the characters of the herons *ea,* heron].

DENT (är'-dent) *a.* burning; g; zealous; passionate.—ly *adv.*—**ardency** *n.* warmth of n.—**ardent spirits,** distilled [L. (acc.) *ardentem,* fiery, fr. to burn].

DOUR (är'-dur) *n.* heat; warmth ng; eagerness [O.F. *ardor* = F. , fr. L. (acc.) *ardōrem*].

DUOUS (är'-dū-us) *a.* high and difficult to surmount; hardg.—**arduously** *adv.* laboriously. **ousness** *n.* [L. *arduus,* steep].

(är) present indicative plural verb *to be* [Northumb. O.E.

(ār, är) *n.* a unit of square e containing 100 square metres 76·44 square feet [F., fr. L.

EA (ā'-rē-ą) *n.* any plane surs the floor-space of a room, , or other building; a space a sunk flat in a building.—(ā'-rē-ąl) *a.* pertaining to an **-areal velocity,** the rate at a revolving line generates an ..].

ECA (ą-rē'-ką, ar'-ē-ką) *n.* a of palms, including the betel-Native name].

EFACTION (ar-ē-fak'-shun) *n.* t of drying; dryness [L. *re,* make dry].

ENA (ą-rē'-ną) *n.* the sandcentral space of a Roman heatre, in which the gladiators ; any place of contest [L.].

ENACEOUS (ar-ē-nā'-shus) *a.* made up of powdered quartz *arena,* sand].

EOLA (ą-rē'-ō-lą) *n.*; *pl.* **areolæ** ō-lē), a small area, a small ice; the coloured circle round man nipple.—also **areole** (ār'-ē-ōl).—**areolar** (ą-rē'-ō-ląr) *a.* pertaining to, containing or consisting of areolæ.—**areolar tissue,** connective tissue; cellular tissue.—**areolation** (ąr-ē-ō-lā'-shun) *n.* an areola; a space containing areolæ; areolar markings [L.].

AREOPAGUS (ar-ē-op'-ą-gus) *n.* a court of justice of ancient Athens, from the hill on which it stood, the Hill of Ares, the war-god, Mars; any final court.—**areopagite** (ar-ē-op'-ą-gīt, -jīt) *n.* a member of the court of the Areopagus [L., fr. G. *Areios,* belonging to *Ares,* Mars, and *pagos,* hill].

ARÊTE (ą-rāt') *n.* a sharp mountain ridge, a rocky spur [F., fr. L. *arista,* ear of corn].

ARGAL, argol (är'-gąl -gol) *n.* impure cream of tartar [M. E. *argoil,* of uncert. etym].

ARGENT (är'-jent) *a.* silvery, bright;—*n.* the white colour on a coat of arms.—**argentiferous** (är-jen-tif'-e-rus) *a.* containing silver.—**argentine** (är'-jentīn) *a.* resembling or yielding silver [F., fr. L. *argentum,* silver; *-ferus,* bearing].

ARGIL (är'-jil) *n.* clay, or potters' earth.—**argillaceous** (är-ji-lā'-shus) *a.* clayey.—**argilliferous** (är-ji-lif'-e-rus) *a.* producing clay [F. *argile,* fr. L. (acc.) *argillam,* white clay, fr. G. *argillos,* fr. *argos,* white; L. *ferre,* bear].

ARGILLO (är-jil'-ō), an element, in compound words, meaning containing clay.—**argillo-arenaceous,** consisting of clay and sand.—**argillo-calcareous,** consisting of clay and lime.—**argillo-calcite,** marl.—**argillo-ferruginous,** containing clay and iron.

ARGIVE (är'-jīv) *a.* pertaining to Argos in Greece; Greek;—*n.* a native of Argos; a Greek [L., fr. G. (adj.) *Argeia* (land), belonging to Argos].

ARGON (är'-gon) *n.* a recently discovered constituent of the atmosphere, the work done by which is as yet unknown; it is used for filling electric light bulbs [G. *a-,* neg., and *ergon,* work].

ARGONAUT (är'-gō-nawt) *n.* one that sailed with Jason, in the *Argo,* for the golden fleece.—**argonautic** (är-gō-naw'-tik) *a.* [G. *Argonautēs.* *See* NAUTICAL].

ARGOSY (är'-go-si) *n.* a large merchant ship; a merchantman richly laden [Formerly also **ragusy, aragusy,** fr. *Ragusa,* a port in Dalmatia].

ARGOT (är'-gō, är'-got) *n.* thieves, slang; slang; cant speech [F.].

ARGUE (är'-gū) *v.i.* to debate;—*v.i.* to reason; to dispute.—**arguer** *n.*—**argument** *n.* a reason offered in proof;

debate; an outline of a play, poem, etc.—**argumentation** (ȧr′-gū-men-tā′-shun) *n.*—**argumentative** (ȧr-gū-men′-tą-tiv) *a.* given to arguing.—**argumentatively** *adv.*—**argumentativeness** *n.*—**arguable** *a.* capable of being argued; admitting argument [M.E. *arguen,* fr. O.F. *arguer,* fr. L. *argūtāre,* fr. L. (part.) *argūtus,* made clear by argument, fr. *arguere*; L. *argūmentum,* proof].

Syn. to discuss, deliberate, contend, expostulate.

ARGUS (ȧr′-gus) *n.* a watcher fabled to have had a hundred eyes; a watchful person [G.].

ARGUTE (ȧr-gūt′) *a.* sharp; shrill; shrewd; keen; in botany, sharp-toothed, as a leaf [L.].

ARIA (ȧ′-ri-ą, ȧ′-ri-ą) *n.* a song for a single voice, supported by an accompaniment.—**arietta, ariette** (ȧ-ri-et′-tą, a-ri-et′) *n.* a short air or song [It., fr. G. *aēr,* air].

ARIAN (ȧ′-ri-ąn) *a.* pert. to Arius of Alexandria, *d.* A.D. 336, who denied Christ's divinity;—*n.* a follower of Arius.—**arianism** *n.* the heresy of the Arians.

ARID (ar′-id) *a.* dry; parched; uninteresting.—**aridity, aridness** (ą-rid′-i-ti, ar′-id-nes) *n.* absence of moisture; dryness [L. *āridus,* fr. *ārēre,* be dry].

ARIEL, " a spirit of air " in the fables of the Middle Ages.

ARIES (ā′-ri-ēz) *n.* the Ram, a constellation; the first of the twelve signs of the zodiac [L.].

ARIGHT (ą-rīt′) *adv.* rightly; without mistake [E. *on right*].

ARIL, arillus (ar′-il, a-ril′-us) *n.*; *pl.* **arilli** (ą-ril′-i), an extraneous or late formed seed-coat or covering, or an appendage growing from or about the hilum of a seed.—**arillate, arilled** (a-ril′-ȧt, ar′-ild) *a.* having an aril.—**arillode** (a-ril′-ōd) *n.* a false aril, originating from the micropyle or raphe [L. *aridus,* dry].

ARIOSO (ą-ri-ō′-so) *a.* and *adv.* of the nature of, or in the manner of, an aria and a recitative combined [It., fr. *aria*].

ARISE (ȧ-riz′) *v.i.* to get up from a lower to a higher position; to come into view [A.S. *ārīsan,* fr. pref. *ā-* and RISE].

ARISTOCRACY (ar-is-tok′-rą-si) *n.* government by nobles; the nobility of a state.—**aristocrat** (ą-ris′-tō-krat) *n.* one of the aristocracy; a proud or haughty person.—**aristocratic** (ar-is-tō-krat′-ik) *a.* pert. to aristocracy.—**aristocratically** *adv.*—**aristocratism** (ar-is-tok′-rą-tizm) *n.* the condition of being an aristocrat [F. *aristocra-tie* (-sē′), fr. G. *aristo-kratia,* fr. *aristos,* best, and *kratos,* power].

ARISTOPHANIC (ar-is-tō-*a.* pert. to Aristophanes, the Athenian comic poet (*d.* abo B.C.); witty; broadly comic.

ARISTOTELIAN (ar-is-tō-tē *a.* pert. to Aristotle, the instru Alexander the Great, his wo his disciples;—*n.* a disci Aristotle.—**aristotelianism** (a tē′-li-ąn-izm) *n.* the philoso Aristotle].

ARITHMANCY (ar′-ith-ma the foretelling of events by n [G. *arithmos,* number, and *m* divination].

ARITHMETIC (ą-rith′-met the science of numbers; the reckoning by figures; a w reckoning by figures.—**arith** (ar-ith-met′-i-kąl) *a.*—**arithm** *adv.*—**arithmetician** (ą-rith-m ąn) *n.* one skilled in arithme (neut. pl. adj.) *arithmētik arithmos,* number].

ARITHMOMETER (ar-ith-m tėr) *n.* a calculating machi *arithmos,* number, and measure].

ARK (ȧrk) *n.* a chest whic the Tables of the Mosaic Law vessel in which Noah and his were preserved [A.S. *arc.* b L. *arca,* fr. L. *arcēre,* keep].

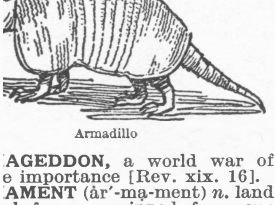
ARM (ȧrm) *n.* the limb extends from the shoulder hand; the branch of a tre inlet of water from the sea.—*a.* without arms or branches. **ful,** as much as the arms can **armpit,** the hollow under the sh —**arm-chair,** a chair with a **arm-chest,** a chest or box con small arms.—**arm-hole,** the under the shoulder; a hole arm in a garment.—**at arm's** at a distance.—**with open** cordially [A.S. *earm,* fr. G.].

ARM (ȧrm) *n.* [made from branch of the military servi weapon of warfare;—*pl.* war military profession; armour; dic bearings;—*v.i.* to equi weapons;—*v.t.* to take up a **armed** *a.* equipped with, or sup by, arms; fortified.—**armed rality,** the condition of holdin from a contest while ready t attack.—**small arms,** weapon can be carried by hand [O *armes,* fr. Low L. (acc. pl.) for L. (neut. pl.) *arma,* weapo

ARMADA (ȧr-mā′-dą) *n.* of armed ships.—**invincible a** the Spanish fleet sent agains land, A.D. 1588 [Sp., fr. L. (fem *armāta,* armed. Doublet of ARM

ARMADILLO (ȧr-mą-dil′-ō) animal peculiar to South A having the body encased

composed of small, bony ates [Sp.].



Armadillo

AGEDDON, a world war of e importance [Rev. xix. 16].
AMENT (ār′-mą-ment) *n.* land al forces equipped for war; nitions of a ship of war [L. *namenta*, tackle].
ATURE (ār′-mą-tūr) *n.* ar- piece of iron connecting the les of a magnet; that part of ıeto or dynamo which rotates which current is then gener- *ee* ARMOUR].
ENIAN (ār-mē′-ni-ąn) *a.* pert. ıenia;—*n.* a native, or the ge, of Armenia.
INIAN (ār-min′-i-ąn) *a.* pert. ıinius or his doctrines;—*n.* ver of Arminius, *d.* 1609, who the doctrine of predestination.
IPOTENCE (ār-mip′-ō-tens) *n.* ın arms.—**armipotent** (ār-mip′- all powerful in arms; mighty ıtle [L. *arma* and *potens*, ıl].
ISTICE (ār′-mis-tis) *n.* a ıion of hostilities; a truce Low L. *armi-stitium*, fr. L. ınd (part.) *-stitum* = *statum*, o stand, fr. *sistere*].
LET (ārm′-let) *n.* a small of the sea; a kind of bracelet.
ORIAL (ār-mō′-ri-ąl) *a.* pert. ldic bearings [fr. ARMOUR].
ORIC (ār-mor′-ik) *a.* pert. to y (Armorica);—*n.* the lan- of lower Brittany.—**armorican** ′-i-kąn) *a.* Armoric;—*n.* a or inhabitant of Armorica.
OUR (ār′-mor) *n.* defensive ır the body; anything worn to in battle; the steel or iron g of ships of war.—**armoured** ırd) *a.* protected by metal g.—**armourer** *n.* a maker of one in charge of arms.—**ar-** *n.* a place where weapons of re stored; an arsenal.—**ar- -bearer,** one that carries the of another; an esquire.—**ar- l-car** *n.* motor-vehicle for use rfare, protected by armour- and provided with light guns ensive action.—**armoured-crui- n,** those notably protected by -plating [O.F. *armeüre*, fr. L. (acc.) *armāturem*, fr. (part.) *armātus*, armed, fr. *armāre*; L. *armārium*, closet, fr. (pl.) *arma*, arms. Doublet of AMBRY].

ARMY *n.* a body of men armed for war.—**army-corps,** a division composed of all the various branches of the service.—**army-list,** an official publication giving a list of officers, etc. [O.F. *armee*, fr. L. (fem. part.) *armāta*, armed, fr. *armāre*. Doublet of ARMADA].

ARNICA (ār′-ni-ką) *n.* in botany a genus of the Compositæ. A tincture of *Arnica montana* is used for wounds and bruises.

ARNOT, arnut (ār′-not, -nut) *n.* the pig-nut, or earth-nut [E.].

ARNOTTO (ār-not′-ō) *n.* an orange dye obtained from a tree of tropical America [Native name].

AROINT (ą-roint′) *v.t.* to drive away;—*v.i.* begone! [Scand.].

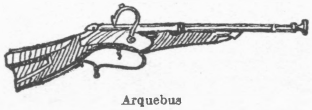
AROMA (ą-rō′-mą) *n.* the fragrance in plants, etc.; a subtle quality or flavour.—**aromatic** (ar-ō-mat′-ik) *a.* fragrant; spicy;—*n.* a plant, or drug, having a fragrant smell.—**aromatic vinegar,** a perfume made by adding oil of lavender, cloves, etc., to acetic acid [G. *arōma*, spice; F. *aromatique*, fr. *aromate*, fr. G. (pl.) *arōmata*, perfumes].

AROUND (ą-round′) *adv.* in a circle; near;—*prep.* on all sides of; about [E. *a*, on, and ROUND].

AROUSE (ą-rouz′) *v.t.* to excite to action; to awaken;—*v.i.* to wake; to become active [E. (pref.) *a-* and ROUSE].

ARPEGGIO (ār-pej′-ō) *n.* the sounding of notes in rapid succession [It.].

ARQUEBUS (ār′-kwē-bus) *n.* a hand-gun supported upon a forked rest.—**arquebusier** (ār-kwē-bus-ēr′) *n.* a soldier armed with an arquebus [Also **harquebus.** F. *arquebuse*, fr. *harkibuse*, a form of D. *haakbus*].



Arquebus

ARQUERITE (ār′-ke-rīt) *n.* a mineral silver amalgam found at Arqueros, Chili.

ARRACK (ār′-ak) *n.* a spirit distilled in the E. Indies from rice or the coco-nut tree, etc. [A.].

ARRAIGN (ą-rān′) *v.t.* to call or set a prisoner at the bar; to call to account; to accuse publicly.—**arraignment** *n.* the act of arraigning; accusation [M.E. *arainen*, fr. O.F. *areisnier*, cite, fr. Low L. *arrationāre*, fr. L. *ad* and (acc.) *ratiōnem*].

Syn. to accuse, impeach, charge, indict.

ARRANGE (ą-rānj′) *v.t.* to put into order; to adjust.—**arrangement** *n.* act of arranging; adjustment; the adaptation of a composition to voices or instruments [F. *arengier*, fr. *a* = L. *ad* and *rengier*. *See* RANGE].

Syn. to adapt, dispose, settle, determine. *Ant.* derange, disarrange, misplace, disorganise, muddle, dislocate.

ARRANT (ar′-ant) *a.* very bad; notorious; thorough.—**arrantly** *adv.* [by-form of ERRANT].

ARRAS (ar′-ąs) *n.* tapestry; hangings of tapestry, made first at Arras.

ARRASENE (ar′-ą-sēn) *n.* a cord or thread of wool and silk, used in embroidery.

ARRAY (ą-rā′) *n.* order; arrangement in regular lines, as for fighting; apparel;—*v.t.* to draw up, as troops for battle; to deck or dress [O.F. *arrai* = F. *arroi*, trappings, fr. L. *ad* and Scand. rt., seen in READY, meaning *order*].

Syn. costume, habit, raiment, vesture, clothing. *Ant.* disarray, jumble, deshabille, négligé.

ARREAR (ą-rēr′) *n.* the state of being behind; what remains unpaid (usually *pl.*).—**arrearage** (a-rēr′-ąj) *n.* the state of being in arrears; the part of a debt unpaid, arrears [M.E. (adv.) *arere*, fr. O.F. (adv.) *ariere* = F. *arriere*, behind, fr. L. *ad* and *retro*. *See* REAR].

ARRECT (ą-rekt′) *v.t.* to raise;—*a.* erect; attentive. *Bot.* brought into an upright position [L.].

ARRENOTOKOUS (ar-e-not′-ō-kus) *a.* producing only males [G.].

ARRENTATION (ar-en-tā′-shun) *n.* permission to a tenant of forest land to inclose it on payment of a rent [O.F.].

ARREPTITIOUS (ar-ep-tish′-us) *a.* snatched away fraudulently or secretly [L. *arripere*, pp. *arreptus*, catch].

ARREST (ą-rest′) *v.t.* to bring to a stand; to take by authority of law;—*n.* the apprehending of a person by authority of law; any seizure, physical or moral.—**arrestation** (ar-es-tā′-shun) *n.* act of arresting, seizure; stopping.—**arrester, arrestor** (ą-res′-tėr, -tur) *n.* one who, or that which, arrests; the person at whose suit an arrest is made.—**arrestment** *n.* an arrest or detention of a criminal; the seizure of a person's wages, etc., in payment of debt [O.F. *arester*, stop, fr. L. *ad* and *restāre*. *See* REST].

ARRET (ą-ret′, ą-rā′) *n.* an authoritative judgment, an edict; a seizure of persons or goods [F.].

ARRIÈRE (a-rēr′, ar-yār′) *n.* the rear.—**arrière pensée** (ar-yār′ pang-sā′) *n.* second thoughts; mental reservation; secret motive [F.].

ARRIS (ar′-is) *n.* the edge formed by two surfaces meeting each other, whether plane or curved.—**arris-gauge, arris-ter** *n.* a wooden V-shaped gauge.—**arris-wise** *adv.* diagonally [L. *ad*, to, and *regula*, a beard of grain].

ARRIVE′ *v.i.* to come to; to reach a place.—**arrival** *n.* act of arriving; act of reaching a place by water or land; the person or thing arriving.—**arriviste** (ar-rē-vēst′) *n.* a self-seeker on the way to success [F. *arriver*, reach, fr. Low L. *ar-ripāre*, to land, fr. L. *ad*, to, and (acc.) *ripam*, bank].

ARROGATE (ar′-ō-gāt) *v.t.* to claim unduly as one's own; to domineer overbearingly; to assume.—**arrogation** (ar-ō-gā′-shun) *n.* the act of arrogating insolent claims.—**arrogant** (ar′-ō-gąnt) *a.* assuming too much; overbearing; haughty.—**arrogantly** (ar′-ō-gąnt-li) *adv.* haughtily; with conscious pride. — **arrogance** *n.* insolent pride [L. (part.) *arrogātus*, claimed, from *ad* and *rogāre*, to ask].

Syn. presumption. overbearing, affrontery. *Ant.* servility, subservience, abasement.

ARRONDISSEMENT (a-ron-dēs-mong′) *n.* subdivision of a French department [F.].

ARROW (ar′-ō) *n.* a pointed weapon to be shot from a bow.—**arrowy** (ar′-ō-i) *a.* like an arrow; swift-flying.—**arrowroot** (ar′-ō-rōōt) *n.* a tropical plant, so called because used to counteract the poison of arrow wounds; a highly nutritious farinaceous substance or starch which it yields.—**arrow-headed,** shaped like the head of an arrow.—**arrow-headed character.** *See* CUNEIFORM [M.E. *arewe*, fr. O.E. *arwe*].

ARSE (ārs) *n.* the buttocks.—**arsesmart** *n.* smart weed (*Polygonum hydropiper*) [A.S. *ærs*].

ARSENAL (ār′-se-nąl) *n.* a magazine or factory for military and naval stores, an armoury [Sp., fr.

ARSENIC (ār′-se-nik, ārs′-nik) *n.* a poisonous mineral substance; the form of a white or steel-gray powder.—**arsenate, arseniate** (ār′-se-nāt, -sē′-ni-āt) *n.* a salt of arsenic.—**arsenic, arsenical** (ār-sen′-ik, -i-kąl) *a.* pert. to arsenic.—**arsenize** (ār-sen′-i-kāt) *v.t.* to combine with arsenic; to treat with arsenic.—**arsenious** (ār-sē′-ni-us) *a.* pertaining to, containing, arsenic.—**arsenious** *a.* a name given to arsenious oxide.—**arsenite** (ār′-se-nīt) *n.* a salt of arsenious oxide [G., fr. *arsēn*, male. The alchemists classed metals as male and female].

ARSIS (ār′-sis) *n.* a rising inflection of the voice; the accented part of

trical foot, as opposed to the thesis, unaccented part; *Mus.* the unented beat of the bar [G.].

ARSON (ar′-son) *n.* the crime of -raising [O.F., fr. L. (part.) *arsus*, nt, fr. *ardēre*. *See* ARDENT].

ART (art) second person, present licative, of the verb *to be* [E. *See* E].

ART (art) *n.* employment of means i methods to do a thing well; plied esp. to industries depending taste.—**artful** *a.* made with art; ibiting art or skill; cunning.—**fully** *adv.*—**artless** *a.* free from art; iple.—**artlessly** *adv.*—**artlessness** *n.* **art and part**; *Scots Law*, a share in nning and carrying out.—**black** , sorcery.—**faculty of arts**, a uni- rsity department dealing with the bjects of liberal, not professional, ication.—**fine arts**, painting, sculp- re, architecture, music.—**liberal** s, the higher branches of learning. **mechanical arts**, those involving nual labour [F., fr. L. (acc.) *artem*, *ars*].

Syn. skill, knowledge, adroitness, xterity:—of "artless," unaffected, ncere, guileless, frank. *Ant.* unlifulness, incompetence, unproficicy, maladministration.

ARTEMISIA (ar-tē-miz′-i-ą) *n.* a nus of the Compositæ, including ıthernwood, wormwood, etc. [G. herb like wormwood].

ARTERIOLOGY (ar-tē-ri-ol′-ō-ji) *n.* treatise on the arteries [G. *arteria* d *logos*, discourse].

ARTERIOTOMY (ar-tē-ri-ot′-ō-mi) the opening of an artery by a lancet, r the purpose of letting blood; that rt of anatomy which treats of the teries [G. *arteria* and *tomē*, cutting].

ARTERY (ar′-te-ri) *n.* a vessel that nducts the blood from the heart.—**terial** (ar-tē′-ri-ąl) *a.* pert. to an tery.—**arterialisation** (ar-tē-ri-ą-i-′-shun) *n.* the process of arterialing.—**arterialise** (ar-tē′-ri-ąl-īz) *v.t.* communicate the qualities of arrial blood to.—**arterial road**, a first- ıss, specially designed road, for fast, ng-distance traffic between main dustrial centres.—**arteritis** (ar-te-rī′-) *n.* inflammation occurring in the teries [L. *artēria*, the wind-pipe, an tery, fr. G.].

ARTESIAN (ar-tē′-zhąn) *a.* belong- g to Artois, in France.—**artesian ells**, bored wells from which water, ising to its own level, flows upward internal pressure [F. *Artésien*].

ARTHRITIS (ar-thrī′-tis) *n.* inflamation of a joint; gout.—**arthritic, thritical** (ar-thrit′-ik, i-kąl) *a.* pert. the joints; gouty [L., fr. G. *arthron*, int].

ARTHRODIA (ar-thrō′-di-ą) *n.* a gliding joint.—**arthrodynia** (ar-thrō-din′-i-ą) *n.* pain in a joint.—**arthropathy** (ar-throp′-ąth-i) *n.* pain in a joint.—**arthrosis** (ar-thrō′-sis) *n. Phys.* articulation in a joint [G. *arthron*, joint; *eidos*, form; *odunē*, pain; *pathos*, pain].

ARTICHOKE (ar′-ti-chōk) *n.* a vegetable somewhat resembling a thistle.—**Jerusalem artichoke**, a species of sun-flower [It., fr. A. *Jerusalem* is here corr. fr. It. *girasole* (4 syll.), sun-flower].

ARTICLE (ar′-ti-kl) *n.* a clause in a contract, treaty, etc.; a point of faith; an item; a prose composition in a magazine, etc.; a substance or commodity; one of the words *a*, *an*, *the*;—*v.t.* to set forth in particulars; to bind by conditions.—**articular** (ar-tik′-ū-lar) *a.* belonging to the joints, or to an article.—**articles of war**, regulations for the army and navy.—**the thirty-nine articles**, an authoritative summary of Anglican belief, adopted in 1562 [F., fr. L. *articulus*, little joint. *See* ARTICULATE].

ARTICULATE (ar-tik′-ū-lāt) *a.* formed with joints; clear;—*v.t.* to unite by a joint; to form into syllables or words;—*v.i.* to utter articulate sounds.—**articulately** *adv.*—**articulateness** *n.*—**articulation** (ar-tik-ū-lā-shun) *n.* the act of articulating; distinct pronunciation; joint between two machine shafts to allow alterations of alignment between them.—**articulated** (ar-tik′-ū-lā-ted) *a.* [L. (part.) *articulātus*, jointed, fr. *articulāre*, fr. *articulus*, dim. fr. *artus*, joint. *See* ARTICLE].

ARTIFICE (ar′-ti-fis) *n.* an artful or skilful contrivance; a trick.—**artifact** (ar′-ti-fakt) *n.* name given to any object, as a palæolithic flint, which has been shaped by man and not by nature.—**artificer** (ar-tif′-i-sęr) *n.* a skilful workman; a contriver.—**artificial** (ar-ti-fish′-ąl) *a.* made by art; manufactured; contrived.—**artificial aerial** (ar′-i-ąl) in Wireless, an arrangement used in place of an aerial to test wireless apparatus.—**artificial silk**, yarn, resembling natural silk in appearance, produced industrially by a synthetic process.—**artificial sunlight**, a substitute for sunlight, produced by radiation.—**artificially** *adv.*—**artificiality** (ar-ti-fish-i-al′-i-ti) *n.* [F.; fr. L. *artificium*, a trade, fr. stem *artific-*, of *artifex*, one who plies an art, fr. ART and *facere*, make].

Syn. finesse, stratagem, subterfuge.

ARTILLERY (ar-til′-e-ri) *n.* cannon or great guns; the troops employed about the guns.—**artillerist** (ar-til′-e-rist) *n.* one skilled in designing and constructing, or in using, artillery.—**artilleryman** *n.* one of the artillery;

a cannonier.—**artillery-train,** cannon fully furnished and ready for action. —**artillery-wheel,** motor-car wheel with wooden spokes and felloes, and metal nave [F. *artillerie*, fr. O.F. *artiller*, to equip, fr. a dim. of L. *ars*, art].

ARTISAN (ȧr'-ti-zạn) *n.* a workman, a handicraftsman [F., fr. a deriv. of L. *artitus*, skilled in art, fr. *ars*. *See* ART].

ARTIST (ȧr'-tist) *n.* one that practises a fine art, esp. painting or sculpture.—**artiste** (ȧr-tēst') *n.* an expert in some art, not one of the fine arts.—**artistic, artistical** (ȧr-tis'-tik, -ti-kạl) *a.* pert. to art; made well and tastefully [F., fr. It. *artista*, fr. L. *See* ART].

ARTOCARPUS (ȧr-tō-kȧr'-pus) *n.* a genus of trees, including the bread-fruit-tree [G. *artos*, bread, and *karpos*, fruit].

ART SILK (ȧrt silk) *n.* *See* ARTIFICIAL SILK.

ARUM (ā'-rum) *n.* a genus of plants, including the wake-robin, or cuckoo-pint [G. *aron*].

ARUNDELIAN MARBLES (ar-un-del'-yan mȧr'-blz) *n.* term applied to the Grecian marbles presented to Oxford University by an Earl of Arundel.

ARUNDIFEROUS (ar-un-dif'-e-rus) *a.* producing reeds.—**arundinaceous** (ạ-run-di-nā'-shus) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, a reed.—**arundineous** (ar-un-din'-ē-us), **arundinose** (ạ-run'-di-nōs) *a.* abounding in reeds [L. *arundo*, reed, *ferre*, bear].

ARUSPEX, aruspice (ạ-rus'-peks, ạ-rus'-pis) *n.* a diviner by aruspicy.—**aruspicy** (ạ-rus'-pi-si) *n.* divination by inspection of the entrails of victims [L.].

ARYAN (ā'-ri-ạn) *a.* Indo-European, applied to one of the great families of mankind, or to the languages spoken by the various nations composing it;—*n.* an Indo-European [fr. *Aria*, L. form of the ancient name of E. Persia].

ARYTENOID (ar-i-tē'-noid) *a.* term applied to two laryngeal cartilages, and their connected parts [G. *arutaina*, cup, and *eidos*, form].

AS (az) *adv.* like; similar to; for example;—*conj.* since; because [M.E. *as, als, alse.* ALSO].

AS (as) *n.*; *pl.* **asses** (as'-ez) a Roman weight of 12 oz.; a Roman copper coin [L.].

ASA (as'-ạ) *n.* a resinous gum.—**asadulcis** (as-ạ-dul'-sis) *n.* benzoin [Per. *āzā*, mastic].

ASAFŒTIDA (as-ạ-fet'-i-dạ, as-ạ-fē'-ti-dạ) *n.* a gum-resin, having an offensive odour, derived from a tree in the East Indies—much used in medicine [Pers. *asa*, name of a gum, and L. *fœtidus*. *See* FETID].

ASARABACCA (as-ạ-rạ-bak'-ạ) the hazel-wort [L. *asarum*, ha wort, and *bacca*, berry].

ASARIN (as'-ạ-rin) *n.* a substa like camphor, obtained from Asa bacca.

ASBESTOS (as-bes'-tos) *n.* a rous variety of hornblende, like fi which cannot be consumed by fire **asbestic** (as-bes'-tik) *a.* pertaining or of the nature of, asbestos.—**asbe form** (as-bes'-ti-form) *a.*—**asbesti** (as-bes'-tin) *a.* pert. to asbest made of, or like, asbestos; incomb tible.—**asbestoid** (as-bes'-toid) *a.* sembling, of the form of, asbes [G., fr. *a-*, not, and *-sbestos*, to quenched, fr. *sbennumi*, I quench]

ASBOLITE (as'-bō-līt) *n.* eart cobalt [G. *asbolē*, soot].

ASCARIDES (as-kar'-i-dēz) *n.* the intestinal thread worms [G.].

ASCEND (ạ-send') *v.t.* to move ward; to climb; to mount.—**ascen able** *a.*—**ascendant** *a.* above the ho zon; surpassing.—**ascendancy** superior or controlling influence. **ascent** *n.* the act of rising; the way which one ascends; an eminence. **to be in the ascendant,** to have co manding influence [L. *ascendere*, *ad* and *scandere*, climb].

Syn. to arise, rise, soar, scale:— "ascendancy," influence, authori domination, sway, dominion. *A* of *v.*, to descend, come down, sir fall, drop, swoop.

ASCENSION (ạ-sen'-shun) *n.* t act of going up; the visible going of Our Saviour to heaven.—**ascensi day,** the day on which Our Saviou ascension is commemorated, ten da before Pentecost.—**ascensional** sen'-shun-al) *a.* relating to ascensi [L. (acc.) *ascensionem*, fr. (part.) *asce sus*, ascended].

ASCERTAIN (as-ẹr-tān') *v.t.* make certain; to find out.—**asce tainable** *a.* — **ascertainment** *n.* [O. *acertainer*, fr. *a* = L. *ad* and *certa See* CERTAIN].

Syn. to discover, establish, sett make certain, sure, find out, learn.

ASCETIC (a-set'-ik) *a.* sternly se denying;—*n.* one that practises se denial.—**asceticism** *n.* the practice ascetics [G., fr. *askētēs*, one w exercises the body, fr. *askein*, worl

Syn. of *n.*, anchorite, hermit.

ASCI (as'-i) *n.pl.* of **ascus.**

ASCIAN (as'-i-an) *n.* one that cas no shadow at noon [G. *a*, and *ski* shadow].

ASCIDIAN (ạ-sid'-i-ạn) *a.* belongi to the Ascidia, or sea-squirts;—*n.* sea-squirt.—**ascidiform** (ạ-sid'-i-for *a.* bottle shaped; shaped like ascidian.—**ascidium** (ạ-sid'-i-um) *n pl.* **ascidia** (ạ-sid'-i-ạ) a pitcher-shap

n or appendage [G. *askidion*, of *askos*, wine-skin].

SCITES (ą-sī′-tēz) *n.* dropsy of the —**ascitic, ascitical** (ą-sit′-ik, -i- *a.* relating to ascites [G. *askitēs*, id of dropsy].

SCITITIOUS (as-i-tish′-us) *a.* *See* CITITIOUS.

SCLEPIAD (as-klē′-pi-ad) *n.* a of verse invented by Asclepiades, eek poet, which contains a spon- two or three choriambs, and an ous; *Bot.* a plant of the order epiadaceæ; one of an order of k physicians, priests of Asclepius culapius), god of medicine.—**as-iadean, asclepiadic** (as-klē-pi-ą-an, as-klē-pi-ad′-ik) *a.* of, or pert. sclepiads.

SCOGONIUM (as-kō-gō′-ni-um) *n.* organ in which the asci are de- ped [G. *askos*, bag, and *gonos*,].

SCOSPORE (as′-kō-spōr) *n.* a spore luced in an ascus [G. *sporos*,].

SCRIBE (ąs-krīb′) *v.t.* to attribute to impute.—**ascribable** *a.*—**as-ption** (ąs-krip′-shun) *n.* the act of ibing; the thing ascribed.—**as-titious** (as-krip-tish′-us) *a.* bound he soil; enrolled [L. *ascrībere*, to in writing, fr. *ad* and *scrībere*. *See* BE].

SCUS (as′-kus) *n.* *Bot.* a spore- .—**ascigerous** (ą-sij′-e-rus) *a.* bear- asci [G. *askos*, bladder, and L. *re*, bear].

SEITY (ą-sē′-i-ti) *n.* independent tence [L. *a*, *ab*, and *se*, oneself].

SEMIA (ą-sē′-mi-ą) *n.* inability to ı or understand any sign or sym- [G. *a*, and *sēma*, sign].

SEPSIS (ą-sep′-sis) *n.* act of free- from putrefaction [G. *a*, not, and *is*, decay].

SEPTIC (ą-sep′-tik) *a.* not liable putrefaction.—**aseptically** (ą-sep′-ą-li) *adv.*—**asepticise** (ą-sep′-ti-sīz) —**ascepticism** (ą-sep′-ti-sizm) *n.*—**ıtic surgery,** surgery conducted by rators, with instruments, and upon ter all surgically clean [G. *asep-*

SEXUAL (ą-sek′-sū-ąl) *a.* without ; produced by other than sexual esses [L. *a* and *sexus*].

SH (ash) *n.* a genus of forest trees; wood of the ash-tree.—**ashen** *a.* le of ash [M.E. *asch*, fr. A.S. *æsc*].

SH (ash) *n.* the earthy or mineral icles remaining after burning any stance, a dead body (usually *pl.*). **shen** *a.* of the colour of ashes; y.—**ashery** (ash′-e-ri) *n.* a place ashes; a place where potash is le.—**ashy** *a.* pert. to ashes; ash- ured.—**ash can,** depth charge, *q.v.* **sh fire,** a slow fire, used in chemical operations, etc.—**ash-hole,** a place for ashes; an ash-bin.—**ash pan,** a pan for ashes beneath a grate.—**ash pit,** a place for ashes, etc.—**Ash-Wednesday,** the first day of Lent (so called from the sprinkling of ashes on the heads of penitents) [M.E. *asche*, fr. S.S. *æsce*.]

ASHAMED (ą-shāmd′) *a.* affected by shame; confused by a feeling of wrong [A.S. *ā-*, very much, and *scamian*. *See* SHAME].

ASHES, THE (ash′-ez) symbol of victory in cricket test-match series between England and Australia.

ASHLAR, ashler (ash′-ląr, -lęr) *n.* freestones hewn for facing.—**ashlaring, ashlering** (ash′-ląr-ing, ash′-lęr-ing) *n.* upright pieces to which laths are nailed in garrets; ashlar masonry [O.F. *aiseler*, wooden shingling, fr. *aiselle*, L. *axilla*, a little board, fr. *axis*, board].

ASHORE (ą-shōr′) *adv.* on, or to, shore; on land, opposed to ABOARD [E.].

ASHTORETH (ash′-to-reth) *n.* the chief female divinity among the Phœnicians; Astarte.

ASIAN, Asiatic (ā′-sh-i-ąn, ā-shi-at′-ik) *a.* pert. to Asia; of, or belonging to, Asia.—**asiaticism** (ā-shi-at′-i-sizm) *n.* imitation, or something characteristic, of Asiatics.

ASIARCH (ā′-shi-ārk) *n.* the president of the religious rites and public games in the Roman province of Asia [ASIA and G. *archein*, rule].

ASIDE (ą-sīd′) *n.* something said or done aside;—*adv.* on or to one side; apart [E. *on side*].

ASIDERITE (a-sid′-e-rīt) *n.* a meteorite containing no iron [G. *a* and *sidēros*, iron].

ASININE *a.* belonging to, or having the qualities of, an ass.—**asininity** (as-in-in′-i-tà) *n.* [L. *asinus*].

ASITIA (ą-sit′-i-ą, ą-sish′-yą) *n.* dislike of food, temporary loss of appetite [G. *asitia*, fr. *a* and *sitos*, food].

Leaf of Ash

ASK (ąsk) *v.t.* to seek to obtain by words;—*v.i.* to request; to inquire.—**asker** *n.* [M.E. *asken*, fr. A.S. *āscian*].

Syn. to beg, beseech, implore, entreat, crave, seek, solicit, claim, petition.

ASK, asker (ask, as′-ker) *n.* an eft, a water-newt [A.S. *āthexe*].

ASKANCE, askant (ą-skans′, ą-skant′) *adv.* toward one corner of the eye; sideways [It. *scansare*, go aside].

ASKARI (as-ką′-ri) *n.* a native soldier employed in the service of a European power in East Africa [Arab. fr. *askas*, army].

ASKEW (ą-skū′) *adv.* askant; awry [Scand. =*on the skew*].

ASLANT (ą-slant′) *adv.* in a slanting manner; obliquely;—*prep.* across; athwart [Scand. *See* SLANT].

ASLEEP (ą-slēp′) *adv.* or *a.* in a state of sleep; at rest [E.].

Syn. dead, dormant, benumbed, inactive. *Ant.* awake, unwearied, indefatigable, industrious, diligent.

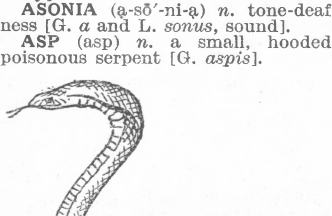
ASLOPE (ą-slōp) *a.* sloping; oblique;—*adv.* with a slope or descent; in a sloping position [A.S. *slūpan*, to slip].

ASMEAR (ą-smēr′) *a.* smeared over, bedaubed [A.S. *smern*, fat, grease].

ASOMATOUS (ą-sō′-mą-tus) *a.* incorporeal [G. *a* and *soma, somatos*, body].

ASONIA (ą-sō′-ni-ą) *n.* tone-deafness [G. *a* and L. *sonus*, sound].

ASP (asp) *n.* a small, hooded, poisonous serpent [G. *aspis*].



Asp

ASPARAGIN, asparagine (ąs-par′-ą-jin) *n.* a crystalline substance found in asparagus, etc.—**asparaginous** (as-pą-rąj′-i-nus) *a.* pert. to, or resembling, asparagus.—**aspartate** (ąs-pär′-tāt) *n.* a salt of aspartic acid, obtained from asparagine.—**aspartic** (ąs-pär′-tik) *a.* pert. to, or obtained from, asparagine.

ASPARAGUS (ąs-par′-ą-gus) *n.* a kitchen-garden plant whose tender shoots are eaten [G.].

ASPECT (as′-pekt) *n.* look; appearance; position or situation.—**aspect ratio** (as′-pekt-rā′-shi-ō); *Av.* relation between length and width of aeroplane wing [L. *aspectus*, look, fr. (part.) *aspectus*, seen, fr. *ad* and *specere*].

ASPEN (as′-pen) *n.* a species of poplar;—*a.* pert. to the trembling pop shaking, tremulous [Also **asp**, A.S. *æspe*, whence *asp-en* (tree)].

Leaf and Catkin of Aspen

ASPER (as′-per) *n.* the ro breathing (῾), a sign of aspiratio Greek grammar [L. rough].

ASPERATE (as′-pe-rāt) *v.t.* to m harsh or uneven.—**asperation** pe-rā′-shun) *n.* the act or result asperating [L. (part.) *asperātus*, m rough, fr. *asper*, rough].

ASPERGILLUS (as-per-jil′-us) the brush used to sprinkle holy wa on the congregation.—**aspergillif** (as-per-jil′-i-form) *a. Bot.* bru shaped. [L. *aspergere*, sprinkle].

ASPERIFOLIATE, asperifoli (as-per-i-fō′-li-āt, as-per-i-fō′-li-us) having rough leaves [L. *asper*, rou and *foliatus, foliosus*, fr. *folium*, lea

ASPERITY (as-per′-i-ti) *n.* rou ness of surface, taste, or sou harshness [L. (acc.) *asperitat* roughness].

Syn. tartness, roughness, acrimo sharpness, crabbedness. *Ant.* smoo ness, softness, calm, good temp sweetness.

ASPERMOUS (ą-sper′-mus) *a.* titute of seeds [G. *a* and *sper* seed].

ASPERSE (as-pers′) *v.t.* to slan to sprinkle all over with evil repo —**asperser** *n.* one that slanders.— **persion** *n.*—**aspersive, aspersory** per′-siv, as-per′-sur-i) *a.* false repo or charges; calumny [L. (pa *aspersus*, bespattered, fr. *asperg* fr. *ad* and *spargere*, sprinkle. SPARSE].

Syn. to defame, detract, vil calumniate. *Ant.* glorify, eulogi praise, commend.

ASPERSORIUM (as-per-sō′-ri-u *n.* font for holy water; the aspergil

L. *aspergere*, pp. *aspersus*, e].

HALT (as'-falt, as-falt') *n.* hard n; a pitchy substance used for ents.—**asphaltic** *a.*—**asphaltite** -tīt) *a.* [G.].

HETERISM (as-fet'-e-rizm) *n.* ctrine that private ownership perty is unjust [G. *a* and *os*, one's own].

HODEL (as'-fō-del) *n.* any plant genus Asphodelus or daffodil; ythical flower of Hades [G. t of DAFFODIL].

HYXIA, asphyxy (as-fik'-si-a, suspended animation; cessa- the motions of the heart, as in ng or suffocation.—**asphyxial** -si-al) *a.* relating to asphyxia; ig from asphyxia.—**asphyxiant** -si-ant) *n.* a substance that asphyxia.—**asphyxiate** *v.t.* to e asphyxia in; to suffocate.—**iator** *n.* that which asphyxi- an apparatus for putting out means of carbon dioxide; an tus for testing drain-pipes by smoke into them [G., fr. *a*, nd *sphuxis*, pulse].

IC (as'-pik) *n.* the asp; a piece ance; a jelly containing meat, ish, etc.; *Bot.* the great lav- G. *aspis*, L. *spica*, spike].

IDISTRA (as-pi-dis'-tra) *n.* vith broad taper leaves, often in pots.

IRATE (as'-pi-rāt) *v.t.* to pro- with a breathing, to add an l to;—*n.* a letter marked with of breathing, a breathed sound; onounced with a rough breath-

spiratory (as-pīr'-a-tur-i) *a.* o aspiration or breathing [L. *aspērātus*, exhaled].

IRE (as-pīr') *v.i.* to desire with ess; to pant after.—**aspirer** *n.* **ant** *a.* ambitious;—*n.* one that .—**aspiration** (as-pi-rā'-shun) *n.* t of aspiring; seeking of the r what is better.—**aspiringly** -ing-li) *adv.* [L., fr. *ad* and , breathe].

IRIN (as'-pi-rin) *n.* a drug, alicylic acid, used as a febri- nd for relief of neuralgia, etc. tected trade name].

OROUS (a-spō'-rus) *a.* without [G. *a* and *sporos*, seed].

ORTATION (as-pōr-tā'-shun) *n.* ing off; in Law the felonious ement of goods [L. *abs* and , carry].

UINT (a-skwint') *adv.* or *a.* to rner of the eye; furtively; ly [E.].

(as) *n.* a quadruped of the horse ; a dullard.—**asses' bridge,** I. 5, being the first difficult ition [A.S. *assa*. *See* ASININE].

Syn. donkey, fool, simpleton, ninny, loon, etc.

ASSAGAI, assegai (as'-a-gī, -e-gī) *n.* *See* ASSEGAI.

ASSAI (as-sä-i) *adv.* *Mus.* very [It. very, enough, fr. L. *ad* and *satis*, enough].

ASSAIL (a-sāl') *v.t.* to leap or fall on; to ply with arguments, etc.—**assailable** *a.*—**assailant** *a.* attacking with violence;—*n.* one that assails [O.F. *assaillir*, fr. L. *ad* and *salīre*, leap].

Syn. to attack, assault, invade, encounter.

ASSAPAN, assapanic (as-a-pan', as-a-pan'-ik) *n.* the American flying squirrel [native name].

ASSART (a-särt') *v.t.* to grub up trees and bushes;—*n.* the act of assarting [L. *ex* and *sarīre*, hoe].

ASSASSIN (a-sas'-in) *n.* treacherous murderer.—**assassinate** *v.t.* to murder by guile or by sudden violence.—**assassination** (a-sas-i-nā'-shun) *n.* the act of murdering by violence or treachery.—**assassinator** (a-sas'-i-nā-tur) *n.*—**the assassins,** band of murderers (13th cent.), with headquarters in Mount Lebanon, the founder being known as "the old man of the mountains" [A. fr. *hashīsh*, an intoxicant taken by a band of Syrians before engaging in massacres of Christian Crusaders].

Syn. of "assassinate," to kill, murder, slay, slaughter.

ASSAULT (a-sawlt') *n.* a violent open attack;—*v.t.* to attack with violence; to storm.—**assaultable** *a.*—**assaulter** *n.*—**assault at arms,** an exhibition of military exercises.—**assault and battery,** the crime of violently attacking and beating a man [O.F. *assalt*, fr. L. *ad* and (acc.) *saltum*, leap, fr. *salīre*].

Syn. to attack, assail, invade, storm, charge, encounter.

ASSAY (a-sā') *n.* trial; examination; fixing of the quantity of metal in ores, coin, etc.;—*v.t.* to test, esp. for the presence of metal.—**assayer** *n.*—**assaying** (a-sā'-ing) *n.* the act of determining the quantity of any metal in a compound.—**assay balance,** a delicate balance used by assayers.—**assay furnace,** a furnace used in assaying.—**assay master,** an officer appointed to assay bullion and coin [O.F. *essayer*, try. Doublet of ESSAY].

ASSEGAI, assagai (ass'-e-gī) *n.* in South Africa, a light spear or javelin tipped with iron, usually made from the assegai tree and used by African natives;—*v.t.* to wound or kill with an assegai [Pg. *azagaia*, fr. A. *az-zaghā-yah*, fr. A. *al*, the, and Berber, *zaghāyah*, spear].

ASSEMBLE (a-sem'-bl) *v.t.* to bring or call together;—*v.i.* to meet to-

gether.—**assemblage** *n.* the act of assembling; a gathering of individuals; a collection.—**assembly** *n.* a meeting; a company gathered, usually, for some common purpose.—**assembly-room,** a room for balls, etc.—**General Assembly,** the supreme court in some Churches [F. *assembler*, fr. Late L. *as-simulāre*, gather, fr. L. *ad* and *simul*, together].

Syn. to muster, convene, convoke:—of "assembly," company, meeting, congregation, diet, congress, council. *Ant.* of *v.*, scatter, dissipate.

ASSENT (ą-sent') *v.i.* to think with some one; to admit a statement;—*n.* the act of admitting, or agreeing to anything.—**assentation** (as-en-tā'-shun) *n.* the act of assenting; servile assent.—**assenter** *n.*—**assentient** (ą-sen'-shent) *a.* giving assent;—*n.* one that assents.—**assentive** (ą-sen'-tiv) *a.* inclined or disposed to assent.—**royal assent,** the sovereign's approval of bills passed by parliament [O.F., fr. L. *as-sentīre*, agree with, fr. *ad* and *sentīre*, think].

Syn. to agree, acquiesce, concur, comply, approve. *Ant.* dissent, discordance, disagreement, nonconformity, to demur, differ, repudiate.

ASSERT (ą-sert') *v.t.* to affirm positively; to maintain or defend.—**assertion** *n.* the act of asserting; affirmation.—**assertive** *a.* positive; self-confident.—**assertiveness** *n.*—**assertor** (ą-sęr'-tur) *n.* an affirmer, a maintainer; a champion, a defender [L. (part.) *assertus*, declared free, fr. *asserere*].

Syn. to aver, affirm, declare, vindicate, asseverate. *Ant.* deny, disavow, gainsay, negative.

ASSESS (ą-ses') *v.t.* to charge a certain sum as a tax; to fix rateable value; to estimate.—**assessable** *a.*—**assessably** *adv.*—**assessment** *n.* act of assessing; valuation for the purpose of taxation; fixing the amount of damages by a jury.—**assessor** *n.* (one that sits by another as) an adviser.—**assessorial** (as-e-sō'-ri-ąl) *a.* pert. to assessors, or a court of assessors.—**assessable income,** amount of "earned" and "unearned" income, as computed for Income Tax purposes, after deduction of allowances [F., fr. L., fr. *assessor*, assistant, fr. (part.) *assessus*, seated near, fr. *assidēre*, sit near. Doublet of ASSIZE].

Syn. value, rate, appraise, gauge, mete.

ASSETS (as'-ets) *n.pl.* funds or property available for payment of debts, etc.; the estate of an insolvent [O.F. *asez* (ą-sets') enough, fr. L. *ad satis*, (up to) enough. *See* SATE].

Syn. belongings, means, resources, effects. *Ant.* liabilities, debts, obligations, deficit.

ASSEVERATE (ą-sev'-ęr-āt) *v.t.* affirm with solemnity.—**asseveration** (ą-sev-ę-rā'-shun) *n.* positive assertion [L. (part.) *as-sevērātus*, firmly asserted, fr. *assevērāre*, fr. *ad* and *sevērus*. *See* SEVERE].

Syn. to aver, assert, affirm, declare, protest. *Ant.* deny, contradict, controvert.

ASSIBILATE (ą-sib'-i-lāt) *v.t.* make sibilant [L. *ad* and *sibilāre*, whisper].

ASSIDENT (as'-i-dent) *a.* accompanying [L. *assidere*, ppr. *assidēntis*, sit by].

ASSIDUOUS (ą-sid'-ū-us) *a.* constant in application or attention.—**assiduously** *adv.*—**assiduousness** *n.*—**assiduity** (as-i-dū'-i-ti) *n.* close application or attention [L. *assiduus*, constantly near, fr. *assidēre*. *See* ASSESS].

Syn. diligent, industrious, unwearied, unremitting, indefatigable. *Ant.* indolent, lazy, slothful, inert, laggard.

ASSIENTO (as-i-en'-tō) *n.* a contract formerly made by Spain with other powers for the supply of slaves to its American possessions [Sp.].

ASSIGN (ą-sīn') *v.t.* to apportion; to make over to another. — **assignable** *a.* — **assignat** (a-sē-nyá') *n.* paper money issued in France (1789-1796), guaranteed by assignments on the Treasury.—**assignation** (as-ig-nā'-shun) *n.* the act of assigning; an appointment, chiefly of love meetings; *Law*, an assignment, or the deed by which it is made.—**assignee** (as-i-nē') *n.* one to whom something is assigned.—**assignment** (ą-sīn'-ment) *n.* an allotting to a particular person or use; a transfer of title or interest.—**assignor** (as-i-nor') *n.* one that makes an assignment or assigns an interest [F. *assigner* (ą-sēn-yā'), fr. L. *as-signāre*, allot, fr. *ad* and *signum*, mark].

ASSIMILATE (ą-sim'-i-lāt) *v.t.* make like; to change into a like substance;—*v.i.* to become similar.—**assimilability** (ą-sim-i-lą-bil'-i-ti) *n.* the quality of being assimilable.—**assimilation** (ą-sim-i-lā'-shun) *n.* act of assimilating, the process by which plants and animals change food into the various tissues of their own substance.—**assimilative** (ą-sim'-i-lā-tiv) *a.* capable of assimilating.—**assimilatory** (ą-sim'-i-lą-tur-i) *a.* tending to assimilate, assimilative [L. (part.) *as-similātus*, likened, fr. *ad* and *similis*, like].

Syn. convert, reduce, transmute.

ASSIST (ą-sist') *v.t.* to give support to; to succour;—*v.i.* to lend aid.—**assistance** *n.* help; aid; furtherance, relief.—**assistant** *a.* helping;—*n.*

sts [L. *as-sistere*, stand by, fr. *sistere*].
o help, relieve, back, sustain, *Ant.* hinder, impede, prevent,
et.
ZE (ą-sīz′) *n.* a sitting of a justice; circuit sessions of rior criminal courts in Eng-
ssizement (ą-sīz′-ment) *n.* in- of weights and measures.—
ą-sīz′-ėr) *n.* one that values, ts and measures; in Scotland, ıan [M.E. *assise*, fr. O.F. bench of judges, fr. *asseoir*, *-sidēre*. Doublet of ASSEZ].
CIATE (ą-sō′-shi-āt) *v.t.* to a friend or confederate, to a ır society; to class together; keep company;—*n.* a com- a partner; a member of ciation.—**associability**, **asso-**ss (ą-sō-shą-bil′-i-ti, ą-sō′-shą- *n.* associable quality.—**associ-**ō′-shą-bl) *a.* capable of being companionable; *Path.* liable ffected by sympathy.—**asso-** *n.*—**association** (ą-sō-shi-ā′- act of associating; connec- nion of persons for some par- purpose.—**associational** (ą-sō- un-al) *a.* pertaining to an ion.—**associative** (ą-sō′-shi-ą- apable of associating; charac- by association.—**association**, the process by which one ggests to the mind other ideas ible from it [L. (part.) *as-*, united, fr. *associāre*, fr. *ad ius*, companion].
of *n.*, a comrade, colleague, oadjutor; of *v.*, mix, comingle, e. *Ant.* dissociate, part, sepa- gregate, sever, disunite.
IL (a-soil) *v.t.* to release or Scot. **assoilzie** (ą-soil′-ye) [fr. *lvere*, absolve, through F.].
NANT (as′-ō-nant) *a.* having a ance of sounds.—**assonance** *n.* ance of sounds; a verse effect ng in the repetition of the same ound in different words [L. art.) *as-sonantem*, responding *assonāre*, fr. *ad* and *sonus*,

RT (ą-sort′) *v.t.* to separate sses; to suit or agree.—**assort-** act of assorting; a number gs assorted [O.F. *assortier*, fr. nd (acc.) *sortem*, lot].
JAGE (ą-swāj′) *v.t.* to soften; *r*; to abate.—**assuagement** *n.* **ger** *n.*—**assuasive** (ą-swā′-siv) gating, softening, easing, tran- ıg, soothing [O.F. *asuager*, fr. L. *ad* and *suāvis*. *See*

to alleviate, appease, mitigate, relieve. *Ant.* to aggravate, e, irritate, magnify.

ASSUETUDE (as′-wē-tūd) *n.* custom, habit; habitual use [L.].
ASSUME (ą-sūm′) *v.t.* to take upon one's-self; to take for granted;—*v.i.* to claim unduly.—**assuming** *a.* taking upon one's-self more than is just.—**assumedly** *adv.* as may be taken for granted.—**assumption** *n.* act of taking to, or upon, one's-self; act of taking for granted; the thing supposed; a taking up into heaven, as in the *Assumption of the Virgin*, a festival celebrated on Aug. 15.—**assumptive** *a.* that is or may be.—**assumptively** *adv.* [L., fr. *ad* and *sūmere*, take].
Syn. to arrogate, usurp, affect, pretend, presume.
ASSURE (ą-shōōr′) *v.t.* to make sure or certain; to affirm; to insure.—**assured**, certain; confident.—**assuredly** *adv.*—**assuringly** *adv.*—**assurable** (ą-shōōr′-ą-bl) *a.* capable of being assured; suitable for assurance.—**assuredness** *n.*—**assurer** *n.*—**assurance** *n.* act of assuring; certitude; self-confidence; a contract for the payment of a sum on a person's death, etc. [O.F. *asecurer* (4 syll.) fr. L. *ad* and *sēcūrus*. *See* SURE].
ASSURGENT (ą-sur′-jent) *a.* rising; *Bot.* rising in a curve [L. *assurgere*, rise up].
ASSYRIAN (ą-sir′-i-ąn) *a.* of Assyria or its people;—*n.* a native, or the language, of Assyria.—**assyriology** (ą-sir-i-ol′-ō-ji) *n.* the archæology of ancient Assyria.—**assyriologist** *n.*
ASTARTE (as-tar′-te) Ashtoreth, the chief goddess of the Phœnicians.
ASTATIC (as-tat′-ik) *a.* *Phys.* having no tendency to take a fixed position.—**astatic coil**, in Wireless, an inductance with a limited external field [G.].
ASTER (as′-tėr) *n.* a genus of plants with star-like flowers [G. = star].
ASTERIA (as-tē-ri-ą) *n.* a variety of sapphire, showing a star-like opalescence in the direction of the vertical axis when cut round [G. *astėr*, star].
ASTERIALITE (as-tē′-ri-ą-līt) *n.* the fossil star fish [G. *astėr*, star, and *lithos*, stone].
ASTERISK (as′-te-risk) *n.* the mark (*) a small star used in printing and writing to refer to a note, to an omission, etc.—**asterism** (as′te-rism) *n.* a small cluster of stars; three asterisks (⁂) to direct attention to a particular passage [G. *aster- iskos*, a little star].
ASTERN (ą-stern′) *adv.* in, at, or toward, the hinder part of a ship; behind a ship [E.].
ASTEROID (ās′-te-roid) *a.* star-shaped;—*n.* one of the small plants

between Mars and Jupiter [G. *aster-o-eidēs*, fr. *astēr*, star, and *eidos*, form].

ASTHENIA (as-then'-i-a) *n.* debility.—**asthenic** (as-then'-ik) *a.* characterised by debility.—**asthenology** (as-the-nol'-ō-ji) *n.* the study of diseases connected with debility [G. *asthenia*, weakness, and *logos*, discourse].

ASTHENOPIA (as-the-nō'-pi-ą) *n.* weak vision from fatigue of the eye muscles [G. *ōps*, *ōpos*, eye].

ASTHMA (ast'-mą, as'-mą, asth'-mą) a malady marked by difficulty in breathing.—**asthmatic, asthmatical** (as-, asth-, or ast-mat'-ik, -i-kąl) *a.* troubled with asthma [G. *asthma*, panting].

ASTIGMATISM (a-stig'-mą-tizm) *n.* a defect in the eye, or in a lens, such that rays of light are not brought to a focus at *one* point [G. *a-*, neg., and (stem) *stigmat-*. *See* STIGMA].

ASTIR (ą-ster') *adv.* or *a.* on the move [E.].

Syn. stirring, lively, alert. *Ant.* inactive, drowsy, lethargic, torpid.

ASTOMATOUS (ą-stom'-ą-tus) *a. Zool.* without a mouth; *Bot.* without breathing pores [G.].

ASTONISH (ąs-ton'-ish) *v.t.* to strike dumb, as with wonder; to confound.—**astonishing** *a.* marvellous; wonderful.—**astonishment** *n.* [Formerly, also **astony**=O.F. *estoner*; fr. L. *ex-tonāre*, to thunder out].

Syn. to amaze, astound, surprise, overwhelm.

ASTOUND (ąs-tound') *v.t.* to strike with amazement.—**astounding** *a.* amazing [By-form of ASTONY, ASTONISH].

ASTRADDLE (ą-strad'-l) *adv.* with the legs across a thing [E.].

ASTRAGALUS (as-trag'-ą-lus) *n.* the ankle bone; a genus of leguminous plants.—**astragal** (as'-trą-gąl) *n. Arch.* a small, semi-circular moulding; a convex moulding round a cannon, near the mouth; the astragalus [G.].

ASTRÆA (as-trē'-ą) *n.* the Greek goddess of justice; one of the asteroids or minor planets [G. *astraia*].

ASTRAKHAN (as'-trą-kan) *n.* the name for lamb-skins with fleece, prepared and curled, obtained from Astrakhan, on the Caspian Sea.

ASTRAL (as'-trąl) *a.* pert. to the stars.—**astral-body**, a spiritual body [L. *astrālis*, fr. *astrum*, G. *astron*, star].

ASTRAY (ą-strā') *adv.* and *a.* out of the right way; wrong [E.].

ASTRIDE (ą-strīde') *adv.* with the legs apart;—*prep.* with one foot on each side of [E.].

ASTRINGENT (as-trin'-jent) *a.* binding; strengthening;—*n.* a medicine that causes contraction o muscular fibres; the princip bark that tans hides into leath

astringency *n.* the power of tracting.—**astrict** (as-trikt') *v.* bind fast.—**astriction** *n.* the a binding [L. ppr. *astringentem*, ing closely; pp. *astrictus*, d close].

ASTRITE (as'-trīt) *n.* star-st a star like mineral or fossil; a of madrepore [G. *aster*, *astron*,

ASTROLABE (as'-trō-lāb) *n* instrument for measuring the alt of the sun, stars, etc.; supers now by the quadrant and sex [G. *astro*, *astron*, star, and stem, of *lambanein*, to take].

ASTROLOGY (as'-trol'-ō-ji) *n* discredited science of foretc events by studying the posi and motions of heavenly bodi

astrologer *n.* one versed in astro —**astrologic, astrological** (as-trō ik, -i-kąl) *a.* [L., fr. G. *astro--logia*, science].

ASTROMETRY (as-trom'-e-tr the determination of the appa magnitudes of the fixed stars *astron*, star, and *metron*, measure

ASTRONOMY (as-tron'-ō-mi the science of the stars and c heavenly bodies.—**astronomer** *n.* versed in astronomy.—**astronc astronomical** (as-trō-nom'-ik, -i *a.* pert. to astronomy. **astrono ally** *adv.*—**astronomical clock,** that keeps sidereal or star time fr. G. *astro-*, and *nomos*, law].

ASTROSCOPE (as'-trō-skōp) *n* instrument composed of two c on which the constellations delineated [G. *astron* and *skop* view].

ASTRUT (ą-strut') *adv.* or *a.* strutting manner, with a s strutting, pompous.

ASTUTE (as-tūt') *a.* cun shrewd; crafty.—**astutely,** *a* **astuteness** *n.* [L. (acc.) *astū* crafty, fr. *astus*, guile].

Syn. wily, sly, subtle, keen. dull, slow-witted, apathetic, stu

ASUNDER (ą-sun'-dęr) *adv.* ap separately; into pieces *onsundran*. *See* SUNDEM].

ASYLUM (a-sī'-lum) *n.* a pla refuge, for debtors and accuse guilty people; any retreat; institution for the deaf and dumb blind, or the insane [L., fr. *asulon*].

Syn. a refuge; retreat; sanct shelter.

ASYMBOLIA (as-in-bō'-li-ą) *n.* asia; asemia [G. *a* and *symb* symbol].

ASYMMETRY (a-sim'-e-tri) *n.* of proportion [G.].

ASYMPTOTE (as'-im-tōt) *n.* a raight line that continually approaches a curve, but never meets it ithin a finite distance [G.].

ASYNDETON (a-sin'-de-ton) *n.* a gure of style in which the conunctions are omitted [G. *a-sun-etos*, not bound together, fr. *a-*, neg., *n*, and *de-ein*, to bind].

AT *prep.* denotes rest in a place, resence, or nearness [A.S. *æt*].

ATACAMITE (ą-tak'-ą-mīt) *n.* an re of copper [*Atacama*, a province f Chili].

ATARAXIA (at-ą-rak'-si-ą) *n.* freeom from the passions [G., fr. *a.* and *trassein*, disturb].

ATAVISM (at'-ą-vizm) *n.* the ecurrence in a family of characters, isease, etc., traceable to a more or ess remote ancestor [L. *atavus*, ncestor].

ATAXIA (ą-tak'-si-ą) *n.* irregularity n bodily functions, or in the course f a disease [G., fr. *a-*, neg., and tem *iax-*, of *tassein*, arrange].

ATE (āt) past tense of the verb *eat*.

ATELENE (at'-e-lēn) *a.* lacking the ssential form; imperfect; amorhous [G. *atelēs*, incomplete].

ATELIER (at-el-yā') *n.* a workshop, sp. an artist's studio [F.].

ATHANASIAN (ath-ą-nā-zyąn) *a.* ert. to Athanasius, bishop of lexandria, the author of an ancient reed;—*n.* one holding his view of he Trinity.

ATHEISM (ā'-thē-izm) *n.* disbelief n God.—**atheist** *n.* one that denies he existence of God.—**atheistic, theistical** (ā-thē-is'-tik, -ti-kąl) *a.* ert. to atheism; godless.—**atheistically** *adv.* [G. *atheos*, godless, fr. *a-*, neg., nd *theos*, god].

ATHELING (ath'-el-ing) *n.* a member of a noble family; a prince royal A.S. *ætheling*].

ATHENÆUM, atheneum (ath-e-nē'-m) *n.* a literary club or institution L., fr. G. *Athēnaoin*, the temple of *thēnē*, at Athens, where philosohers and poets declaimed].

ATHENE (a-thē'-nē) a Greek godess—the Minerva of the Romans; oddess of power and reason.

ATHENIAN (ą-thē'ni-ąn) *a.* pert. o Athens, the capital of Greece;—*n.* n inhabitant of Athens.

ATHEOUS (ā'-thē-us) *a.* having no eference to God; not taking God nto account [G. *a* and *theos*, god].

ATHERMANOUS (ą-thėr'-mą-nus) . opaque to heat; not allowing adiant heat to pass through [G. *a* nd *thermos*, hot].

ATHIRST (ą-thėrst') *a.* thirsty; aving a keen desire or eager longing A.S. *a-*, very, and *thyrstan*].

ATHLETE (ath-lēt', ath'-lēt) *n.* one that contends in wrestling or other games; a man strong and active by training.—**athletic** (ath-let'-ik) *a.*—**athletically** *adv.*—**athleticism** *n.* the practice of engaging in athletic exercises [L., fr. G. *athlētēs*, a contestant for a prize, *athlon*].

ATHWART (ą-thwawrt') *prep.* across; from side to side of;—*adv.* crosswise [E.].

ATILT (ą-tilt') *adv.* and *a.* in a tilted manner; tilted up [E.].

ATLANTEAN (at-lan-tē'ąn) *a.* pert. to Atlas, who was fabled as carrying the world on his shoulders [fr. G. *atlanteois*, fr. stem *atlanti-*, of ATLAS].

ATLANTES (at-lan'-tēz) *n.pl.* figures of men, used instead of columns [G., pl. of *Atlas*].

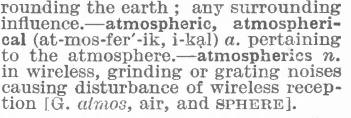
ATLANTIC (at-lan'-tik) *a.* pert. to the ocean, named after Mt. Atlas, that lies between Europe and Africa on the east and America on the west;—*n.* the ocean itself [G. (stem) *Atlanti-*].

ATLAS (at'-las) *n.* a collection of maps in a volume [G. *Atlas*. The figure of the myth. hero embellishes the title of many old atlases].

ATMOLOGY (at-mol'-ō-ji) *n.* the science that treats of the laws of aqueous vapour.—**atmological** (at-mō-loj'-i-kąl) *a.*—**atmologist** (at-mol'-ō-jist) *n.* one versed in atmology; a student of atmology [G. *atmos*, vapour, and *logos*, discourse].

ATMOLYSIS (at-mol'-i-sis) *n.* the separation of mixed gases by putting them into a porous chamber placed in a vacuum [G. *lusis*, setting free].

ATMOSPHERE (at'-mos-fēr) *n.* the mass of air, clouds, and vapour surrounding the earth; any surrounding influence.—**atmospheric, atmospherical** (at-mos-fer'-ik, i-kąl) *a.* pertaining to the atmosphere.—**atmospherics** *n.* in wireless, grinding or grating noises causing disturbance of wireless reception [G. *atmos*, air, and SPHERE].



Section of Atoll. Lagoon marked A

ATOLL (at'-ol, ą-tol') *n.* a ring-shaped coral island enclosing a lagoon [Maldive].

ATOM (at'-om) *n.* a particle of matter that cannot be made smaller; anything very small.—**atomic, atomical** (ą-tom'-ik, -i-kal) *a.* relating to atoms.—**atomism** (at'-om-izm) *n.* atomic philosophy.—**atomy** (at'-om-i) *n.* an atom; a tiny being; *Anat.* a skeleton—the **atomic philosophy** taught that atoms, by their own

properties, originate all forms of being and matter.—**atomic weight,** the weight of an atom of an element compared with the weight of an atom of hydrogen [G. *atomos*, fr. *a-*, neg., and *tomos*, section, fr. *temnein*, to cut].

ATONE (ą-tōn') *v.t.* to reconcile; to make amends;—*v.i.* to stand as an equivalent.—**atonement** *n.* reconciliation; the reconciliation of God and man through Christ; satisfaction or reparation [E. AT ONE].

ATONIC (ą-ton'-ik) *a.* unaccented; *Path.* lacking tone;—*n.* a soothing medicine; *Gram.* a word or syllable that has no accent.—**atony** (at'-ō-ni) *n.* want of tone; *Path.* lack of muscular power [G. *a* and *tonos*, tone].

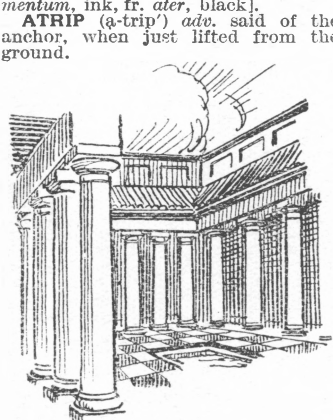
ATOP (ą-top') *adv.* or *a.* at or on the top; above [E.].

ATRABILIOUS (at-ra-bil'-yus) *a.* affected by black bile [L., fr. (fem.) *atra*, black, and *bilis*, bile].

Syn. melancholic, hypochondriac. *Ant.* cheerful, high-spirited, optimistic.

ATRAMENTOUS (at-ra-men'-tus) *a.* black, like ink; inky [L. *atramentum*, ink, fr. *ater*, black].

ATRIP (ą-trip') *adv.* said of the anchor, when just lifted from the ground.



Atrium

ATRIUM (ā'-tri-um) *n.* the entrance-hall, the chief room, of an ancient Roman house [L.].

ATROCIOUS (ą-trō'-shus) *a.* very wicked; extremely cruel.—**atrociously** *adv.*—**atrociousness** *n.*—**atrocity** (ą-tros'-i-ti) *n.* extreme wickedness; grievous guilt [L. (acc.) *atrocitātem*, fr. *atrox*, *atrocis*, fierce].

Syn. heinous, execrable, flagitious, enormous.

ATROPAL (at'-rō-pal) *a. Bot.* erec said of an ovule [G. *atropos*, not be turned].

ATROPHY (at'-rō-fi) *n.* a wasti away, from lack of nourishment, inability to assimilate food [*atrophia*, fr. *a-*, neg., and *troph* nourishment].

ATROPIN (at'-rō-pin) *n.* a poiso ous substance obtained from t deadly nightshade.

ATROPOS (at'-ro-pos), the Fa that severs the thread of life [G.].

ATTACH (ą-tach') *v.t.* to bin fasten, or tie; to take by legal a thority; to bind by moral influence.- **attachable** *a.*—**attaché** (a-ta-shā') one attached to the suite of a ambassador.—**attaché-case,** a sma leather hand-case for carrying paper etc.—**attachment** *n.* act of attaching any binding passion or affection [O.F *attacher*, fr. *a* = L. *ad* and *tache*, nail. Doublet of ATTACK].

Syn. to affix, connect, unite, ti annex. *Ant.* separate, disjoin, seve sunder.

ATTACK (ą-tak') *v.t.* to fall upo with force; to assail with word or writing;—*n.* a falling on wit violence; unfriendly criticism [F *attaquer*, fr. It. *attaccare*. Doublet ATTACH].

ATTAIN (ą-tān') *v.t.* to reach b exertion; to accomplish;—*v.i.* t arrive at.—**attainable** *a.*—**attainabi ity, attainableness** (ą-tā-na-bil'-i-ti, tān'-na-bl-nes) *n.*—**attainment** (ą-tān ment) *n.* act of arriving at or reachin by effort; *pl.* acquirements in learn ing [O.F. (part.) *ateignant*, reaching fr. *ateindre*, fr. L. *at-tingere*, fr. *a* to, and *tangere*, to touch].

Syn. to gain, win, earn, acquir obtain. *Ant.* lose, miss, fail.

ATTAINT (ą-tānt') *v.t.* to stain to disgrace; to corrupt;—*n.* a stai spot, or taint.—**attainder** (ą-tān'-der *n.* loss of civil rights in consequenc of a sentence of death or outlawry fo treason or felony.—**attaintment** (ą tānt'-ment) *n.* act of attainting, stat of being attainted.—**attainture** (ą tān'-tūr) *n.* imputation of dishonou stain; attainder [M.E. *ateynt*; O.F (part.) *ateint*, convicted, fr. *ateindre*

ATTAR (at'-ar) *n.* the fragrant o made from rose-petals. Also OTT [A.].

ATTEMPER (ą-tem'-per) *v.t.* to r duce or moderate, by mixture; t mix in just proportion.—**attempe ment** (ą-tem'-per-ment) *n.* the act tempering; tempered state [O.F fr. L. *ad* and *temperāre*. *See* TEM PER].

ATTEMPT (ą-temt') *v.t.* to mak an effort; to make trial;—*n.* tri or endeavour.—**attemptable** [O.F

empter, fr. L. *ad* and *tentārc*. *See* EMPT].

ATTEND (ą-tend') *v.t.* to go or ay with, as companion or servant; wait on; to be present with;—*i.* to pay attention; to wait or be waiting.—**attendant** *a.* being present; following as consequent;—*n.* ne who, or that which, attends or companies.—**attendance** *n.* act of tending; the persons attending.—**tention** *n.* act of attending; watchl observation; act of civility.—**tentive** *a.* full of attention; rearding with care.—**attentively** *adv.* **-attentiveness** *n.* [L., fr. *ad*, towards, nd *tendere*, stretch].

Syn. to serve, heed, mind, regard, sten, escort. *Ant.* to ignore, disgard, slight, be inattentive.

ATTENUATE (ą-ten'-ū-āt) *v.t.* to ake thin or fine; to make slender; *-a.* slender; thin.—**attenuant** (ąn'-ū-ąnt) *a.*—**attenuation** (ą-ten-ū--shun). *n.* in wireless, loss of energy ether waves from oscillation.—**tentuation constant,** in electricity, nstant determining relationship etween current sent out and received ong a given uniform length of time. **-attenuator** (ą-ten'-ū-ā-tur) *n.* in ireless, factor indicating rate of minution in amplitude of an ectric wave, as distance from source creases [L. (part.) *at-tenu-ātus*, ade thin, fr. *ad* and *tenuis*, thin].

ATTEST (ą-test') *v.t.* to bear witess to; to affirm;—*v.i.* to bear itness.—**attestation** (at-es-tā'-shun) testimony; signing a writing to ow that it is authentic.—**attester, testor** (ą-tes'-tęr, -tor) *n.* [L. *testāri*, to witness to, fr. *ad* and *stis*, witness].

ATTIC (at'-ik) *a.* pert. to Attica, to Athens;—*n.* a native of Attica; Athenian; a room just under the of a house [so called because its nstruction suggested *Attic* architecture]; a low storey above a corce; a garret.—**atticism** (at'-i-sizm) an idiom used by the Athenians; egant Greek.—**atticise** (at'-i-sīs) *v.t.* use Atticisms or affect Attic ways. **-attic dialect,** the standard form of reek.—**attic faith,** faith that may be lly trusted.—**attic order,** an order small square pillars at the upperost part of a building.—**attic salt wit,** delicate, refined wit [G. *ttikos*, Athenian].

ATTIRE (ą-tīr') *v.t.* to dress; to ray with splendid garments;—*n.* parel; dress.—**attired** (ą-tīrd') *a. er.* having horns, said of stags and arts used as bearings [O.F. *atirier*, range, fr. *a* = L. *ad* and *tire*, row].

ATTITUDE (at'-i-tūd) *n.* posture a person; position.—**attitudinal** (at-i-tū'-di-nal) *a.* pert. to attitude. —**attitudinarian** (at-i-tū-di-nā'-ri-an) *n.* one that studies attitudes.—**attitudinise** *v.i.* to assume affected attitudes [F., fr. It., fr. L. (acc.) *aptitūdinem*. Doublet of APTITUDE].

Syn. posture, pose, appearance.

ATTOLLENT (a-tol'-ent) *a.* lifting up, raising.—*n.* a muscle that raises some part [L. *ad* and *tollere*, ppr. *tollens, -entis*, to lift].

ATTORNEY (ą-tęr'-ni) *n.* one put in the *turn* or place of another; one legally appointed by another to transact business for him; a lawyer.—**attorn** (ą-tęrn') *v.t.* to transfer;—*v.i.* to transfer homage; to acknowledge a new possessor as landlord.—**attorneyship** (ą-tęr'-ni-ship) *n.*—**attorney-general,** the head law-officer of the Crown in England.—**power, letter, or warrant of attorney,** a legal document by which a person authorises another to transact business for him [O.F. (part.) *atorne*, appointed to, fr. L. *ad* and *tornāre*, turn].

ATTRACT (ą-trakt') *v.t.* to draw toward; to draw to.—**attractable** *a.*—**attractability** (ą-trak-tą-bil'-i-ti) *n.*—**attractingly** *adv.*—**attraction** (ą-trak'-shun) *n.* the act of drawing to; a power in nature acting between bodies and tending to draw them together.—**attractive** *a.* having the power of attracting.—**attractively** *adv.* —**attractiveness** *n.* [L. (part.) *attractus*, drawn towards, fr. *ad* and *trahere*. *See* TRACT].

Syn. to draw, allure, arrest, entice. *Ant.* revolt, disgust, offend, nauseate, appal, shock.

ATTRIBUTE (ą-trib'-ūt) *v.t.* to consider as belonging to; to ascribe to; —(at'-ri-but) *n.* an inseparable property; *Gram.* a qualifying word.—**attributable** (ą-trib'-ū-tą-bl) *a.* that may be ascribed to.—**attribution** (at-ri-bū'-shun) *n.* the act of ascribing to; the quality attributed.—**attributive** (ą-trib'-ū-tiv) *a.* relating to an attribute;—*n.* a word that denotes an attribute.—**attributively** *adv.* [L. (part.) *attribūtus*, associated to, fr. L. *ad* and *tribuere*, bestow].

ATTRITION (ą-trish'-un) *n.* act of wearing by friction; state of being worn; forced repentance.—**attrite** (ą-trīt) *a.* worn away by rubbing or friction; *Theol.* penitent through fear of consequences.—**attriteness** (ą-trīt-nes) *n.* the state of being worn away by friction [F., fr. L. (part.) *at-trītus* rubbed away, fr. *ad* and TRITE].

ATTUNE (ą-tūn') *v.t.* to put in tune; to make musical; to fit for a purpose [L. *ad* and TUNE].

ATYPIC (a-tip'-ik) *a.* without distinct typical characters [G. *a* and *tupos*, type].

AUBADE (ō-bȧd′) *a.* morning music; musical announcement of dawn [F., fr. L. *albus*, white].

AUBAINE (ō-bān′) *n.* succession to the goods of a deceased alien [F.].

AUBERGE (ō-bārzh′) *n.* an inn, a place of entertainment for travellers [F., fr. O.H. Ger.].

AUBIN (aw′-bin) *n.* a kind of broken gait between an amble and a gallop, a Canterbury gallop [F.].

AUBURN (aw′-burn) *a.* reddish-brown;—*n.* a rich chestnut colour [O.F. *alborné*, fr. Low L. *alburnus*, blond].

AUCTION (awk′-shun) *n.* a public sale of property to the highest bidder;—*v.t.* to sell by auction.—**auctioneer** (awk-shun-ēr′) *n.* one licensed to sell by auction.—**Dutch auction**, an auction at which the upset price is very high, and is gradually lowered till a purchaser is found [L. (acc.) *auctiōnem*, an increase; fr. (part.) *auctus*, increased, fr. *augēre*].

AUDACIOUS (aw-dā′-shus) *a.* bold; daring; insolent.—**audaciously** *adv.*—**audaciousness** *n.*—**audacity** (aw-das′-i-ti) *n.* daring spirit; impudence [F. *audacieux*, fr. L. stem *audāci-*, of *audax*, daring].

Syn. of "audacity," hardiness, hardihood, boldness, effrontery. *Ant.* of *a.* shrinking, diffident, fearful.

AUDIBLE (aw′-di-bl) *a.* capable of being heard; loud enough.—**audibly** *adv.*—**audibleness** *n.*—**audience** *n.* admittance to a hearing; an assembly of hearers.—**audience-chamber**, an apartment for a formal meeting.—**audile** (aw′-dīl) *a. Psych.* characterised by mental images of sounds.—*n.* a person who recalls mainly in terms of sounds.—**audiometer** (aw-di-om′-e-tęr) *n.* an instrument for testing the power of hearing [L., fr. *audīre*].

AUDIT (aw′-dit) *n.* an official examination of accounts; a final account;—*v.t.* to examine and adjust accounts.—**auditor** *n.* a hearer; a person authorised to examine accounts.—**auditorship** *n.*—**auditory** *a.* pert. to the sense of hearing;—*n.* an assembly of hearers.—**audit-office**, the office in which the public accounts are audited [L. *auditus*, pp. of *audire*, hear].

AUGEAN (aw-jē′-ȧn) *a.* pert. to Augeas, a fabled King of Elis, in Greece, whose stalls, containing 3000 cattle, and uncleaned for 30 years, were cleaned by Hercules in one day; hence, of a task difficult to perform.

AUGER (aw′-gęr) *n.* a carpenter's boring tool, somewhat like a large gimlet [*An auger* for *a nauger*, fr. A.S. *nafu*, nave, and *gār*, dart].

AUGET (aw′-jet; ō-zhā′) *n.* a priming tube used in exploding military mines, and in blasting [L. *alvu* belly].

AUGHT (awt) *n.* anything; a part [E. A WHIT].

AUGITE (aw′-jīt) *n.* a variety pyroxene [L., fr. G. *augē*, brightness

AUGMENT (awg-ment′) *v.t.* to i crease; to add to;—*v.i.* to gr larger;—(awg′-ment) *n.* a prefix mark past time.—**augmentable** (aw men′-tą-bl) *a.*—**augmentation** (aw men-tā′-shun) *n.* act of enlarging; increase.—**augmentative** (awg-men tą-tiv) *a.* increasing [F., fr. L. *augme lāre*, fr. *augēre*, increase].

AUGUR (aw′-gur) *n.* one th prophesied from the cries, flight, a feeding of the birds; a soothsay —*v.t.* to foretell.—**augury** (aw′-gū- *n.* art of the augur; an omen; pr diction [L., conn. with *avis*, a bird]

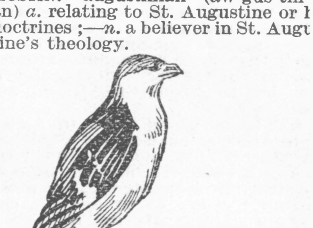
Syn. to presage, betoken, progn ticate, portend, forebode.

AUGUST (aw-gust′) *a.* majesti venerable. — **augustness** *n.* [L., *augēre*].

AUGUST (aw′-gust) *n.* the eigh month, named after *Augustus* Cæs (*d.* A.D. 14) [L.].

AUGUSTAN (aw-gus′-tan) *a.* pe to Augustus or his times (the Augu tan age of a literature is its gold period);—*n.* a writer of the August age.

AUGUSTINE (aw-gus′-tin) *n.* fri of the rule of St. Augustine. S AUSTIN.—**augustinian** (aw-gus-tin′ an) *a.* relating to St. Augustine or l doctrines;—*n.* a believer in St. Augu tine's theology.



Little Auk

AUK (awk) *n.* a diving bird northern seas; the great auk b came extinct recently [Scand].

AULARIAN (aw-lā′-ri-ȧn) *a.* r lating to a hall;—*n.* at Oxford, member of a hall, as distinguish from a collegian [G. *aulē*, hall].

AULETIC (aw-let′-ik) *a.* pert. the flute or the flute-player [G., *aulos*, flute].

AULIC (aw'-lik) *a.* pert. to a court. **-aulic council,** the highest court of ne old German empire [L., fr. G. *ulē*, a court].

AUMONIERE (aw-mō'-ni-ār) *n.* a rge purse carried at the girdle [F.]

AUNT (ânt) *n.* a father's or a nother's sister [O.F. *ante*, fr. L. icc.) *amitam*, paternal aunt].

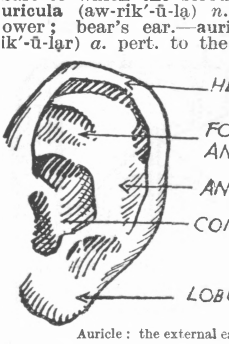
AURA (aw'-rą) *n.* a subtle emana- ion from the body; atmosphere; haracter; a peculiar sensation, as f a current of air rising to the head, receding an attack of epilepsy or ysteria; a gentle breeze [L., fr. G.].

AURAL (aw'-rąl) *a.* belonging to he ear [L., fr. *auris*, ear].

AURATE (aw'-rāt) *n.* a kind of ear; a combination of auric acid ith a base [L. *aurum*, gold].

AUREOLA, aureole (aw-rē'-o-lą, w'-rē-ōl) *n.* a radiance round a acred figure, in art; a halo [L. *ureolus*, dim. of *aureus*, golden].

AURICLE (aw'-ri-kl) *n.* the exter- al ear; one of two cavities of the eart to which the blood returns.— **uricula** (aw-rik'-ū-lą) *n.* a garden ower; bear's ear.—**auricular** (aw- ik'-ū-ląr) *a.* pert. to the ear, or to



Auricle: the external ear

earing; told in the ear, of confes- ion.—**auricularly** *adv.*—**auriform** (aw'- i-form) *a.* ear-shaped.—**auriscope** *n.* n instrument for examining the ear. **-aurist** *n.* an ear doctor [L., fr. *auris*, ar].

AURIFEROUS (aw-rif'-e-rus) *a.* ielding gold [L., fr. *aurum*, gold, nd *-ferus*, bearing, fr. *fero*].

AURIGAL (aw-rī'-gąl) *a.* pert. to a hariot or carriage [L. *auriga*, harioteer].

AURIGRAPHY (aw-rig'-rą-fi) *n.* he act or process of writing or en- raving in golden characters [L. *urum*, gold, and G. *graphein*, write].

AURILAVE (aw'-ri-lāv) *n.* instru- ient for cleaning the ears [L. *auris*, ar, and *lavare*, wash].

AUROCHS (aw'-roks) *n.* a species of wild ox, once very abundant in Europe [Ger.].

AURORA (aw-rō'-rą) *n.* the dawn. —**auroral,** *a.* belonging to the aurora; dawning; roseate.—**aurora borealis** (bō-rē-ā'-lis) a luminous meteoric phenomenon; the northern lights or streamers in the southern hemisphere, called **aurora australis** (aw-strā'-lis) [L. = the goddess of dawn].

AUSCULTATION (aws-kul-tā'-shun) *n. Med.* a method of examining heart or lungs by an ear-tube, called the stethoscope.—**auscultatory** (aws-kul'- tą-tor-i) *a.* [L., fr. (part.) *auscultātus*, listened to, fr. *auscultāre*].

AUSPICE (aws'-pis) *n.* an omen drawn from birds; *pl.* protection; patronage. — **auspicate** (aws'-pi-kāt) *v.t.* to initiate; to predict.—*v.i.* to augur.—**auspicatory** (aws'-pik-ą-tur-i) *a.* pert. to auspices or omens.—**auspicious** (aw-spish'-us) *a.* having omens of success; fortunate; favourable. —**auspiciously** *adv.*—**auspiciousness** *n.* [L., fr. *auspex* = *avispex*, fr. *avis*, bird, and root *spic*, of *specere*. Cp. AUGUR].

AUSTERE (aws-tēr') *a.* sour; severe in judging, or living.—**aus- terely,** *adv.*—**austerity, austereness** (aws-ter'-i-ti, aws-tēr'-nes) *n.* severity; strictness [G. *austēros*].

Syn. rigid, harsh, stern. *Ant.* kindly, engaging, tender, sweet.

AUSTIN (aws'-tin) *a.* a contrac- tion of *Augustine*, as, an *Austin* friar.

AUSTRAL (aws'-trąl) *a.* of, or tending to, the south; southern.— **Australasian** (aws-trąl-ā'-shi-ąn) *a.* pert. to Australia and the neigh- bouring islands;—*n.* a native there. —**Australian** (aws-trāl'-yąn) *a.* pert. to Australia;—*n.* a native of Australia. —**australise** (aws'-trąl-īz) *v.i.* to point towards the south magnetic pole [L., fr. *auster*, south wind].

AUTHENTIC, authentical (aw-then'- tik, -ti-kąl) *a.* not false; genuine.— **authentically** *adv.*—**authenticalness** *n.* —**authenticate** *v.t.* to prove to be genuine.—**authentication** (aw-then-ti- kā'-shun) *n.*—**authenticity** (aw-then- tis'-i-ti) *n.* genuineness [L., fr. G. *authentikos*, warranted, fr. *authentēs*, one who acts for himself].

AUTHOR (aw'-thor) *n.* the begin- ner, or first mover of anything; one that writes a book, poem, or article. —**authoress** *n.* a female author.— **authorship** *n.*—**authority** (aw-thor'-i- ti) *n.* legal power; influence of character, office, or station; official opinion, furnishing a precedent; a book by a master of the sub- ject; an expert.—**authoritative** *a.*— **authoratively** *adv.*—**authoritativeness** *n.*—**authorise** (aw'-thor-īz) *v.t.* to clothe with authority; to empower.

—**authorisation** (aw-thor-i-zā'-shun) *n.* [L. *autor* = *auctor*, fr. (part.) *auctus*, increased, fr. *augēre*].

Syn. originator, creator: of "authority," dominion, government, jurisdiction, rule.

AUTO ANALYSIS (aw'-tō ạn-al'-i-sis) *n.* psychoanalysis, self-applied [G. *autos*, self, and *analusis*, fr. *ana* and *luein*, loose].

AUTOBIOGRAPHY (aw-tō-bī-og'-rạ-fi) *n.* a life of a person written by himself.—**autobiographical** (aw-tō-bī-ō-graf'-i-kạl) *a.* — **autobiographically** *adv.*—**autobiographer** (aw-tō-bī-og'-rạ-fẹr) *n.* one that writes a life of himself [G. *auto-*, for *autos*, self, and BIOGRAPHY].

AUTOCAR (aw'-tō-kâr) *n.* a light road vehicle driven by mechanical power; an automobile [fr. G. *auto-*, and CAR.]

AUTOCARPOUS (aw-tō-kâr'-pus) *a. Bot.* consisting of pericarp alone [G. *autos*, self, and *karpos*, fruit].

AUTOCHTHON (aw-tok'-thon) *n.* an original inhabitant, an aboriginal animal or plant [G.].

AUTOCRAT (aw'-tō-krat) *n.* an absolute ruler.—**autocratic** (aw-tō-krat'-ik) *a.* absolute; of unlimited power; overbearing.—**autocratically** *adv.*—**autocracy** (aw-tok'-rạ-si) *n.* independent or self-derived power [G. *auto-kratōr*, fr. *auto-*, self, and *kratein*, rule].

AUTO DA FÉ (ou'-tō dȧ fā) *n.* (*pl.* **autos da fé**) a sentence (esp. of burning) passed by the Inquisition on heretics [Pg. = a judgment of faith].

AUTO-EROTISM (aw'-tō er'-ot-izm) *n.* in psychoanalysis, self-love, with satisfaction of desire [G. *autos*, self, and *erōs*, love].

AUTOGAMY (aw-tog'-ạ-mi) *n.* self-fertilisation [G. *autos*, self, and *gamos*, marriage].

AUTOGENOUS (aw-toj'-en-us) *a.* self-generated [G. *autos*, self, and *genos*, race].

AUTOGIRO (aw-tō-jī'-rō) *n.* aeroplane using horizontal airscrew for vertical ascent and descent [G. *autos*, self, and *guros*, ring].

AUTOGRAPH (aw'-tō-grâf) *a.* written by one's self.—*n.* one's own handwriting.—**autographic** (aw-tō-graf'-ik) *a.* [G. *auto-*, self, and *graphein*, write].

AUTOMATON (aw-tom'-ạ-ton) *n.*, *pl.* **automata** (aw-tom'-ạ-tạ) a machine moved by springs, which imitates the actions of a living body; a self-moving machine.—**automatic, automatical** (aw-tō-mat'-ik, -i-kạl) *a.* self-acting.—**automatically** *adv.* [G. *automatos*, self-acting].

AUTOMOBILE (aw-tō-mō'-bil) *a.* moving itself by internal forces;—a motor-car [fr. G. *auto-*, and MOBILE].

AUTONOMY (aw-ton'-ō-mi) *n.* rig of self-government; independence. **autonomous** *a.* self-governing [G., *auto-*, self, *nomos*, law].

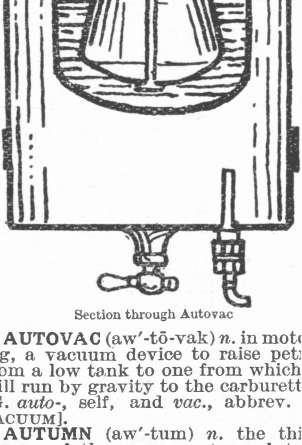
AUTOPHAGY (aw-tof'-ạ-ji) *n.* t act of feeding upon oneself [*phagein*, eat].

AUTOPLASTY (aw'-tō-plas-ti) *Surg.* reparation of a lesion by healt tissue from the same body [G. *au plastos*, self-formed].

AUTOPSY (aw'-top-si) *n.* the ope ing and inspecting of a body, aft death [fr. G. *auto-*, self, and *ops* sight].

AUTO-SUGGESTION (aw'-tō-s jes'-tyun) *n.* mental process similar hypnotism, but consciously initiat by the subject himself [G. *auto-*, se and SUGGESTION].

AUTOTYPE (aw'-to-tīp) *n.* a ph tographic process for reproduci works of art; a photographic repr duction [fr. G. *auto-*, self, and *typ* type].



Section through Autovac

AUTOVAC (aw'-tō-vak) *n.* in mot ing, a vacuum device to raise pet from a low tank to one from which will run by gravity to the carburett [G. *auto-*, self, and *vac.*, abbrev. VACUUM].

AUTUMN (aw'-tum) *n.* the thi season of the year.—**autumnal** (a tum'-nạl) *a.* of, or belonging

tumn. — **autumnal equinox,** the ne when the sun crosses the uator, proceeding southwards (23rd pt.) [L. *auctumnus*, the season of crease, fr. *auctus*, fr. *augēre*].

AUXILIARY (awg-zil'-ya-ri) *a.* help- ; assisting; additional ;—*n.* a lper ; a verb helping to form moods tenses of other verbs ; *pl.* foreign supplementary troops [L. *auxi rius*, helping, fr. *auxilium*, help, fr. *gēre*, increase].

AVAIL (ą-vāl') *v.t.* to profit ; to sist ;—*v.i.* to be of use ;—*n.* advan ge.—**available** (ą-vā'-lą-bl) *a.* ca le of being used to advantage ; tainable. — **availably** *adv.* — **avail leness, availability** (ą-vā-ląbil'-i-ti) —**to avail one's self,** to take advan ge [O.F. *a.* and *valoir*, to be of lue, fr. L. *ad* and *valēre*, be strong]. *Syn.* of *n.* benefit, profit, utility. *nt.* uselessness, futility, inutility, triment.

AVALANCHE (av'-ą-lansh) *n.* a owslip ; snow and ice moving wn a height [F., fr. O.F. *a val*, to the valley, fr. L. *ad* and (acc.) *llem*].

AVALON (av'-ą-lon) *n.* in Celtic yth. the Island of the Blessed, in stern seas [Celt.].

AVARICE (av'-ą-ris) *n.* excessive ve of money or gain ; greediness.— **aricious** (av-ą-rish'-us) *a.* actuated greed ; covetous ; grasping.— **ariciously** *adv.*—**avariciousness** *n.* ., fr. L. (acc.) *avāritiam*].

Syn. of "avaricious," penurious, rsimonious, miserly. *Ant.* of *n.* nerosity, liberality, lavishness.

AVAST (ą-vast') *int.* cease! hold! op! enough! [D. *houd vast*, hold st].

AVATAR (av-ą-tär') *n.* the de- ent of a deity incarnate to earth kt.].

AVAUNT (ą-vawnt') *int.* begone! thdraw! [F., for *en avant*, forard].

AVE (ā'-vē, ą-ve) *int.* hail ; farell;—*n.* an Ave Maria; a salutation. **Ave Maria, Ave Mary,** the "Hail, ary" (Luke i. 28) [L. (imper.)].

AVENACEOUS (av-e-nā'-shus) *a.* rtaining to, or resembling, oats . *avena*, oats].

AVENAGE (av'-e-nāj) *n.* in Feudal w, rent or other duty payable in ts.—**avener** (ą-vē'-ner) *n.* in Feudal w, the provender-keeper of the yal stables.

AVENGE (ą-venj') *v.t.* and *i.* to ke satisfaction for injury ; to nish the wrong-doer.—**avengeful** avenging ; full of vengeance.— **enger** *n.*—**avenger of blood,** *see* umbers xxxv. 12 [O.F. *avengier*, fr. *ad* and *vindicāre*].

AVENOUS (ą-vē'-nus) *a.* without veins ; *Bot.* of a leaf [G. *a* and L. *vena*, vein].

AVENTAIL (av'-en-tāl) *n.* *See* VENTAIL.

AVENTINE (av'-en-tīn) *n.* one of the seven hills on which Rome is built ; a place of refuge [L. *Aventinus*].

AVENTURE (ą-ven'-tūr) *n.* a mischance causing a person's death, without felony [*See* ADVENTURE].

AVENUE (av'-e-nū) *n.* an approach to any place ; a walk bordered with trees [F., fr. (part.) *avenu*, arrived, fr. *avenir*, fr. L. *advenīre*].

AVER (ą-ver') *v.t.* to declare positively ; to assert with confidence.— **averment** *n.* act of averring ; positive assertion [F., fr. Low L. *a-vērāre*, affirm, fr. L. *ad* and *vērus*, true].

Syn. to allege, assent, avouch, asseverate, declare.

AVERAGE (av'-e-rāj) *a.* containing a mean proportion; ordinary ;—*n.* a sum or quantity intermediate to a number of sums or quantities ;—*v.t.* to reduce to a mean.—**on an average,** taking the mean deduced from a number of examples [fr. F. *avarie*, loss from sea—damaged freight, hence the proportion borne by each owner ; conn. with O.F. *aver* = F. *avoir*, possessions, fr. L. *habēre*, have].

AVERNAL (ą-vęr'-nal) *a.* pert. to Avernus, the Hades of the Romans.

AVERRUNCATION (ąv - e - rungkā'-shun) *n.* the act of removal.— **averruncator** *n.* a contrivance for cutting off branches at a height above the head, such as a pair of shears attached to a pole [L. *averruncare*, remove].

AVERSANT (ą-vęr'-sant) *a.* *Her.* showing the back of the right hand [L. *aversari*, turn away].

AVERSE (ą-vęrs') *a.* turned away ; unwilling.—**aversely** *adv.*—**averseness** *n.*—**aversion** *n.* opposition of mind ; dislike.—**avert** (ą-vęrt') *v.t.* to turn aside or away [L. *aversus*, pp. of *a-vertere*, fr. *ab* and *vertere*, to turn].

Syn. of "aversion," dislike, repugnance, reluctance, antipathy, distaste. *Ant.* fondness, taste, liking, sympathy.

AVIARY (ā'-vi-ą-ri) *n.* a place for keeping birds [L. *avi-ārium*, fr. *avi-s*].

AVIATION (ā-vi-ā'-shon) *n.* the art of flying through the air.—**aviator** (ā'-vi-āt-or) *n.* one who devotes himself to the art of aviation [L. *avis*, a bird].

AVID (av'-id) *a.* eager ; greedy.— **avidity** (ą-vid'-i-ti) *n.* [L. *avidus*, greedy].

AVIZANDUM (av-i-zan'-dum) *n.* *Scots Law,* private consideration

[Low L. (ger.) *avisandum*, a reflecting].

AVOCADO (av-ō-kä'-dō) *n.* the alligator pear, the fruit of a West Indian tree [Mex.].

AVOCATION (av-ō-kā'-shon) *n.* the business that calls one away from all else; a calling.—**avocative** (ą-vok'-ą-tiv) *a.* calling off;—*n.* a dissuasion; that which calls off.—**avocatory** (ą-vok'-ą-tor-i) *a.* recalling, said esp. of letters recalling subjects to their native countries in time of war [L. *āvocātiōnem*, a calling away, fr. *ab* and VOCATION].

AVOID (ą-void') *v.t.* to shun; to evade, as a plea.—**avoidable** *a.*—**avoidance** *n.* the act of shunning [O.F. *es* = L. *ex* and VOID].

Syn. to escape, elude, eschew. *Ant.* to court, encounter, meet.

AVOIRDUPOIS (av-ur-dū-poiz') *n.* the ordinary measure of weight (16 oz. = 1 lb. = 7000 gr.) [F. (*un*) *avoir*, goods, and *de pois*, of weight, fr. L. *habēre*, have, *de*, of, and *pensum*. *See* POISE].

AVOUCH (ą-vouch') *v.t.* to declare positively [O.F. *avochier*, fr. L. *ad* and *vocāre*, call].

AVOW (ą-vou') *v.t.* to declare openly; to own; to confess.—**avowable** *a.*—**avowal** *n.* the act of avowing; an open or frank declaration.—**avowedly** *adv.*—**avowry** (ą-vou'-ri) *n.* patronage; a patron; *Law*, the act of the distrainer of goods who acknowledges and justifies the taking [F. *avouer*, fr. L. *advocāre*, recognise].

Syn. to acknowledge, recognise, admit. *Ant.* deny, conceal, refute.

AVULSION (ą-vul'-shun) *n.* a tearing asunder; a fragment torn off; sudden removal of land by flood, etc. [L. *avellere*, pp. *avulsus*, pluck off].

AVUNCULAR (ą-vung'-kū-ląr) *a.* pert. to an uncle [fr. L. *avunculus*, maternal uncle].

AWAIT (ą-wāt') *v.t.* to wait; be in store for [O.F. *a* = L. *ad* and WAIT].

AWAKE (ą-wāk') *v.t.* to rouse from sleep;—*v.i.* to come out of sleep;—*a.* not sleeping.—**awaken** *v.t.* and *i.* to rouse from sleep.—**awakener** *n.*—**awakening** *a.* rousing;—*n.* the act of awaking; a revival of interest [A.S. *āwacian*. *See* WAKE].

AWANTING (ą-won'-ting) *a.* absent; wanting [E.].

AWARD (ą-wawrd') *v.t.* to adjudge; to assign by sentence;—*n.* a judgment; final decision [O.F., fr. *es* = L. *ex*, thoroughly, and O. Ger. *warten*, to inspect].

AWARE (ą-wār') *a.* informed of; conscious [A.S. *gewær*, conscious].

AWASH (ą-wosh') *adv. Naut.* level with, covered by, or tossed water.

AWAY (ą-wā') *adv.* absent distance; begone! **away w** cannot) tolerate. — **to make with,** to destroy [A.S. *an-weg*, way].

AWE (aw) *n.* revering fear; veneration;—*v.t.* to strike wi and reverence.—**awful** (aw'-f striking with awe; very impr dreadful.—**awfully** *adv.*—**awfu —awestruck,** overwhelmed wi [Scand].

AWEARY (ą-wē'-ri) *a.* fatigued [E. pref. *a-*, very].

AWEIGH (ą-wā') *adv. Naut* having the flukes of the anch clear of the bottom.

AWHILE (ą-whīl') *adv.* for a for some time [E. A WHILE].

AWKWARD (awk'-ward) skilful; ungraceful; dange **awkwardly** *adv.*—**awkwardn** [M.E. *awk*, wrong, fr. Scan E. *-ward*].

AWL (awl) *n.* a pointed inst for making small holes [A.S. *æ*

AWN (awn) *n.* the beard of oats, grasses, etc.—**awned,** (awnd, aw'-ni) *a.* having aw of beard.—**awnless** (awn'-les) out awn or beard [Scand.].

AWNING (aw'-ning) *n.* a shade from the sun's rays uncertain].

AWRY (a-rī') *adv.* and *a.* to one side, from truth; di [Scand.].

AXE, ax (aks) *n.* a cutting ment, of iron, for hewing, e **axe to grind,** a private end [A.S. *æx*].

AXIL (ak'-sil) *n.* the angle b the upper side of a branch and the stem or branch [L. *ax*

AXILLA (ak-sil'-ą) *n.* the a an axil—**axillar, axillary** (ak -i) *a.* pertaining to the arm *axilla*, dim. of *axis*, axis].

AXIOM (ak'-si-om) *n.* a self-truth in any science; a p taken as admitted.—**axiomat** si-ō-mat'-ik) *a.*—**axiomatical** [G. *axiōma*, fr. *axio-ō*, I think w

AXIS (ak'-sis) *n.*; *pl.* **axe** sēs) the straight line, visible o a diameter on which a glob revolves, or the central line, plant.—**axial** (ak'-si-ąl) *a.* ing to, or forming, the axis; pertaining to the head and t **axially** *adv.* toward the axis.— **ous** (ak-sif'-e-rus) *a.* consistin **axis** without leaves.—**axiform** form) *a.* in the form of an **axile** (ak'-sil) *a.* pertaining situated in, the axis [L. = an a

AXLE, axle-tree (ak'-sl, -tr

ır of wood or iron on which a wheel, a system of wheels, turns [A.S. *xl*, conn. with L. *axis*].

AXOLOTL (ak'-sō-lotl) *n.* a tailed nphibian found in Mexico [Mex.].

AY, aye (ī) *adv.* yes; yea; (*a*) ways, ever;—*n.pl.* **ayes** (īz) affirative votes; voters in the affirmye.—**aye-aye,** a quadruped of adagascar [E.; Scand.].

AYAH (ā'-ya) *n.* a lady's-maid or irse—Anglo-Indian [Pg.].

AZALEA (ą-zā'-lē-ą) *n.* a genus of ants of the heath family [G.].

AZIMUTH (az'-i-muth) *n.* an arc the horizon intercepted between the meridian of the place and a vertical circle passing through the centre of any object.—**azimuth circle,** a circle, passing through the zenith of the meridian and cutting the horizon at right angles [A.].

AZRAEL (az'-ra-el) *n.* the angel of death, who releases the soul [H.].

AZURE (azh'-ūr, ā'-zhūr) *n.* sky blue; cobalt blue; the sky;—*a.* sky-blue [F. *l'azur* for *lazur*, fr. Low L. *lazur*, lapis lazuli, or its colour, fr. A.].

AZYM (az'-im) *n.* the Jewish paschal loaf; unleavened bread [G. *azumos*, unleavened].

B

B, b is the second letter, and the st consonant, in the English alphat. In music, B is the seventh tone the diatonic scale of C major.

BAA (bȧ) *n.* the bleating of the eep; *v.i.* to bleat [Imit.].

BAAL (bā'-ąl) *n.*; *pl.* **baalim** (bā'-ėm), the supreme god of the Phœniıns; a pagan god [H.].

BAAS (bȧs) *n.* in South Africa, the aster or headman, usually a white an [D.].

BABA (bȧ'-bą, bą-bȧ') *n.* a kind of uit-cake, first made in Poland [F.].

BABBITT (bab'-it) *n.* in North nerica, a soft metal made of tin, pper and antimony and used to event friction in machine bearings. *v.t.* to line, fill, or face with babbitt. **babbitting** *n.* the same as babbitt fter *Isaac Babbitt*, the inventor].

BABBLE (bab'-l) *v.t.* and *i.* to atter senselessly; stutter out; urmur like a brook;—*n.* unmeang words; the murmuring of runng water.—**babbler** *n.* a tell-tale atterer.—**babblement** *n.*—**babbling** [Onomat. fr. *ba* in baby prattle].

BABE, baby (bāb'-i) *n.* an infant; young child; a childish person.—**byhood** *n.* the period of infancy.—**byish** *a.*—**baby-farmer,** one that eps children for a stipulated fee [E. *bab*, perh. fr. BABBLE].

BABEL (bā'-bel) *n.* an unintelligible noise of voices; confusion; roar (in a meeting) [H. *See* Gen. .].

BABIRUSSA, babiroussa (bab-i-ō'-są) *n.* the East Indian wild, rned hog [Malay].

BABOO (bȧ'-boo) *n.* the Hindu rd for Mr., used contemptuously of nglicised Hindus [Hind.].

BABOON (bą-bōōn') *n.* a big mony with a long face and large-lipped uzzle.—**baboonish** *a.* [F. *babouin*, fr. *babine*, hanging lip in cert. animals].

BABOOSH (bą-bōōsh') *n.* a slipper without a heel, used in Turkey [Per.].

BABY (bāb'-i) *n.* in South Africa, a machine used to sift diamonds from the excavated soil;—*v.t.* to sift in the baby [from Mr. *Babe*, the inventor of the machine].

Baboon

BABYLONIAN (bab-i-lō'-ni-ąn) *a.* pert. to anc. Babylonia; magnificent.—**Babylonish** *a.*

BACCALAUREATE (bak-ą-law'-rē-āt) *n.* the degree of bachelor of arts [fr. Low L. *baccalāria*, a small farm. *See* BACHELOR].

BACCARAT (bak-ą-rȧ') *n.* a game with cards between gamblers and a banker [F.].

BACCATE (bak'-āt) *a.* having a pulpy nature, like a berry.—**bacciferous** (bak-sif'-e-rus) *a.* producing berries.—**baccivorous** (bak-siv'-ō-rus) *a.* subsisting on berries [L. *bacca*, berry].

BACCHANAL (bak'-ą-nąl) *n.* a worshipper of Bacchus; a drunken

reveller;—*a.* pert. to Bacchus; riotous.—**bacchanalia** (bak-ạ-nā'-li-ạ) *n. pl.* feasts in honour of Bacchus; drunken revels.—**bacchanalian** *a.* and *n.*—**bacchanalianism** *n.*—**Bacchante** (bạ-kan'-te) *n.* a priestess of Bacchus; a female debauchee.—**bacchic (bak'-ik)** *a.* relating to Bacchus; jovial with intoxication [L., fr. G. *bakchos*, god of wine].

BACHELOR (bach'-e-lor) *n.* an unmarried man; one that has taken the first degree at a university.—**bachelor's buttons,** an herbaceous, perennial plant.—**bachelor girl,** a woman aged less than 40, living alone, or of independent habits.—**to batch it,** in North Amer., to live the life of a bachelor [O.F. *bacheler*, fr. Low L. *baccalārius*, a small farmer].

BACILLUS (bạ-sil'-us) *n.*; *pl.* **bacilli** (bạ-sil'-ī), microscopic, rod-like germs capable of causing various diseases. [Low L. *bacillus*, a small stick, fr. L. *baculus*, a stick; cp. G. *baktron*. *See* BACTERIUM.]

BACK (bak) *n.* the upper or hinder part of the trunk of an animal; the rear; the outward part (of the hand); the part from which a book, knife, etc. opens out;—*a.* belonging to the back; reversed; remote;—*adv.* to, or toward, a former place, state, condition, or time; away from the front; in return;—*v.t.* to get upon the back of; to support or bet on; to force backward; to endorse;—*v.i.* to move or go back.—**backer** *n.*—**backing** *n.* support; the act of providing anything with a support.—**backward, backwards** *adv.* with back in advance; toward, or on, the back or past; to a worse state; in a reverse direction;—*a.* directed to the back or rear; unwilling; dull; late.—**backwardly** *adv.*—**backwardness** *n.*—**backwardation** (bak-wạr-dā'-shun) *n.* on the Stock Exchange, a consideration paid by the seller of stock for the right to postpone its delivery for a time.—**back blocks** *n.pl.* the far interior of Australia.—**back block** *a.* coming from the interior of Australia.—**backblocker** *n.*—**back-hand,** writing sloped the reverse way.—**backhanded,** with the back of the hand; indirect; sarcastic.—**back-hander,** a blow with the back of the hand.—**behind the back,** on one's absence; not openly.—**to back out,** to retract; to retire from a promise or position.—**to back water,** to reverse the motion of the oars [A.S. *bæc*].

BACKBITE (bak'-bīt) *v.t.* to speak evil of in absence;—*v.i.* to revile the absent.—**backbiter** *n.*—**backbiting** *n.*

BACKBOARD (bak'-bōrd) *n.* a board to which the back is fastened to prevent stooping.

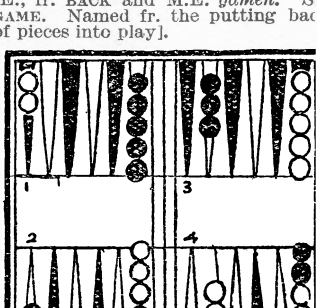
BACKBONE (bak'-bōn) *n.* the spine or vertebral column; a main support; firmness.—**backboned** *a.*

BACKCHAT (bak'-chat) *n.* pert answer; insolence, impertinence [Slang].

BACKDOOR (bak'-dōr) *a.* unworthily secret; clandestine;—*n.* a back entrance; an indirect way.

BACKFIRE (bak'-fīr) *n.* in internal-combustion engines, explosion in cylinder occurring before piston has reached top of stroke.

BACKGAMMON (bak-gam'-un) *n.* a game played by two persons with pieces or men, dice-boxes, and dice [E., fr. BACK and M.E. *gamen*. *See* GAME. Named fr. the putting back of pieces into play].



Backgammon Board

BACKGROUND (bak'-ground) *n.* ground behind; a place of obscurity or shade; a situation little noticed [E. BACK and GROUND].

BACK NUMBER *n.* an out-of-date person or thing [Slang].

BACKSET (bak'-set) *n.* a setting back or backward; a check; relapse.

BACKSHEESH, backshish (bak-shēsh) *n.* a gratuity; an alms [A.].

BACKSIDE (bak'-sīd) *n.* back or hinder part of anything; the rear; the buttocks.

BACK-SLANGING (bak'-slang-ing) *n.* in Australia, the custom of seeking hospitality at the houses of settlers when travelling in the interior [uncertain].

BACKSLIDE (bak'-slīd) *v.i.* to slip back or off; to lapse.—**backslider** (bak-slī'-dẹr) *n.*—**backsliding** *n.* a falling back in principle or practice.

BACKSTAYS (bak'-stāz) *n.pl.* ropes stretched from the topmast-heads on both sides of a ship, to counteract the strain of the sails.

KWATER (bak'-waw-tęr) *n.* held back by a dam; water back by a paddle-wheel, etc. ɔK and WATER].

KWOODS (bak'-woodz) *n.pl.* g, uncleared districts.—**back-nan** (bak-woodz'-mąn) *n.* a in the backwoods [E. BACK ɔODS].

ON (bā'-kon, bā'-kn) *n.* hog's alted and smoked.—**baconian** -ni-ąn) *a.* pertaining to Francis or to the inductive system of phy.—*n.* an adherent of the an philosophy; one who s Bacon wrote Shakespeare's O.F., fr. Low L. (acc.) *bacō-*. Teut.].

TERIUM (bak-tē'-ri-um) *n.*; teria, microscopic plant cells, germs, found in decomposing ; microbes.—**bactericide** (bak-d) *n.* an agent which destroys a.—**bacteriology** (bak-tē-ri-ol'-. the doctrine or study of a.—**bacteriophage** (bak-ter'-i-*n.* a white blood corpuscle destroys bacteria.—**bacteri-***n.* [G. *bactērion*, a little stick, *ron.* Cp. BACILLUS].

(bad) *a.* wanting good qualinoxious.—**badly** *adv.*—**badness** E. *badde*, fr. A.S. *bædling*, a ish fellow].

wicked, evil, naughty, vicious, corrupt, hurtful. *Ant.* good, ıs, moral, wholesome, innocu-

E (bad) past tense of the verb

GE (baj) *n.* a distinctive mark , worn on the arm, breast, etc. *bage*, fr. Low L. *bagia*, fr. Low *ga* = F. *bague*, ring, armlet, . *bacca*, berry, chain-link].

GER (baj'-ęr) *n.* a burrowing ped related to the bear;—ollow hotly, as dogs the badger; er or worry [fr. BADGE, from ite stripe on its forehead].

IAGA (bad-i-ā'-gą) *n.* a small [Russ.].

IGEON (ba-dij'-un) *n.* a mix-plaster and freestone, used to all holes in statues; sawdust ue used to conceal defects in F.].

INAGE (bad-i-nązh') *n.* play-; banter [F. fr. *badin*, frivo-

MINTON (bad'-min-tun) *n.* an r game; a kind of claret-cup of a country seat of the Duke ıfort].

FLE (baf'-l) *v.t.* to treat with ɔr mockery; to check by shifts rns; to elude by perplexing. ɔr *n.*—**baffling** *a.* disconcert-ɔonfusing; bewildering.—**baf-flingly** *adv.* [fr. Scot. *baffull*, abuse, fr. Scand.].

Syn. to defeat, confound, foil, frustrate.

BAFT (baft) *n.* a fine cotton cloth made in the East [Per.].

BAG (bag) *n.* a sack or pouch; the contents of a gamebag;—*v.t.* to secure for one's bag; *v.i.* to hang loosely.—**baggage,** the tents and stores of an army on the march; luggage.—**baginess** *n.*—**bagging** *n.* the cloth or material for bags.—**baggy** *a.* hanging loosely; puffy.—**bagman** *n.* a commercial traveller.—**bag and baggage,** with all belongings.—**to let the cat out of the bag,** to reveal a secret [M.E. *bagge*, conn. with BULGE, fr. Celt.; O.F. *bagage*, collection of bundles].

BAGASSE (bą-gas') *n.* the refuse of the sugar-cane, after crushing [F.].

BAGATELLE (bag-a-tel') *n.* a trifle; a thing of no importance; a game played with balls and a cue on a board having nine holes at one end, into which the balls are to be struck [F., fr. It.].

BAGNIO (ban'-yō) *n.* a bathing-house; a bath; a brothel; a prison [It.].

BAGPIPE (bag'-pīp) *n.* a wind instrument, consisting of a leathern bag, which is kept inflated, and of pipes, into which the air is pressed by the performer.—**bagpiper** *n.*

BAH (bä) *int.* an exclamation of disgust, or doubt.

BAHADUR (bą-hä'-dôôr) *n.* a name of honour given to European officers [Hind.].

BAHAR (ba-här') *n.* a measure of weight in the East Indies, varying in different localities [A.].

BAIL (bāl) *v.t.* to obtain the release of a person from prison, by giving security for his reappearance when required; to release on security;—*n.* the persons that bail a prisoner; the security deposited; in Australia, a frame to confine a cow's head while she is being milked.—**bailable** *a.*—**bailee** *n.* the person to whom goods are committed in trust.—**bailsman** *n.* one that becomes security for another.—**bail-bond,** a bond given by a person who is being bailed, and his surety.—**to admit to bail,** to release upon security.—**to find bail,** to procure persons to act as bail [O.F. *bailler*, keep secure, fr. L. *bājulāre*, bear a burden, fr. *bājulus*, a porter].

BAIL, bale (bāl) *n.* a little bar laid on the tops of the stumps in cricket [O.F. *baille*, barrier, perh. fr. L. *baculum*, a stick].

BAIL, bale (bāl) *n.* a scoop; a pail;—*v.t.* to empty of water with a can, etc.—**bailer** *n.* one that bails; a vessel for bailing water [Perh. D.].

BAILEY (bā′-li) *n.* the outer walls of a castle; the outer court of a castle [Perh. fr. BAIL (2)].

BAILIFF (bā′-lif) *n.* a sheriff's officer; a steward; a farm manager. —**bailie** (bā′-li) *a.* a municipal magistrate in Scotland.—**water-bailie,** a keeper appointed to protect fishings under the Fisheries Acts.—**bailiwick** *n.* the limits of a bailiff's authority [O.F. *baillif*, a justice, fr. *bailler*. *See* BAIL (1); A.S. *wīce*, office].

BAIN-MARIE (bang-ma-rē′) *n.* a water-bath, as used in cookery [F.].

BAIRAM (bī′-ram) *n.* the name of two festivals in the Mohammedan year [Per.].

BAIRN (bārn) *n.* a child [A.S. *bearn*, fr. *beran*, bear a child].

BAIT (bāt) *n.* meat, such as will entice fish, fixed on a hook; hence, an enticement;—*v.t.* to put a bait on or in; to give food and drink to a beast on the way; to torment.—**baiter** *n.*—**baiting** *n.* [Scand., fr. Ice, *beita*, to cause to bite].

BAIZE (bāz) *n.* a woollen stuff with a long nap [O.F. (pl.) *baies*, of *baie*, at first a red-brown cloth. *See* BAY (1)].

BAKE (bāk) *v.t.* to harden by heat; to cook in an oven or by the fire;—*v.i.* to work at baking; to be baked. —**bakehouse** *n.*—**baker** *n.*—**bakery** *n.* a bakehouse.—**baking** *n.* a batch of bread, etc.—**baker's dozen,** thirteen. **baking powder,** any powder used instead of yeast, in raising bread, etc. [M.E. *baken*, fr. A.S. *bacan*].

BAKELITE (bāk′-līt) *n.* a hard strong synthetic resin, used as insulating material, and in many varieties of coloured ware [Trade term].

BAKERLOO (bāk′-er-lōō) *n.* one of London's Underground Railways.

BAKSHISH. *See* BACK-.

The Greenland Whale, a member of the Balæna family

BALÆNA (ba-lē′-na) *n.* a family of water mammals, including the Greenland whale [L., fr. G. *phālaina*].

BALALAIKA (bal-a-lī′-ka) *n.* an old Slavic musical instrument, resembling a guitar [Russ.].

BALANCE (bal′-ans) *n.* an apparatus for weighing; a poised beam with two opposite scales; equilibrium; payment still due, or cash in hand;—*v.t.* to weigh, as in a balance; to render equal in proportion, etc.; to adjust, as an account;—to be of the same weight; to hesita —**balancer** *n.*—**balance-sheet,** a pa giving a summation of accounts **balance-wheel,** the wheel regulat the beat in watches.—**to bala books,** to close the accounts in ledger [F., fr. L. (acc.) *bilanc* having two scales, fr. *bi-*=*bis*, twi and *lanx*, platter].

BALCONY (bal′-kō-ni) *n.* a pl form or gallery projecting from building.—**balconied** *a.* [It. *balco* orig. a stage, fr. O. Ger. *balcho*, sc fold, beam].

BALD (bawld) *a.* lacking coveri as of hair or feathers; unadorned. **baldly** *adv.*—**baldness** *n.*—**baldhe baldpate** *n.* one bald on the he [Celt.].

BALDACHIN (bal′-da-kin) *n.* structure in form of a canopy ornament, over doors, thrones, et [It. *Baldacco*, Bagdad].

BALDERDASH (bal′-der-dash) words jumbled together; sensel talk [Scand.].

BALDRIC (bawl′-drik) *n.* a shoul belt or sash [O.F., fr. M. H. G *balderich*, girdle, fr. *balz*, BELT].

BALE (bāl) *n.* a bundle of goo [F. *baleb* = *balle*. *See* BALL].

BALE (bāl) *n.* misery; calamit misfortune; sorrow.—**baleful** *a.* f of misery; pernicious.—**balefully** *a* —**balefulness** *n* [A.S. *bealu*, evil].

BALE (bāl) *n.* a large fire; bo fire.—**bale-fire,** a beacon [A.S. *b* fire].

BALEEN (ba-lēn′) *n.* whalebone. **baleen-knife,** a curved double-hand knife for splitting whalebone [L. *laena*, whale].

BALINE (ba-lēn′) *n.* coarse canv used for packing [F.].

BALIZE (ba-lēz′) *n.* a pole rais on a bank; a sea-mark; a barr buoy [F.].

BALK (bawk) *n.* a great rafter, timber; an unploughed ridge; part of a billiard table;—*v.t.* to d appoint; to frustrate [A.S. *balca*, ridge].

BALL (bawl) *n.* any round bod the globe; the earth; bullet or sh —**ball-bearing,** a bearing containi loose metal balls for lessening friction —**ball-cartridge,** a cartridge furnish with a bullet.—**ball-cock,** a cont vance that allows water to enter cistern, but shuts of itself, by mea of a floating ball, when the ciste is full.—**ball-proof,** impenetrable bullets [F. *balle*, fr. M. H. Ger. *bal*

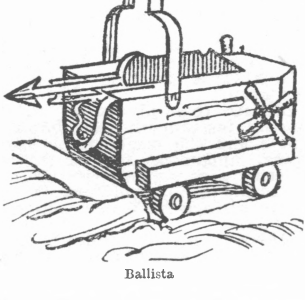
BALL (bawl) *n.* an assembly dancing [F. *bal*, fr. Low L. *ballāre*, dance].

BALLAD (bal′-ad) *n.* a popu song, narrative or sentimental,

nomely verses.—**ballade** (ba-lâd') *n.* a short poem of equal stanzas, each having the same line as a refrain, usually followed by an envoy.—**balladist** (bal'-ą-dist) *n.* a writer or singer of ballads.—**ballad-monger,** a seller (who used often to be also author) of ballads [F., fr. Low L. *ballāre,* to dance. At first, sung to dancing].

BALLAST (bal'-ąst) *n.* heavy matter placed in a vessel, to steady it; bags of sand carried in a balloon;—*v.t.* to load with ballast; to steady.—**in ballast,** laden with ballast only.—**ballastage** (bal'-ąs-tāj) *n.* toll paid for taking ballast from a gravel bed [D.].

BALLET (bal'-ā) *n.* a spectacular entertainment in the form of dance and pantomime.—**ballerina** (bal-lęr-ē'-ą) *n.* a ballet girl [F. *ballet,* It. *ballerina*].



Ballista

BALLISTA, balista (bą-lis'-tą) *n.* an ancient military engine for throwing stones, arrows, etc.—**ballistics** (bą-lis'-iks) *n.* the science that deals with projectiles.—**ballistite** (bal'-is-tīt) *n,* an improved form of gunpowder [L., fr. Gr. *ballein,* throw].

BALLONET (bal'-ō-net) *n.* an interior gas-bag of an airship [Dim. fr. It. *ballone*].

BALLOON (bą-lōōn') *n.* a bag made of silk or other light material, and filled with hydrogen gas or heated air, so as to rise and float in the air.—**ballooning** *n.*—**balloonist** *n.* one who makes balloons or ascends in them; aeronaut.—**balloon tire,** a large, low-pressure pneumatic tire [F. *ballon,* fr. *Ille. See* BALL (1)].

BALLOT (bal'-ot) *n.* a ball or a ticket used in secret voting;—*v.i.* to vote by ballot.—**balloting** *n.* deciding by ballot.—**ballot-box,** a box for ballots [F. *ballotte,* a little ball, fr. *Ille. See* BALL (1)].

BALLY (ba'-li) *a.* slang expression of contempt or disgust.—**ballyhoo** (bal-li-hōō') *n.* American slang term for exaggerated advertising [Perh. tr. fr. music-hall tag, *Ballyhooly truth*].

BALM (bâm) *n.* a fragrant plant; any fragrant or healing ointment; anything that soothes pain.—**balmy** *a.* fragrant.—**balmily** *adv.* — **Balminess** *n* [O.F. *bausme,* fr. L. *balsamum.* Doublet of BALSAM].

Syn. of "balmy" odoriferous, aromatic, soothing. *Ant.* of *a.* evil-smelling, foul, stimulating.

BALNEUM (bal'-nē-um) *n.* a sand or water bath, used for heating articles.—**balneary** (bal'-nē-ą-ri) *a.* of or pertaining to baths;—*n.* a bath-room [L. *balneum,* bath].

BALSA (bawl'-są) *n.* a sailing craft made of light logs fastened together [Sp.].

BALSAM (bawl'-sąm) *n.* a fragrant resin with healing properties; a soothing ointment.—**balsamic** (bawl-sam'-ik) *a.*—**balm of Gilead** or **balsam of Mecca,** the resinous juice of the evergreen balsam tree of Syria, reckoned very precious [G. *balsamon.* Doublet of BALM].

BALUSTER (bal'-us-ter) *n.* a small pillar, used as a support to the rail of a staircase, etc.—**balustrade** *n.* a row of little pillars supporting a rail or coping [F. *balustre,* fr. L. *balaustium,* G. *balaustion,* the flower of the pomegranate, which it usually resembles in form].

BALZARINE (bal'-zą-rēn) *n.* a light material of worsted and cotton for ladies' dresses.

BAMBINO (bam-bē'-no) *n.* a child or baby; a figure of the child Jesus in the manger [It.].

BAMBOO (bam-bōō') *n.* a hard tropical reed, with tall, jointed stems; a cane of bamboo [Malay.].

BAMBOOS (bam-bōōz) *n.*; *pl.* **bambooses,** in South Africa, a deep vessel cut out of a block of wood and used by natives to hold milk, or other liquids [*See* BAMBOO].

BAMBOOZLE (bam-bōō'-zl) *v.t.* to trick; to mystify [Slang].

BAN (ban) *n.* sentence of outlawry; excommunication;—*v.t.* to curse; to prohibit; to proscribe.—**banns** (banz) *n.pl.* proclamation of marriage in church.—**to forbid the banns,** to protest against an intended marriage [A.S. *gebann,* proclamation Cp. O. Ger. *bann,* a proclamation].

Syn. censure, prohibition, outlawry, interdict. *Ant.* permission, grant, sanction, licence, approval.

BANAL (bān'-ąl) *a.* commonplace.—**banality** (bā-nal'-i-ti) *n.* triteness; a commonplace [F. = for public use, fr. *ban,* proclamation, fr. Teut. *See* BAN, ABANDON].

BANANA (bą-nà'-ną) *n.* a species of the plantain tree, and its fruit [Sp.].

BANAUSIC (ba-naw'-sik) *a.* merely mechanical [G. *banausikos*, of mechanics].

BANCO (bang'-kō) *n.* bank money, as opposed to CURRENT MONEY on the Continent [It. *See* BANK].

BAND (band) *n.* a cord, tie, or fillet; a flat strip of any material; a company united in any common design; a company of musicians, of armed men;—*v.t.* to unite into a company.—**bandage** *n.* a swathe of cloth, used in binding up wounds, covering the eyes, etc.;—*v.t.* to bind with a bandage.—**band-box** *n.* a light paper box for bands, caps, or bonnets. —**bandolier** (band-dō-lēr') *n.* a shoulder belt for holding cartridges, or suspending a weapon.—**bandsman** *n.* one of a band of musicians [A.S., fr. *bindan*; F. *bande*, fr. Ger. *bande*, a gang; Ger. *band*, a strip of cloth; F. *bandoulière*, fr. It. *bandoliera*, fr. *banda*, band].

BANDANA (ban-dan'-ą) *n.* a silk or cotton handkerchief [Hind.].

Bandicoot

BANDICOOT (ban'-di-kōōt) *n.* a large Indian rat [Telegu].

BANDIT (ban'-dit) *n.*; *pl.* **bandits**, banditti (ban-dit'-i), a lawless or desperate robber; a brigand [It. (part.) *bandito*, banish, fr. *bandire*, fr. Low L. *bandīre*, proclaim. *See* BAN].

BANDOG (ban'-dog) *n.* a fierce dog (such as is kept chained) [E. BAND and DOG].

BANDOLINE (ban'-dō-lēn) *n.* a gummy substance for smoothing and fixing the hair [Etymology unknown].

BANDORE (ban'-dōr) *n.* a kind of guitar instrument [G. *pandoura*].

BANDY (ban'-di) *n.* a club bent at the lower part for striking a ball;—*a.* crooked; bent;—*v.t.* to beat to and fro, as a ball in playing; to give and take [F. (part.) *bandé*, bent, fr. *bander*, bend a bow].

BANE (bān) *n.* a deadly poison any cause of ruin.—**baneful** *a.* poiso ous; pernicious.—**banefully** *adv.*— **banefulness** *n.*—**banewort** *n.* a poiso ous plant [A.S. *bana*, a murderer, f Scand.].

Syn. destruction, mischief.

BANG (bang) *v.t.* to beat, as with club; to handle roughly;—*n.* a blo with a club; a heavy blow; a thum [Scand.].

BANG (bang) *a.* in South Afric fearful, afraid [D. *bang*, afraid].

BANGLE (bang'-gl) *n.* an armlet o anklet worn by Orientals; a bracel [Hind.].

BANIAN (ban'-yąn) *n.* a Hind merchant; a morning gown; th Indian fig-tree.—**banian days,** day on which British sailors get no fles meat, days of poor fare [Skr.].

BANISH (ban'-ish) *v.t.* to condem to exile; to drive away.—**banisher** — **banishment** *n.* exile [O.F. (part *banisant*, banishing, fr. *banir*, fr. Lo L. *bannīre*, proclaim as an outlaw, f Ger. *See* BAN].

Syn. to exile, transport, expe *Ant.* to welcome, invite, summon.

BANISTER (ban'-is-tęr) *n.* *Se* BALUSTER.

BANJO (ban'-jō) *n.* a stringe musical instrument, resembling th guitar and the tambourine.—**banjo frame,** apparatus for raising an lowering a ship's propeller [Corr. f F., fr. L. (acc.) *pandūram*, fr. G. = a three-stringed instrument, invente by *Pan*].

BANK (bangk) *n.* a ridge of earth a shoal; the side of a river or lake a bench in a galley; place wher money is deposited; a banking com pany;—*v.t.* to raise a mound or dik about;—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to deposit mone in a bank;—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to incline a aeroplane at an angle in turning, et —**banker** *n.* an owner or manager of bank; in Australia, a river swolle to the top of its banks.—**banking** — **bankrupt** *n.* a trader that become unable to meet his debts;—*a.*—**bank ruptcy** *n.*—**bank-agent,** the manage of a branch bank.—**bank-bill,** a bi of exchange, payable to order, a specified time.—**bank-holiday,** a da on which banks are closed by statute —**bank-note,** a promissory note issue by a bank, payable on demand.— **bank-stock,** a share or shares in th capital stock of a bank.—**to bank fire,** to cover up a fire so as to secur slow combustion [Scand. Doublet o BENCH; O.F. *banc*, a bench or table fr. M.H. Ger. *banc*].

BANNER (ban'-ęr) *n.* a flag; military ensign or standard.—*a.* i North America, very good, the bes possible.—**banneret** *n.* a little banner

rank conferred on one able to bring certain number of vassals into the ld; a knight made on the field .F. *baniere*, fr. Low L. *bandĕria*, fr. r. *band*. *See* BANDAGE].

BANNOCK (ban'-ok) *n.* a cake ade of oat-, pease-, or barley- meal, ked over the fire [Gael.].

BANQUET (bang'-kwet) *n.* a feast; rich repast;—*v.i.* to entertain to a nquet.—**banqueting** *n.*—**banqueting-use** [F. dim. of *banque*. See under NK].

BANSHEE (ban'-shē) *n.* a fairy at warns of death [Ir. Celt.].

BANSTICKLE (ban'-stik-l) *n.* the ckleback [A.S. *bān*, bone, and *sticels*, ickle].

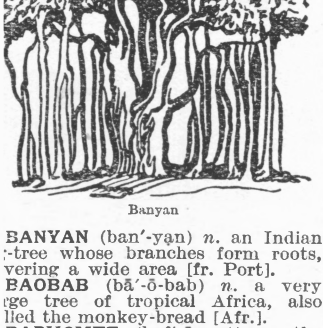
BANTAM (ban'-tam) *n.* a very all domestic fowl (brought, prob-ly, from Bantam, in Java);—*a.* of ry light weight; plucky.

BANTER (ban'-tẽr) *v.i.* to make fun ; to joke with in good humour; *n.* wit at the expense of another; aff; pleasantry.—**banterer** *n.* [Etym. known].

BANTINGISM (ban'-ting-izm) *n.* a et, mainly of lean meat, prescribed a remedy for corpulence [fr. *anting*, its originator].

BANTLING (bant'-ling) *n.* an in-nt [E. BAND and *-ling*, (dim.) = le wrapped in swaddling-bands.]

BANTU (ban'-tóó) *n.* a general ame given to the South African lan-uages and all natives south of igritia but Nigritos and Hottentots . Afr.].



Banyan

BANYAN (ban'-yan) *n.* an Indian -tree whose branches form roots, vering a wide area [fr. Port].

BAOBAB (bā'-ō-bab) *n.* a very rge tree of tropical Africa, also lled the monkey-bread [Afr.].

BAPHOMET (baf'-ō-met) *n.* the idol said to have been worshipped by the Knights Templars [*Mahomet*].

BAPTISE (bap-tīz') *v.t.* to administer the sacrament of baptism to; to christen.—**baptism** (bap'-tizm) *n.* act of dipping in water, or sprinkling with water; the sign of admission into the church of Christ.—**baptismal** (bap-tiz'-mal) *a.* pert. to baptism.—**baptismally** *adv.*—**baptist** (bap'-tist) *n.* one that baptises; applied to John, the forerunner of Christ; as a contraction of ANABAPTIST, one that rejects infant baptism.—**baptistery** (baptis'-tẽr-i) *n.* a place set apart for baptisms [O.F., fr. Late L. *baptizāre*, fr. G. *baptizein*, baptise, fr. *baptein*, dip].

Baobab

BAR (bår) *n.* a long piece of any solid material, used esp. for a hindrance; a bank of gravel, or sand, at the mouth of a river or harbour; the place in court which counsel occupy, or where prisoners are set; the counter of a public-house; *Mus.* a line drawn perpendicularly across the staff;—in meteorology, unit of atmosphere pressure;—*v.t.* to fasten with a bar; to obstruct: to prevent.—**barmaid** *n.* a waitress in a bar.—**barman** *n.* a bar attendant.—**barred** *a.*—**barring** *prep.* save; excepting.—**to call to the Bar,** to admit as a barrister.—**trial at Bar,** a trial before a full bench of judges [O.F. *barre*, fr. Celt.].

BARAD (bą'-rąd) *n.* unit of pressure [doubtful].

BARB (bårb) *n.* beard; the spike in arrow, fish-hook, etc.; a swift horse, originally from Barbary;—*v.t.* to furnish with barbs, as an arrow.—**barbate** (bår'-bāt) *a.* bearing lines,

spots, or tufts of hair; bearded.—**barbed** *a.*—**barber** *n.* one that dresses the hair, etc.—**barber-surgeon,** a surgeon that was also a barber—a common combination of professions, till the 16th century.—**barbed-wire,** a wire of several strands, armed with sharp points, used for fencing [F. *barbe*, beard, fr. L. (acc.) *barbam*. Doublet of BEARD].

BARBARIAN (bär-bā′-ri-ạn) *n.* a man in his rude state; a cruel, brutal man;—*a.* savage.—**barbaric** (bär-bar′-ik) *n.* uncivilised; rude; nobly savage.—**barbarically** *adv.*—**barbarism** (bär′-bạ-rizm) *n.* the use of unsuitable or foreign words; want of civilisation.—**barbarity** (bär-bar′-i-ti) *n.* conduct of a barbarian; savageness.—**barbarous** *a.* uncivilised or savage.—**barbarously** *adv.*—**barbarousness** *n.* [L., fr. G. *barbaros*, foreign].

Syn. of "barbarous," rude, wild, cruel, brutal, ferocious, untutored, ignorant. *Ant.* of *a.* civilised, tame, gentle, cultured, polished, kind, humane.

BARBASTEL (bär′-bạs-tel) *n.* a long-eared bat, found in Europe [L. *barba*, beard].

BARBECUE (bär′-be-kū) *n.* an animal roasted whole; a framework on which an animal is roasted or smoked;—*v.t.* to dress and roast whole [Haytian].

BARBEL (bär′-bel) *n.* a small, beard-like process, appended to the mouth of certain fishes; a large, fresh-water fish, found in many European rivers.—*pl.* a disease of horses and cattle, characterised by excrescences under the tongue [L. *barba*, beard].

BARBERRY (bär′-bẹr′-i) *n.* a shrubby plant, common in hedges [Low L. *barbaris*].

BARBET (bär′-bet) *n.* a kind of poodle; a brilliant tropical bird [F., fr. L. *barba*, beard].

BARBETTE (bär-bet′) *n.* a platform from which cannon can be fired over a parapet [F., fr. L. *barba*, beard].

BARBICAN (bär′-bi-kạn) *n.* a work defending the entrance to a castle or city; a loophole [O.F., fr. A.].

BARCAROLE (bär′-kạ-rōl) *n.* an Italian bargeman; a song sung by Venetian gondoliers; music imitating such a song [It. *barca*, boat].

BARCON (bär′-kun) *n.* a Mediterranean coaster [It.].

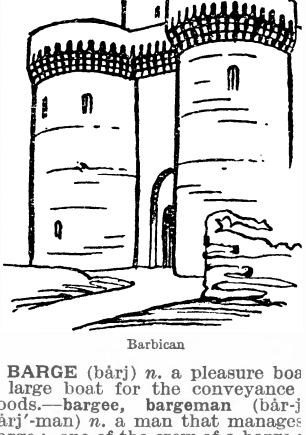
BARD (bärd) *n.* a poet and minstrel.—**bardic** *a.* pert. to bards, or their poetry.—**bardling** *n.* a poetaster.—**bardship** *n.* [Celt.].

BARE (bār) *a.* without covering; naked; empty; laid open to view; simple;—*v.t.* to strip off the covering.—**barely** *adv.* openly; poorly; scarce-ly.—**bareness** *n.*—**barebacked** *a.* h ing no saddle.—**barefaced** *a.* shar less; impudent.—**barefacedly** *ad* **barefacedness** *n.*—**barefoot** *a.* and *a* with the feet bare.—**bareheaded** *a* **baresark** (bār′-sȧrk) *adv.* with onl shirt on; without armour [A.S. *bo*

Syn. scanty, mere, meagre, covered, destitute. *Ant.* cloth covered, dressed, abundant, plentif profuse.

BAREGE (bạ-rāzh′) *n.* a thin st for ladies' dresses, veils, etc. [*Barég* in France].

BARGAIN (bär′-gin) *n.* an agr ment between parties in buying a selling; a profitable transaction *v.i.* to make a contract; to chaf —**bargainer** *n.*—**into the bargain,** o and above what is agreed upon.—**bargain for,** to reckon on.—**to k at a bargain,** to buy cheaply.—**strike a bargain,** to make a contr [O.F. *bargaigner*, fr. L. *barcāniāre*, t and sell, fr. L. *barca*, a ship (trading), BARK (3)].



Barbican

BARGE (bärj) *n.* a pleasure boa a large boat for the conveyance goods.—**bargee, bargeman** (bär-j bärj′-man) *n.* a man that manages barge; one of the crew of a barge; *v.i.* move, rush, or push heavily. **barge about** *v.i.* move about angr or clumsily.—**barge in** *v.i.* interru [O.F. *barge*, fr. L. (acc.) *barcam*, boat. Doublet of BARK].

BARILLA (bạ-ril′-ạ) *n.* a seasho plant from which soda is made; t alkali produced [Sp.].

BARILLET (bar′-i-let) *n.* the ca containing the mainspring of watch [F.].

BARITONE. *See* BARY-.

IIUM (bā′-ri-um) *n.* the metal-is of baryta.—**baric** (bar′-ik) *a.* **ta** (bą-rī′-tą) *n.* the heaviest of ths.—**barytes** (bą-rī′-tēz) *n.* sul- of barium, generally called **spar** [fr. G. *barūs*, heavy].

tK (bårk) *n.* the covering of a the rind;—*v.t.* to strip the rom; to peel.—**barking,** the ng of bark from trees; tan--**bark-pit,** a pit used in tanning. y (bår′-ki) *a.* consisting of, or ling, bark; covered with bark .].

tK (bårk) *v.i.* to utter a cry dog; in South Africa, to sit night to guard the fire when ig in the open veld;—*n.* the nade by a dog.—**barker** (bår′- one that barks; a tout; in Africa, one who watches the fire at night.—**barking** *n.* the a dog; any harsh sound *berken*, fr. A.S. *beorcan*].

tK, barque (bårk) *n.* a three- t vessel, having her fore and masts rigged square, and her fore-and-aft rigged [F. *barque*, (acc.) *barcam*, boat, fr. Egypt. t of BARGE].

Barley

LEY (bår′-li) *n.* a grain, used wing and distilling.—**barley-** grain of barley; the third an inch.—**barley-sugar,** sugar till brittle in barley-water, and .—**barley-water,** an infusion of arley.—**John Barleycorn,** malt personified.—**pearl-barley, pot-** the kernel of barley [M.E. A.S. *bærlic*, fr. *bere*, barley, and e].

BARM (bårm) *n.* the foam on fermenting malt liquors; yeast.—**barmy** *a.* [A.S. *beorma*, conn. with Ger. *bärme*].

BARMECIDE (bår′-me-sīd) *n.* one that invites to an imaginary repast;—*a.* pretended; imaginary [*Barmecide*, in the *Arabian Nights*].

BARN (bårn) *n.* a building for storing grain, hay, etc.—**barnyard,** the yard about or near a barn [A.S. *bern*, fr. *bere*, barley, and *ern*, a room].

Barnacle

BARNACLE (bår′-ną-kl) *n.* a shell-fish, found adhering to rocks, vessels, etc.; a goose, of the Arctic regions; *pl.* spectacles [O.F. *bernaque*, perh. fr. L. *perna*, a kind of shell-fish].

BAROMETER (bą-rom′-e-tęr) *n.* an instrument recording the pressure of the atmosphere, and giving warning of the changes of weather, or measuring the height of mountains.—**barograph** (bar′-ō-graph) *n.* an instrument for registering fluctuations in atmospheric pressure.—**baroscope** (bar′-o-skōp) *n.* any instrument showing changes in the weight of the atmosphere.—**barometric, barometrical** (bar-ō-met′-rik, -ri-kąl) *a.*—**barometrically** *adv.* [G. *baro-*, for *baros*, weight, and METER].

BARON (bar′-on) *n.* in Britain, the lowest title of nobility; a judge of the Court of Exchequer.—**baronial** (bą-rō′-ni-ąl) *a.* pert. to a baron, a barony, or the baronage.—**barony** *n.* the territory or title of a baron.—**baronage** *n.* the order of barons.—**baroness** *n.* a baron's wife; a woman holding a barony in her own right.—**baronet** *n.* a hereditary title below a baron and above a knight.—**baronetage** *n.* the order of baronets.—**baronetcy** *n.* the rank of a baronet.—**baron of beef,** a joint of two sirloins [F., fr. Low L. (acc.) *barōnem*, fr. O.H. Ger. *bar*, freeman].

BAROQUE (bą-rōk') *a.* odd, irregular;—*n.* a fantastic ornament [Pg.].

BAROUCHE (bą-rōōsh) *n.* a double-seated, four-wheeled carriage, with a falling top [Ger. *barutsche*, fr. It. *biroccio*, a two-wheeled carriage, fr. L. *bi* = *bis*, double, and *rota*, wheel].

BARQUANTINE (bår'-kąn-tēn) *n.* a three-masted vessel, the foremast being square, the others fore-and-aft, rigged [BARK].

BARRACAN (bar'-ą-kan) *n.* a thick, strong stuff, somewhat like camlet [Turk].

BARRACK (bar'-ąk) *n.* a building set apart for soldiers; a military depot (usually *pl.*);—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to jeer a player at a public sporting contest [fr. F. *baraque*, fr. Celt.; Australian aboriginal, *borak*, jeer].

BARRACUDA (bar-ą-kōō'-dą) *n.* a large perch fish of the West Indian seas [Native name].

BARRAGE (bår'-āj) *n.* the damming of a river for irrigation, etc.; such a bar or dam; artillery or machine-gun fire as a screen for infantry [F.].

BARRATRY (bar'-ą-tri) *n.* fraudulent breach of duty by the master of a ship; vexatious encouragement of law-suits.—**barrator** (bar'-ą-tur) *n.* —**barratrous** (bar'-ą-trus) *a.*

BARREL (bar'-el) *n.* a cylindrical box, of staves and hoops, decreasing in girth from the middle to the ends; a measure, 36 gall.; any tube, as a gun-barrel.—**barrelled** (bar'-eld) *a.* —**barrel-bulk,** a measure of 5 cubic feet [F. *baril*, fr. Celt.].

BARREN (bar'-en) *a.* incapable of bearing offspring; fruitless.—**barrenly** *adv.*—**barrenness** *n.*—**barren-spirited,** of a poor spirit [O.F.].

Syn. unfruitful, unproductive, unfertile, sterile. *Ant.* prolific, plentiful, rich, plenteous, abundant, fecund.

BARRET (bar'-et) *n.* an ancient flat military cap [F. *barrette*. *See* BIRETTA].

BARRICADE (bar'-i-kād) *n.* a make-shift fortification, built of anything that will obstruct;—*v.t.* to fortify with a barricade [F., fr. Sp. *barricada*, orig. an obstruction made with barrels of earth, fr. *barrica*, barrel].

BARRIER (bar'-i-ęr) *n.* a protecting fence; any limit or boundary; any obstruction.—**barrier-reef,** a coral reef separated from the land by a lagoon [O.F. *barriere*, fr. *barre*. *See* BAR].

BARRISTER (bar'-is-tęr) *n.* a counsel or advocate, admitted to plead at the English or the Irish bar [Late L., made fr. BAR].

BARROW (bar'-ō) *n.* a light frame or box, for carrying goods, made with handles, or for wheeling; mound raised over a grave—either oblong or round [M.E. *barowe*, fr. A.S. *beran*, bear; M.E. *bergh*, A.S. *beorg*, mound; cp. Ger. *berg*].

BARTER (bår'-tęr) *v.t.* to exchange or give in exchange;—*v.i.* to traffic by exchange of one kind of goods for another;—*n.* act of exchanging goods.—**barterer** *n.* [O.F. *barat*, cheating or barter].

BARTIZAN (bår'-ti-ząn) *n.* a turret overhanging from an angle of a square tower [Introduced by Sir W. Scott; corruption of BRATTICING].

Bartizan

BARTON (bår'-tun) *n.* lands a proprietor keeps for his own use; a farm-yard [A.S. *bere*, barley, and *tūn*, enclosure].

BARWOOD (bår'-wood) *n.* a red dye-wood from Angola and the Gaboon, shipped in bars.

BARYCENTRIC (bar-i-sen'-trik) *a.* pertaining to the centre of gravity [G. *baros*, weight, and *kentron*, centre].

BARYTONE, baritone (bar'-i-tōn) *a.* grave and deep;—*n.* a male voice between the bass and the tenor in compass [G., fr. *baru-s*, heavy, and *tonos*. *See* TONE].

BASALT (bą-sawlt') *n.* an igneous rock of a greenish-black colour.—**basaltic** *a.* pert. to basalt [L. *basaltes*, black basalt, fr. Egypt. Afr.].

BASANITE (bas'-ą-nīt) *n.* a velvety black quartz; touchstone [G. *basanos*, touchstone].

BAS-BLEU (bå-blę') *n.* a literary lady [F. = blue-stocking].

BASCULE (bas'-kūl) *n.* an arrangement by which one part of a movable bridge balances another [F.].

BASE (bās) *a.* of humble birth or low degree; morally low; mean; bass.—**base-hearted,** having a base heart.—**base-minded,** mean-spirited [F. *bas* (*f. basse*), fr. Low L. (acc. *bassum*, low].

vile, ignoble, plebeian, vulgar, ptible, worthless. *Ant.* high, orthy, eminent, honourable, , lofty.

E (bās) *n.* the bottom; the a thing on which it rests; rt of a column between the l and the shaft; the principal t of a compound; strategic n, from which a campaign is ted;—*v.t.* to put on a base; nd.—**baseless** *a.* having no tion; unsupported by fact.—**ness** *n.*—**basely** *adv.*—**base-** the lowest storey of a build-**aseness** *n.*—**basic** (bā'-sik) *a.* applied to igneous rocks which little silica.—**basis** (bā'-sis) *n.*, **es** (bā'-sēz) that on which a ests; the chief ingredient or le.—**baseball,** the American t ball, developed from rounders e, fr. L. (acc.) *basim*, pedestal, *asis*. Doublet of BASIS].

H (bash) *v.t.* to strike violently].

HAW (bą-shaw') *n.* a pasha; ughty, overbearing person

HFUL (bash'-fool) *n.* modest; self-conscious.—**bashfully** *adv.* **fulness** *n.* [for ABASH-FULL.

HI-BAZOUK (bash'-i-bą-zȯȯk) rkish irregular soldier [Turk].

IC (bā'-sik) *a.* relating to or as a base; primary; having amount of silica.—**basic slag,** oduct (used as a manure) in king of steel [G. *basis*, step].

IL (baz'-il) *n.* a fragrant, aro-plant; slope of the cutting a tool; the skin of a sheep [G. *basilikos*, royal; O.F. *bosane*, fr. A. *bitānah*, lining].

ILICA (bą-sil'-i-ką) *n.* a hall lonnades, used both as a court ce and an exchange; a church h certain privileges have been ed by the Pope [L., fr. G. (*oikia*), royal (house), fr. , king].

ILICON (bą-sil'-i-kon) *n.* an nt of wax, black pitch, olive- = lit. "sovereign"].

ILISK (bas'-i-lisk) *n.* a fabu-rpent having a white spot on d like a royal crown, whose was mortal; cockatrice; a crested lizards; a large piece nance [G. *basiliskos*, royal, fr. , king].

IN (bā'-sn) *n.* a vessel to hold etc. [O.F. *bacin*, fr. Celt.].

INET, basnet (bas'-i-net, bas'- a light steel helmet, shaped basin [O.F., dim. fr. *bacin*. IN].

K (bask) *v.i.* to lie in warmth ight [Scand].

BASKET (bas'-ket) *n.* a vessel of interwoven twigs, rushes, or other flexible things.—**basket-ball,** a ball game, played at girls' schools.—**basket-hilt,** a sword hilt with a protection for the hand of woven steel [Etym. uncert.].

BASQUE (bask) *n.* part of a lady's dress, resembling a jacket with a short skirt [F.].

BAS-RELIEF (bȧs-re-lēf') *n.* sculpture in which figures stand out a little from the ground, like embossed work [F. *See* BASE and RELIEF].

BASS (bas) *n.* a sea fish; a kind of a perch [M.E. *barse*, *bace*, fr. A.S. *bærs*].

Bass

BASS (bȧs) *n.* the lime tree, or its bark, used for making mats, etc.; a bass mat [fr. A.S. *bœst*].

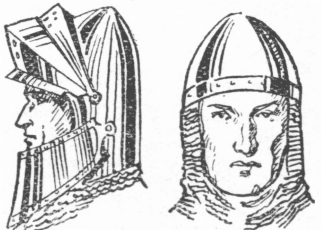
BASS (bās) *n.* the lowest part in music [F. *basse*. *See* BASE (1)].

BASSET (bas'-set) *n.* a card game, resembling the modern faro; emergence of strata at the surface, out-crop.—**basset-horn,** a kind of clarionet [F. *bassette*, fr. Low L. *bassus*, low].

BASSINETTE (bas-i-net') *n.* a baby's basket, with a hood; a perambulator [F., dim. fr. *bassin*. *See* BASIN].

BASSOON (bą-sȯȯn') *n.* a wind instrument with eleven holes, used in bass parts [F. *basson*, fr. It., fr. *basso* = F. *basse*. *See* BASS (3)].

BAST (bast) *n.* inner bark of the lime tree; matting, cordage, etc., made of the bark [A.S. *baest*].



Basinets

BASTARD (bas'-tąrd) *n.* a child born out of wedlock; not genuine; in South Africa, the offspring of mixed white and coloured parents, whether born in or out of wedlock;—

a. illegitimate; spurious; counterfeit.—**bastardy** (bas′-tạr-di) *n.* act of begetting a bastard; state of being a bastard [O.F. *bastard*, fr. O.F. *bât*, *bast*, a pack-saddle. Lit. sprung from a pack-saddle].

BASTE (bāst) *v.t.* to beat; to cudgel; to drip butter or fat on meat roasting; to sew slightly; to tack loosely [Scand.; O.F. *bastir*, stitch loosely, fr. It. *basta*, a long stitch].

BASTILLE (bas-tēl′) *n.* a strong fortress; an ancient state prison in Paris, destroyed in 1789 [O.F. *bastille*, a building, fr. *bastir*, build].

BASTINADO (bas-ti-nā′-dō) *n.* a cudgelling; a beating with a rod on the soles of the feet;—*v.t.* to beat on the soles of the feet [Sp., fr. F. *bastonnade*, fr. *baston*. *See* BATON].

BASTION (bast′-yon) *n.* a projecting part of a fortification, having two *faces* and two *flanks*.—**bastioned** *a.* provided with bastions [F., fr. O.F. *bastillon*, a little fort. *See* BASTILLE].

BASTON (bas′-tun) *n.* a heavy stick, a baton; a moulding at the base of a column [O.F.].

BAT (bat) *n.* a club used in playing cricket, etc.;—*v.i.* to manage a bat, or play with one.—**batlet** *n.* a small bat for beating linen.—**baton** *n.* a staff or truncheon, used for various purposes and as the symbol of certain offices.—**batman** (bat′-mạn) *n.* army officer's servant.—**batsman, batter** *n.* one that uses the bat in cricket, etc. [F. *bâton*, fr. O.F. *baston*, fr. L. (acc.) *bastōnem*, a stick].

BAT (bat) *n.* a nocturnal animal, with mouse-like body and membraneous wings [fr. M.E. *bakke*, fr. Scand.].

BATATA (ba-tá′-tạ) *n.* the sweet potato [Haytian].

BATAVIAN (bạ-tā′-vi-ạn) *a.* pert. to Holland or its inhabitants;—*n.* a Dutchman or an inhabitant of Batavia, in Java [fr. L. *Batāvia*, the land of the *Batāvi*].

BATCH (bach) *n.* the quantity of bread baked at one time; a number of articles received or despatched at one time [M.E. *bacche*, a baking. *See* BAKE].

BATE (bāt) *v.t.* to lessen; to deduct.—**with bated breath,** with the breathing restrained from fear, etc. [form of ABATE].

BATEAU (ba-tō′) *n.*, *pl.* **bateaux** (ba-tōz′) a light boat, long in proportion to its breadth [F., fr. O.F. *bate*, boat].

BATH (bâth) *n.* a vessel or place to bathe in; the water in which to bathe; a solution in which photographic plates are immersed; *pl.* hot or mineral springs resorted to by invalids.—**bath-brick,** a brick-shap composition of calcareous earth cleaning knives, etc., originally fou near Bath.—**bath-chair,** a wheel chair for invalids, first used at Ba —**Order of the Bath,** an order knighthood, the investiture bei formerly preceded by the bathing the candidates.—**Turkish bath,** bath in which, after being sweated hot air, the patient is rubb kneaded, etc., and conducted throu a series of cooling chambers.—**ba** (bāTH) *v.t.* to wash by immersion; *v.i.* to be, or lie, in a bath; to immersed.—**bather** *n.*—**bathing** (b THing) *n.* the act of bathing.—**bathir machine,** a covered carriage for t use of sea-bathers [A.S. *bæth*, *bathia*

BATH (bâth) *n.* a Hebrew liqu measure, six or seven gallons [H.].

BATHOMETER (bạ-thom′-e-tẹr) a spring balance for determining t depth of water [G. *bathos*, dept and *metron*, measure].

BATHONISM (ba′-thon-izm) *n.* evolution tendency to develop alo divergent lines [Etym. unknown].

BATHOS (bā′-thos) *n.* depth; falling off from the elevated, writing or speech; anticlimax [*bathos*, depth].

BATIK (bá′-tēk) *n.* ancient Jav ese method of designing in colour fabrics [Malay].

BATISTE (ba-tēst′) *n.* a fine ki of linen cloth from Flanders; variety of cambric [F.].

BATRACHIAN (ba-trā′-ki-ạn) an animal of the frog order [L., G. *batrachos*, frog].

BATTA (bat′-ạ) *n.* allowance gratuity given to Anglo-Indian offic [Hind.].

BATTALION (bạ-tal′-yon) *n.* body of infantry, consisting of seve companies [F. *bataillon*, fr. *batai See* BATTLE].

BATTEL (bat′-l) *n.* usually provisions taken from the butter college accounts [term at Oxford U versity].

BATTEN (bat′-n) *v.t.* to fatten *v.i.* to live in luxury [Scand., to grow better; conn. with A.S. BETTER].

BATTEN (bat′-n) *n.* a narrow pi of board;—*v.t.* to nail down hatches of a ship.—**battening** *n.* lining of battens [a form of BATON

BATTER (bat′-ẹr) *v.t.* to b repeatedly; to assault with artille —*n.* a mixture moistened to a pas and briskly beaten up.—**battering** the act of beating down.—**batteri ram,** a suspended beam, with a h like a ram's, formerly used to bre walls [F. *battre*, fr. L. *batere*, for *batu* to beat].

BATTERY (bat'-er-i) *n.* act of ttering; a place where cannon are unted; a division of artillery; number of jars charged with ctric fluid; the unlawful beating another [F. *baterie*, beating, fr. *tre*. *See* BATTER].

BATTLE (bat'-l) *n.* an encounter tween opposing armies; combat; *v.i.* to contend in fight.—**battle-ay,** order of battle.—**battle-axe,** axe formerly used in battle.—**ttle-royal,** a general engagement; nelée; a free fight.—**battle-song,** ong sung by soldiers marching to tte.—**trial by battle, wager of ttle,** in law, decision by single nbat (abolished 1818) [M.E. *bataile*, O.F. *bataille*, fr. Low L. (acc.) *ăiam*, a fight, fr. *batere*, for *batuere*, beat].

BATTLEDORE, battledoor (bat'-5r) *n.* an instrument of play, with handle and a flat board, used to ke a shuttlecock [A corruption Sp. *batidor*, beater].

BATTLEMENT (bat'-l-ment) *n.* indented parapet, orig. used only fortifications; any defensive ll [M.E. *batilment*, fr. O.F. *bastiller*, fortify. *See* BASTILLE].

BATTOLOGY (ba-tol'-ō-ji) *n.* idle k; undue repetition of words.—**tologist** *n.* a babbler [G. *battologos*, mmerer, fr. *battos*, stammerer, *logos*, discourse].

BATTUE (ba'-tōō) *n.* act of beating ods, etc., for game [F., fr. adj. *tu*, trodden, beaten, fr. *battre*, t].

BATTY (bat'-i) *a.* crazy, silly, t [Slang].

BAUBLE (baw'-bl) *n.* a trifling ce of finery; a gew-gaw;—*a.* ling [O.F. *baub-el*, a toy, a baga-e, fr. It., fr. Low L. *babulus*, a npleton].

BAUDEKIN (baw'-de-kin) *n.* a n embroidered cloth of silk and d threads [O.F.].

BAUGE (bōzh) *n.* a kind of coarse ngget from Burgundy; mortar de of clay and straw [F.].

BAULK (bawk) *n.* and *v.* *See* BALK.

BAWBEE (baw-bē') *n.* in Scotland, halfpenny; orig. a Scottish coin rth 1½*d.* [Etym. doubtful].

BAWD (bawd) *n.* a person that omotes debauchery.—**bawdy** (baw'-*a.* obscene; filthy; unchaste; d.—**bawdy house,** a brothel.—**vdily** *adv.*—**bawdiness** *n.* [O.F. *d*, gay, fr. O.H. Ger. *bald*, bold].

BAWL (bawl) *v.t.* to shout;—*v.i.* cry with vehemence;—*n.* a loud, olonged cry.—**bawler** *n.* [Scand.].

BAWN (bawn) *n.* a fortification; a tle inclosure [Ir.].

BAY (bā) *a.* reddish-brown;—*n.* a chestnut horse.—**bayard** (bā'-ard) *n.* properly a bay horse, but often any horse; Rinaldo's steed in old romances; one foolishly self-confident.—**bayardly** *a.* conceited;—*adv.* stupidly [O.F. *bai*, fr. L. *badius*, chestnut-coloured].

BAY (bā) *n.* a wide inlet of the sea.—**bay-salt,** salt got from sea water.—**bay-window,** a window built out from, and forming a bay or recess within, a room [F. *baie*, fr. *bayer*, be open, fr. Low L. *badāre*, gape].

BAY (bā) *n.* the laurel tree; *pl.* an honorary garland of laurel.—**bay-rum,** a cosmetic made from bay leaves [F. *baie*, berry, fr. L. (acc.) *bāca-m*, berry].

BAY (bā) *n.* barking, esp. of hounds in pursuit of prey;—*v.t.* to bark at.—**at bay,** said of a hunted animal, when all escape is cut off by baying hounds [O.F. *ab-baier*, fr. L. *ad*, and *baudārī*, to bark gently].

BAYADERE (ba-ya-dēr) *n.* a Hindu dancing girl [F.].

BAYBERRY (bā'-ber-i) *n.* the fruit of the bay tree, and the tree itself. *See* BAY.

BAYONET (bā'-ō-net) *n.* a kind of long dagger, fitted to a gun;—*v.t.* to stab with a bayonet [F. *baïonnette*, fr. *Bayonne*, the town where first made].

BAYOU (bā'-ōō) *n.* the outlet of a lake; a passage for water [F.].

BAZAAR (ba-zär') *n.* in the East, a market-place; an indoor fair, got up for a benevolent object [Per.].

BDELLIUM (del'-i-um) *n.* fragrant gum-resin, something like myrrh [L., fr. G. *bdellion*].

BE (bē) *v.i.* and *aux.* to have a state or existence; to exist; to become. [A.S. *beōn*, to be.]

BEACH (bēch) *n.* the shore of the sea or lake, esp. when sandy;—*v.t.* to run upon a beach.—**beached** (bēcht) *a.* hauled up on the beach; stranded. — **beach-comber,** a long rolling wave; a wastrel on Pacific sea-boards [Etym. uncert.].

BEACON (bē'-kn, bē'-kon) *n.* a signal fire on a hill top; a warning light for mariners in dangerous waters; a lighthouse;—*v.t.* to give light to, as a beacon.—**beaconage** (bē'-kun-āj) *n.* toll paid for the upkeep of beacons [A.S. *bēacen*].

BEAD (bēd) *n.* a little ball perforated for stringing; any small ball; *pl.* a rosary; a necklace.—**beading** (bē'-ding) *n.* a moulding imitating beads.—**beadsman, bedesman** *n.* a priest provided for, in order that he may pray for another person; one of a former class in Scotland licensed to beg.—**beady** *a.* bead-like; small, and sparkling, of eyes.—**bead-**

roll, a list of persons prayed for; a list or series.—**to tell or say one's beads,** to recite the rosary; to be at prayers [M.E. *bede*, fr. A.S. *bed*, a prayer; hence, a ball on a rosary; fr. *biddan*, pray].

BEADLE (bē′-dl) *n.* a messenger or crier of a court; a bedellus, a parish or church officer.—**beadledom** *n.* beadles collectively.—**beadleship** *n.* [O.F. *bedel*, F. *bedeau*, fr. Teut.; conn. with A.S. *beōdan*, bid. *See* BEDELLUS].

BEAGLE (bē′-gl) *n.* a hound used in hunting hares; a sheriff's officer [Etym. unknown].

BEAK (bēk) *n.* the horny bill of a bird, turtle, etc.; anything shaped like a beak [F. *bec*, fr. Celt. Doublet of PEAK].

BEAK (bēk) *n.* in Australia, a magistrate [A.S. *beag*, magistrate].

BEAKER (bē′-kĕr) *n.* a large drinking cup or vessel [Scand.].

BEAL (bēl) *n.* in Australia, a sweet drink made by steeping honey-bearing flowers in water [Aboriginal].

BEAM (bēm) *n.* a long, stout piece of timber; a main timber of a structure; the part of a balance from which the scales hang; a ray of light;—*v.t.* and *i.* to send forth rays of light.—**beamy** *a.* radiant.—**beamily** *adv.*—**beamless** *a.*—**beam wireless,** a wireless transmission in a controlled direction.—**on the beam,** at right angles with the keel.—**to be on the beam-ends,** of a ship, to heel; to be in sore straits [A.S. *bēam*, tree; conn. with Ger. *baum*].

Syn. of *v.* to glitter, glimmer, gleam, sparkle.

BEAN (bēn) *n.* a well-known vegetable and its seed.—**beano** (bē′-nō) slang term for jollification, festivity.—**bean-feast,** a feast given by an employer to his workmen.—**bean-fly,** a purple coloured fly that infests bean flowers.—**bean-goose,** a wild goose, which winters in Britain [A.S. *bēan*; conn. with Ger. *bohne*].

BEAR (bār) *v.t.* to support; to carry; to suffer; to behave; to give birth to;—*v.i.* to produce, as fruit; to endure; to press.—**bearable** *a.*—**bearably** *adv.*—**bearer** *n.*—**bearing** *n.* the manner in which a person bears himself; relation; act of giving birth.—**to bear a hand,** to give aid.—**to bear down,** to destroy; to conquer.—**to bear out,** to support; to confirm.—**to bear with,** to put up with; to tolerate [A.S. *beran*].

Syn. of "bearing," behaviour, mien, gesture, deportment.

BEAR (bār) *n.* a wild carnivorous quadruped covered with rough, shaggy fur; one of two constellations in the northern hemisph called the **Great** and the **Lesser B**

—**bearish** *a.* bear-like; grut **bearishness** *n.*—**bearskin** *n.* the s of a bear; a shaggy woollen cloth **bear-baiting,** the sport of setting d to worry bears (abolished in Brit 1835).—**bear-garden,** a place wh bears were kept for sport; an roarious assembly.—**native bear** *n* Australia, the roala, a species sloth [A.S. *bera*].

BEARD (bērd) *n.* the hair t grows on the chin and cheeks; hairs on a plant; the awn;—*v.t.* pluck the beard of; to face or defy **bearded** *a.*—**beardless** *a.* [A.S. *bea*

BEAST (bēst) *n.* any irratio animal; a man of brutal qualities **beastly** *a.* like a beast in form nature; filthy.—**beastliness** *n.* [C *beste*, fr. L. (acc.) *bestiam*].

Syn. of "beastly," brutal, l bestial, coarse. *Ant.* of *a.* kin charming, delightful, humane.

BEAT (bēt) *v.t.* to strike repe edly; to crush, bruise; to defeat *v.i.* to throb; to come with violen —*n.* a stroke; a pulse throb; rise or fall of the hand or foot, regulatng time; a policema round.—**beater** *n.*—**beating** *n.* of giving blows; a thrashi throbbing.—**to beat about the bu** to approach a matter indirectly.— **beat one's brains,** to ponder over **to beat the air,** to contend needles —**to beat time,** to regulate the t in music by hand or foot.—**to b up,** to make head against wind tide, by tacking [A.S. *bēatan*].

Syn. to strike, hit, vanqu conquer, overpower, rout, ba pommel, thrash, pound, bruise.

BEATIFY (bē-at′-i-fī) *v.t.* to m happy; to bless with celestial joyment.—**beatific** (bē-a-tif′-ik) having the power of making ha or blessed.—**beatificaliy** *adv.*—**be fication** (bē-at-i-fi-kā′-shun) *n.* of the Pope in declaring a perso saint.—**beatitude** (bē-at′-i-tūd) heavenly happiness; blessedness **the beatitudes,** blessings spoken our Saviour in regard to partic virtues (Matt. v. 3-11) [F. *béatifier*, L. *beātificāre*, fr. *beāti-* for *beā* happy, and *facere*, make].

BEAU (bō) *n.* a dandy; a gay man; a lady's suitor.—**beau** (bō′-ish) *a.* after the manner o beau; like a beau; foppish; fine **beauship** (bō′-ship) *n.* the quality a beau; the condition of being beau.—**beau ideal,** an imagin standard of perfection.—**beau-mon** the fashionable world; people fashion.—**beauclerc,** applied to He I., who possessed an amount of lea

ɜ rare in his time except among ɔ clergy [F., formed fr. *bel.* *See* LLE].

BEAUNE (bōn) *n.* a red wine of ırgundy [*Beaune*, a French town].

BEAUTY (bū′-ti) *n.* the graces or operties that please the eye or the nd; a particular grace or excellence; beautiful woman.—**beauteous** (bū′-us) *a.* very fair, or very handsome. **beauteously** *adv.*—**beauteousness** *n.* **beautify** *v.t.* to make beautiful.—**autifier,** *n.*—**beautiful** *a.* fair; elent; lovely. — **beautifully** *adv.*—**autifulness** *n.*—**beauty-sleep,** sleep fore midnight. — **beauty-spot,** a tch placed on the face to draw tice to beauty [F. *beauté*, fr. O.F. *lté*, fr. Low L. (acc.) *bellitātem*, fr. *llus*, fair; F. *-fier* = L. *-ficāre*, for *cere*, to make].

Syn. of "beautify," to adorn, ck, embellish, decorate, grace. *Ant.* mar, tarnish, sully, blemish.

BEAVER (bē′-vɐr) *n.* an amphious, four-footed rodent or gnawing imal; the fur of the beaver; a t made of the fur; in North nerica, man engaged on roadaking near the lumber camps;—made of the fur of the beaver [.E. *bever*, fr. A.S. *befer*].

BEAVER (bē′-vɐr) *n.* part of a lmet in front, which could be ised or lowered [O.F. *baviere*, a ild's bib (hence, as in English); *bave*, slaver].

BEBEERIN (be-bē′-rin) *n.* the imary element of the bark of the beeru, or greenheart tree, of iana.

BECALM (bē-kȧm′) *v.t.* to keep ɔm motion by want of wind [E. ef. *be-*].

BECAUSE (bē-kawz′) *adv.* and *nj.* for this cause that; for the ason that [A.S. *bi* = by, and CAUSE].

BECHAMEL (besh′-a-mel) *n.* a h white sauce, thickened with eam [Louis de *Bechamel*, steward Louis XIV., inventor].

BECHANCE (bē-chans′) *v.t.* and *i.* befall; to happen [A.S. *bi* = by, d CHANCE].

BECHARM (bē-chȧrm′) *v.t.* to arm, captivate, enchant.

BÊCHE DE MER (bāsh′-de-mār) *n.* e sea slug, or trepang, a food-fish ghly prized by the Chinese [F., ade of the sea].

BECK (bek) *n.* a nod or motion the head or hand;—*v.* to make a gn with the head or hand.—**beckon** . and *i.* to make a sign; to summon th hand or finger [M.E. *becnen*, fr. S. *bēcnan*, *bēacnian*].

BECK (bek) *n.* a small brook, the valley in which it runs [Scand.].

BECKET (bek′-et) *n.* a rope with knot and eye, for securing tackles, spars, etc.; a hook; a cleat [Etym. unknown].

BECLOUD (bē-kloud′) *v.t.* to obscure, dim; to darken [E. pref. *be-*].

BECOME (bē-kum′) *v.t.* to suit or be suitable to; to befit; to pass from one condition to another.—**becoming** *a.* fit; suitable; graceful. —**becomingly** *adv.*—**becomingness** *n.* [A.S. *becuman*].

Syn. of "becoming," decent, proper, seemly, appropriate, just, right. *Ant.* unsuitable, wrong, unseemly, clumsy, awkward.

BECREEP (bē-krēp′) *v.t.* in South Africa, to stalk, as in hunting.—**becreeping cap** *n.* a large fur cap intended to resemble the back of an animal, worn only when hunting game [D. *bekruipen*, to creep upon, to take by surprise].

BED (bed) *n.* something on which to sleep or take rest; a plot of ground in a garden; bottom of a stream; a layer or seam;—*v.* to place in a bed.—**bedchamber** *n.* a chamber for a bed; a sleeping apartment.—**bedded** *pp.* furnished with a bed; planted or fixed in a bed.—**bedding** *n.* materials of a bed, whether for man or beast.—**bedfast** *a.* confined to bed; bedridden.—**bedfellow** *n.* one that sleeps in the same bed with another.—**bedpost** *n.* one of the upright supports of a bedstead.—**bedrid, bedridden** *a.* confined to bed by age or infirmity.—**bedroom** *n.* an apartment for a bed.—**bedspread** (bed′-spred) *n.* counterpane.—**bedstead** *n.* a frame for supporting a bed. —**bedtick** *n.* the case or sack of a mattress.—**bedtime** *n.* the usual hour for going to bed.—**bed-gown,** a nightdress.—**bed-hangings,** the curtains of a bed.—**bed-pan,** a warming-pan.—**bed-sore,** a sore peculiar to bedridden persons.—**bed of justice,** the seat of the French king in parliament.—**from bed and board,** the judicial formula for separation of husband and wife [M.E. (pl.) *bedreden*, bedriders, fr. A.S. *bedrida*, fr. A.S. *rida* a horseman].

BEDABBLE (bē-dab′-l) *v.t.* to wet or dabble over [E. pref. *be-* and DABBLE].

BEDARKEN (bē-dȧr′-kn) *v.t.* to darken; to obscure; to shroud in gloom [E. pref. *be-* and DARKEN].

BEDASH (bē-dash′) *v.t.* to wet by throwing water on; to bespatter with water [E. pref. *be-* and DASH].

BEDAUB (bē-dawb′) *v.t.* to smear or daub over [E. pref. *be-* and DAUB].

BEDAZZLE (bē-daz′-l) *v.t.* to overpower by too strong light.—**bedazzlingly** *adv.* [E. pref. *be-* and DAZZLE].

BEDECK (bē-dek') *v.t.* to deck; to adorn [E. pref. *be-* and DECK].

BEDEGAR, bedeguar (bed'-ē-gär) *n.* the gall of the sweetbriar, and other roses, caused by insects [A.].

BEDELLUS (bē-del'-lus) *n.* a university name for a beadle [Low L., fr. O.F. *bedel*. *See* BEADLE].

BEDEVIL (bē-dev'-l) *v.t.* to beat with devilish malignity; to torment; to confound.—**bedevilment** (bē-dev'-l-ment) *n.* the act of bedevilling; chaos; disorder [E. pref. *be-* and DEVIL].

BEDEW (bē-dū') *v.t.* to sprinkle with dew [E. pref. *be-* and DEW].

BEDIGHT (bē-dīt') *a.* decked with ornaments; equipped [E. pref. *be-* and DIGHT].

BEDIM (bē-dim') *v.t.* to make dim, to darken [E. pref. *be-* and DIM].

BEDIZEN (bē-dī'-zn) *v.t.* to dress or adorn tawdrily or with false taste [E. pref. *be-* and DIZEN. *See* DISTAFF].

BEDLAM (bed'-lam) *n.* a madhouse; a lunatic asylum; a place of uproar.—**bedlamite** (bed'-lam-īt) *n.* an inhabitant of a mad-house; a madman.—**Jack** or **Tom o' Bedlam**, a lunatic [Corr. fr. *The Hospital of S. Mary of* BETHLEHEM].

BEDLINGTON *n.* a grey, short-haired terrier.

BEDOUIN (bed'-ōō-in) *n.* a wandering Arab [F. *bédouin*, fr. A.].

BEDRAGGLE (bē-drag'l) *v.t.* to soil, by dragging in mud [E. pref. *be-* and DRAGGLE].

BEDRENCH (bē-drensh') *v.t.* to soak; to wet through [E. pref. *be-* and DRENCH].

Syn. to drench, saturate. *Ant.* dry, parch.

BEDUCK (bē-duk') *v.t.* to duck; to immerse; to plunge or thrust into water [E. pref. *be-* and DUCK].

BEDUST (bē-dust') *v.t.* to sprinkle, cover, stain, or tarnish with dust [E. pref. *be-* and DUST].

BEDWARF (bē-dwarf') *v.t.* to make little; to stunt; to check the growth of [E. pref. *be-* and DWARF].

BEDYE (bē-dī') *v.t.* to dye; to colour; to stain [E. pref. *be-* and DYE].

BEE (bē) *n.* a well-known four-winged insect that makes honey and wax.—**bee-bread**, the pollen of flowers, the food of young bees.—**bee culture**, the rearing of bees, apiculture.—**bee-eater**, a bird of the kingfisher family that feeds on bees.—**beehive** *n.* a case or box where bees are housed.—**bee-glue**, the material with which bees fill up the cell.—**bee gum**, a beehive fashioned out of a gum tree.—**bee-line**, the shortest line from one place to another.—**spelling-bee**, a contest in spelling.—**bee master**, one that keeps bees.—**bee moth**, a moth Jays its eggs in beehives.—**bee or** an orchid with a bee-like flowe **beeswax** *n.* the wax of bees.—**b wing** *n.* a film in port wine resemb the wing of a bee—a criterion of a such a wine [A.S. *bēo*].

BEEBEE (bē'-bē) *n.* a lady Hindu concubine [Per. *bibi*, l lawful wife].

BEECH (bēch) *n.* a large fo tree with smooth bark, and produ beech-MAST, or nuts.—**beechen** made of beech [A.S. *bēce*. *See* BO

BEEF (bēf) *n.* an ox; *pl.* **be** (oxen) the flesh of an ox, or c used for food;—*a.* in North Amer applied to cattle reared for slaugh —**beefsteak** (bēf'-stāk) *n.* a slic beef broiled, or for broiling.—**b** eater, one that eats beef; one of yeomen of the Royal Guard; South Africa, a bird resemblin starling.—**beef-tea**, the juice of boiled.—**beef-witted**, dull; stu blunt witted.—**beef-wood**, the g Casuarina, from its colour.—**b** (bēf'-i) *a.* fleshy; obese; s muscular; hardy.—**beeves** (bēv *pl.* in North America, cattle re for slaughter [O.F. *boef*, fr. L. (*bovem*, of *bōs*, fr. G. *bous*, ox].

BEELZEBUB (bē-el'-zē-bub a Philistine god; the prince of de [H.].

BEER (bēr) *n.* a fermented li made from malted grain, with and other flavourings.—**small** beer of poor quality; a thin person of little importance.— (bēr'-i) *a.* pertaining to, or coloured with, beer; given to dri beer.—**beer-engine**, an engine pumping beer from the cellar.— **money**, an allowance to servar lieu of beer [A.S. *bēor*; conn. Ger. *bier*].

BEESTINGS, biestings (bēs'- *n.* the first milk of a cow after ca [A.S. *bȳsting*, thick milk].

BEESWING *n.* a film forme old port and other wine.

BEET (bēt) *n.* a garden or plant having a tap-root, use food and for making sugar [*bēte*, fr. L. *bēta*].

BEETLE (bē'-tl) *n.* a heavy or wooden hammer [A.S. *bȳ* mallet, fr. *bēatan*. *See* BEAT].

BEETLE (bē'-tl) *n.* a general for an insect having four wing outer being stiff cases for co the others when folded.—**bee** extend out; to jut from.— **browed**, having prominent brow [*bītel*, *bȳtel*, a biter, fr. *bītan*. *See*

BEFALL (bē-fawl') *v.* to happ to come to pass [A.S. *befe* pref. *be-*].

BEFIT (bē-fit') *v.t.* to be suitable to, befitting *a.*—**befittingly** *adv.* [E. pref. *be-* and FIT].

BEFLATTER (bē-flat'-ėr) *v.t.* to tter; to wheedle; to coax [E. ef. *be-* and FLATTER].

BEFLOWER (bē-flou'-ėr) *v.t.* to ver or besprinkle with flowers [E. ef. *be-* and FLOWER].

BEFOG (bē-fog') *v.t.* to wrap in ; to perplex [E. pref. *be-* and FOG].

BEFOOL (bē'-fōōl') *v.t.* to fool; deceive [E. pref. *be-* and FOOL]. *Syn.* to lead astray, infatuate, lude.

BEFORE (bē-fōr') *prep.* in front ; preceding; in presence of; *adv.* in front; already;—*conj.* oner than.—**beforehand** *adv.* at st; previously. — **beforetime,** *adv.* old; formerly.—**before the mast,** id of seamen, who sleep in the recastle [A.S. *bi-, be-foran*; fr. =by, and FORE].

BEFOUL (bē-foul') *v.t.* to make foul, soil [E. pref. *be-* and FOUL].

BEFRECKLE (bē-frek'-l) *v.t.* to ckle; to discolour; to diversify pref. *be-* and FRECKLE].

BEFRIEND (bē-frend') *v.t* to be a end to; to help [E. pref. *be-* and IEND].

BEFRILL (bē-fril') *v.t.* to provide or orn with a frill or frills [E. pref. *be-* d FRILL].

BEFRINGE (bē-frinj') *v.t.* to fur- sh with a fringe, to ornament with fringe [E. pref. *be-* and FRINGE].

BEG (beg) *v.t.* to ask earnestly and mbly; to ask for alms; to practise gging.—**begging** *n.* the act of asking ms.—**beggar** *n.* one that lives by gging;—*v.* to reduce to beggary.— ggarly *a.* like a beggar; poor; ean.—**beggarliness** *n.*—**beggary** *n.* a ate of great poverty.—**beggar-my-ighbour,** a game at cards.—**to beg e question,** to assume truth of the ing to be proved [Etym. unknown: rh. fr. a religious brotherhood of y beggars of the Netherlands, the *eghards*. Cp. F. *béguine*].

Syn. to ask, request, beseech, supicate, implore, crave, entreat, solicit.

BEGET (bē-get') *v.t.* to procreate, a father or sire; to get; to proice.—**begetter** *n.* one that begets; father; an originator.—**begotten** ē-got'-n) *pp.* generated; produced. **only begotten,** Jesus Christ [E. ef. *be-* and GET].

BEGILD (bē-gild') *v.t.* to cover or erlay with gold [E. pref. *be-* and LD].

BEGIN (bēgin') *v.* to enter on; commence.—**beginner,** *n.*—**beginng** *n.* source; that which is first; mmencement [A.S. *beginnan*, fr. ef. *be-* and *ginnan*, to begin].

Syn. of "beginning," rise, origin, original. *Ant.* of *n.* end, finish, termination, close, conclusion.

BEGIRD (bē- gėrd') *v.t.* to bind with a band or girdle.—**begirdle** (bē-gėr'-dl) *v.t.* to surround, as with a girdle [E. pref. *be-* and GIRD].

BEGLERBEG (beg'-ler-beg) *n.* a governor-general of a Turkish province [Turk.].

BEGLOOM (bē-glōōm') *v.t.* to wrap in darkness; to cover with clouds [E. pref. *be-* and GLOOM].

BEGONE (bē-gon') *int.* go away! depart!—**woebegone,** oppressed with woe [M.E. (part.) *begon*, beset, fr. A.S. *bigān*, to go around, fr. *bi*=by, and *gān*, to go].

BEGONIA (bē-gōn'-yą) *n.* a genus of tropical plants, with variegated leafage [L. named after *Bégon*, a French botanist].

BEGRIME (bē-grīm') *v.t.* to soil with grime or dirt [E. pref. *be-* and GRIME].

BEGRUDGE (bē-gruj') *v.t.* to envy the possession of [E. pref. *be-* and GRUDGE].

BEGUILE (bē-gīl') *v.t.* to deceive by trickery; to impose on.—**beguilement** *n.* act of deceiving.—**beguiler** *n.* —**beguilingly** *adv.* [E. pref. *be-* and GUILE].

Syn. to delude, to deceive, cheat, ensnare.

BEGUM (bē'-gum) *n.* a Hindu princess or dowager [Hind.].

BEHALF (bē-haf') *n.* benefit; cause; defence [M.E. *behalve*, A.S. *be healfe*, by the side].

BEHAVE (bē-hāv') *v.* to conduct one's-self; to act; to bear or carry one's-self.—**behaviour** *n.* bearing or conduct; physiological response to stimuli.—**behaviourism** (bē-hāv'-yor-izm) *n.* study of behaviour from a psychological standpoint.—**behaviourist** *n.*—**behaviouristic** *a.* [E. pref. *be-* and HAVE].

Syn. of "behaviour," demeanour, deportment, carriage.

BEHEAD (bē-hed') *v.t.* to sever the head from the body [E. pref. *be-* and HEAD].

BEHEMOTH (bē'-hē-moth) *n.* an animal (Job xl. 15-24), prob. the hippopotamus [Egypt.].

BEHEST (bē'-hest') *n.* that which is ordered; command [A.S. *behæs*; fr. *bi*=by, and HEST].

BEHIND (bē-hīnd') *prep.* at the back of; after;—*adv.* at the hind part.—**behindhand** *a.* tardy; backward.—**behind one's back,** in one's absence.—**behind the scenes,** acquainted with the inner workings.—**behind the times,** not well informed; old-fashioned [E. *bi-*=by].

BEHOLD (bē-hōld') *v.* to fix the

eyes upon; to look at.—**beholden** *a.* obliged.—**beholder** *n.* [A.S. *behealdan*, to hold, fix with eyes; *bi-* = by].

BEHONEY (bē-hun′-i) *v.t.* to smear or sweeten with honey; to flatter; cajole [E. pref. *be-* and HONEY].

BEHOOVE (bē-hōōv′) *v.t.* to be necessary for; to become.—**behoof** (bē-hōōf′) *n.* need; necessity; advantage; profit; benefit [A.S. *behōfian*].

BEIGE (bāzh) *n.* a woollen cloth made of undyed wool [F.].

BEING (bē′-ing) *n.* existence; that which exists; an animal [*See* BE].

BEJEWEL (bē-jōō′-el) *v.t.* to furnish or ornament with jewels [E. pref. *be-* and JEWEL].

BEKNOTTED (bē-not′-ed) *a.* knotted again and again; covered with knots [E. pref. *be-* and KNOT].

BEL (bel) *n.* ten transmission units, or decibels. q.v.

BELABOUR (bē-lā′-bur) *v.t.* to beat soundly; to cudgel [E. pref. *be-* and LABOUR].

BELATED (bē-lā′-ted) *a.* benighted; abroad late at night [E. pref. *be-* and LATE].

BELAUD (bē-lawd′) *v.t.* to praise highly [E. pref. *be-*].

BELAY (bē-lā′) *v.* to make fast a rope, by winding it round a pin.—**belaying pin,** a pin, as of iron, to which running rigging may be belayed [D. *beleggen*; conn. with E. pref. *be-* and LAY].

BELCH (belsh, belch) *v.t.* to throw up from the stomach with violence; vomit; to issue violently [A.S. *bealcan*].

BELCHER (bel′-sher) *n.* a neckerchief with a dark-blue ground and large white spots, each having a blue spot in the centre [Jim *Belcher*, a famous boxer].

BELDAM (bel′-dam) *n.* grandmother; an ugly old woman; a hag [M.E. *bel*, grand, and *dame*, mother. *See* BELLE and DAM. Doublet of BELLADONNA].

BELEAGUER (bē-lē′-gėr) *v.t.* to surround with an army, so as to prevent escape [D. *belegeren*, besiege; conn. with E. pref. *be-* and LAIR. *See* LAAGER].

Syn. to besiege, to blockade, encompass, environ, invest.

BELEE (bē-lē′) *v.t.* to place on the lee side of, to shelter [E. pref. *be-* and LEE].

BELEMNITE (bel′-em-nīt) *n.* a fossil found in chalk rocks [G. *belos*, dart].

BELFRY (bel′-fri) *n.* the part of a steeple or tower in which bells are hung [M.E. *berfray*, fr. O.F. *berfroi*, a watch tower, fr. M.H. Ger. *bercfrit*, place of security, fr. *berc-en* (= Ger. *bergen*), protect, and *frit* (= G *friede*) peace].

BELGIAN (bel′-jiąn) *a.* pert. Belgium;—*n.* a native or inhabita of Belgium.

BELGRAVIAN (bel-grā′-vi-ąn) belonging to Belgravia, in Londo fashionable.

BELIAL (bēl′-yąl) *n.* the devil; evil spirit [H.].

BELIBEL (bē-lī′-bel) *v.t.* to p nounce a libel against; to slande calumniate [E. pref. *be-* and LIBEL

BELIE (bē-lī′) *v.t.* to give the to; to tell lies concerning [E. pr *be-* and LIE].

BELIEF (bē-lēf′) *n.* an assent mind to the truth; the thing lieved; a body of tenets.—**belie able** *a.*—**believe** (bē-lēv′) *v.t.* to gard as true; to place confidence i —*v.i.* to have a firm persuasi approaching to certainty.—**belie** *n.* one that credits, esp. one tl believes in God; a Christian.—**lieving** *ppr.* having faith.—**believin** *adv.* [M.E. *beleven*, orig. to hold dea fr. pref. *be-* and A.S. *lēof*. *See* LIE

Syn. faith, tenet, confidence :—" to believe," to credit, think, su pose, trust in, understand. *Ant.* suspect, doubt, distrust, questi dispute.

BELIKE (bē-līk′) *adv.* likely; pr ably; perhaps [E. pref. *be-* and LIK

BELITTLE (bē-lit′-l) *v.t.* to ma small; to think lightly of.—**belitt ment** *n.* [E. pref. *be-* and LITTLE].

BELL (bel) *n.* a hollow metal ves which gives forth a clear, ring sound when struck; anything in form of a bell, as a flower.—**bell-b** *n.* in North America, a page-boy i hotel.—**bell-buoy,** a buoy which, its swaying, rings a bell attached **bell-founder,** one that founds or ca bells.—**bell-hanger,** one that ha and fixes bells.—**belling** (bel′-ing) the use of the diving-bell; the roa deer in rutting time.—**bellman** *n.* town-crier.—**bell-metal,** an alloy copper and tin.—**bell-rope,** the han wire, or cord by which a bell is ru —**bell-topper** *n.* in Australia, a s hat.—**bell-wether,** a sheep that le the flock, with a bell on his neck.— **bear away the bell,** to take the pri to be superior.—**to bell the cat,** outvie a superior foe (from the fa of the mice that decided to put bell on the cat).—**to curse by b book, and candle,** to excommunic solemnly [A.S. *belle*; Imit.; *bellan*, to BELLOW].

BELLADONNA (bel-ą-don′-ą) the plant deadly nightshade, e ployed as a cosmetic [It. (cp. p F. *belle dame*) = fair lady. Doublet BELDAM].

BELLE (bel) *n.* a young lady of ıperior beauty, and much admired. '. (fem.) *belle*, fair, fr. O.F. *bel*, fr. , *bellus*. *See* BEAU].

BELLES-LETTRES (bel-let'-r) *n.pl.*)lite literature [F.].

BELLICOSE (bel'-i-kōs) *a.* dis-)sed to contention; pugnacious.— **ıllicosely** *adv.* [L. *bellicōsus*, fr. *bel- 'm*, war].

BELLIGERENT (be-lij'-e-rent) *a.* aging war; disposed for war;—*n.* nation or soldier carrying on war. **-belligerence** (be-lij'-e-rens) *n.* the ɔt of carrying on war; actual war- ıre [L. (acc. part.) *belligerantem*, aging war, fr. *belligerāre*; fr. *bellum*, ar, and *gerere*, wage].

BELLIPOTENT (be-lip'-ō-tent) *a.*)werful or mighty in war [L. *bellum*, ar, and *potens, -entis*, powerful].

BELLONA (be-lō'-na) *n.* the god- ɛss of war; a tall, vigorous, high-)irited woman [L.].

BELLOW (bel'-ō) *v.i.* to roar; to ake an outcry;—*n.* a roar; a loud ıtcry [A.S. *bellan*, to make a loud)ise].

BELLOWS (bel'-ōz, -us) *n.pl.* an ɛstrument for blowing air through a ıbe.—**bellows fish,** the trumpet fish 1.E. *bely*, or *bellow*. *See* BELLY. Cp. er. *blase-bag*, blow-bag].

BELLY (bel'-i) *n.* that part of the)dy which contains the bowels; the)domen; the part of anything bulg- g like a paunch;—*v.i.* to swell out. **-bellyful** *n.* sufficiency of food.— **ıllied** (bel'-id) *a.* swelled out like the ɛlly, as in pot-*bellied*.—**belly-band,** a ınd that goes under the belly of a ɔrse to secure the saddle; a girth.— **ılly fretting,** violent pain in a horse's ɛlly; chafing caused by the fore rths. — **belly-god,** a glutton [M.E. *ly*, fr. A.S. *bœlig*, a bag].

BELOCK (bē-lok') *v.t.* to lock, to sten with, or as with, a lock [E. ɛf. *be-* and LOCK].

BELOMANCY (bel'-ō-man-si) *n.* di- nation by means of arrows [G. *belos*, ırt, and *manteia*, divination].

BELONG (bēlong') *v.i.* to pertain to; be the property of; to be the ɔper business of.—**belonging** *n.* that hich belongs to one—used in *pl.* [E. ɛf. *be-*, intens., and *langian*, orig. to retch. *See* LONG (2)].

BELOVED (bē-luv'-ed, bē-luvd') *a.* eatly loved;—*n.* one very dear [E. ɛf. *be-*, very much].

BELOW (bē-lō') *prep.* under; be- ıath;—*adv.* in a lower place; be- ıath; on earth or hell, as opposed heaven [E. *be* = by, and LOW].

BELT (belt) *n.* that which en- rdles; a band or girdle; a zone;— . to encircle, as with a belt.—**belted** wearing a belt as a sign of rank.—**belting** *n.* belts collectively; material for belts [E.].

BELTANE (bel'-tān) *n.* old May Day; a Celtic festival celebrating such a day [Gael.].

BELVEDERE (bel-ve-dēr') *n.* a pavilion on the top of a building; a summer-house commanding a wide view [It., fr. L. *bellus*, beautiful, and *vidēre*, see].

BEMA (bē'-ma) *n.* a platform or hustings; the sanctuary or chancel of a church [G.].

BEMEAN (bē-mēn') *v.t.* to make mean; to lower [E. pref. *be-* and MEAN].

Syn. to debase, degrade, belittle.

BEMIRE (bē-mīr') *v.t.* to drag, encumber, or soil in the mire; to cover with mire [E. pref. *be-* and MIRE].

BEMOAN (bē-mōn') *v.t.* to express deep grief for, by moaning; to lament; to bewail [E. pref. *be-* and MOAN].

BEMOCK (bē-mok') *v.t.* to treat with mockery, to ridicule; to throw into the shade [E. pref. *be-* and MOCK].

BEMOISTEN (bē-moi'-sn) *v.t.* to moisten; to damp; to wet [E. pref. *be-* and MOISTEN].

BEMUDDLE (bē-mud'-l) *v.t.* to muddle; to confuse [E. pref. *be-* and MUDDLE].

Syn. to bewilder, stupefy, bemuse.

BEMUSE (bē-mūz') *v.t.* to put into a muse; to confuse; to stupefy [E. pref. *be-* and MUSE].

BEN (ben) *n.* a mountain peak; a separate word, save in *Benvoirlich* [Gael.].

BEN (ben) *n.* the horse-radish tree. —**ben-nut,** the seed or fruit of a species of Moringa, from which a valuable oil is extracted [A.].

BENCH (bensh) *n.* a long seat; a long table in a workshop; the judges' seat in court; the judges in a court. —**bencher** *n.* one of the senior members of an inn of court.—**Bench of Bishops,** the bishops in the House of Lords.—**Front Bench,** in parliament, the leaders of a party [M.E. *benche*, fr. A.S. *benc*. Doublet of BANK (1 and 2)].

BEND (bend) *v.t.* to fasten—of ropes and sails; to turn aside—hence, to incline; to render submissive;—*v.i.* to be moved out of a straight line; to bow in prayer;—*n.* a turn; a curve.—**bendable** *a.*— **bender** *n.* a curve or flexure; *colloq.* in North America, a dissipated party; a drinking debauch.—**bend-leather,** stout leather for shoes.—**bend sinister,** a band on an escutcheon, from the sinister corner to the dexter base, denoting illegitimacy [A.S. *bendan* (orig. to fasten a string to, and so to bend, a bow), fr. *bend*, a fastening, fr. *binden*. *See* BIND].

BENEAPED (bē-nēpt') *a.* stranded by the neap tide; neaped [E. pref. *be-* and NEAP].

BENEATH (bē-nēth') *prep.* under; lower, as in rank [A.S. *beneothan*; pref. *be-* = by].

BENEDICT (ben'-e-dikt) *n.* a man newly married [in *Much Ado About Nothing*].

BENEDICTINE (ben-e-dik'-tin) *a.* pert. to St. Benedict (*d.* 543) or his order;—*n.* a monk of the order founded by St. Benedict; a liqueur.

BENEDICTION (ben-e-dik'-shun) *n.* a blessing; the blessing at the close of worship.—**benedictive** (ben-e-dik'-tiv) *a.* tending to bless; imparting a blessing. [F., fr. L. (acc.) *benedictiōnem*, fr. (part.) *bene-dictus*, blessed. Doublet of BENISON].

BENEFACTION (ben-e-fak'-shun) *n.* act of doing good; a benefit conferred, esp. a charitable gift.—**benefactor** *n.* one that confers a benefit.—**benefactress** *n.* [L. (acc.) *benefactionem*, fr. *benefacere*, to do good to].

BENEFICE (ben'-e-fis) *n.* an ecclesiastical living.—**beneficed** *a.* having a benefice.—**beneficiary** (ben-e-fish'-i-a-ri) *n.* one that holds a benefice; one maintained by another.—**beneficence** (be-nef'-i-sens) *n.* habitual kindness; active charity.—**beneficent** *a.* doing acts of kindness.—**beneficently** *adv.*—**beneficial** (ben-e-fish'-al) *a.* conferring benefits; useful.—**beneficially** *adv.*—**beneficialness** *n.* [L. *beneficium*].

Syn. of "beneficence," charity, philanthropy: of "beneficial," profitable, helpful, gainful. *Ant.* of *a.* harmful, hurtful, detrimental, damaging, injurious.

BENEFIT (ben'-e-fit) *n.* an act of kindness; a favour; an advantage; a theatrical or other exhibition, the proceeds of which go to a particular person;—*v.t.* to do good to; to be useful to;—*v.i.* to gain advantage.—**benefit of clergy**, formerly the right of churchmen to exemption from criminal trial in any other than church courts.—**benefit-society**, a friendly society [O.F. *bienfet* = F. *bienfait*, fr. L. *benefactum*, a benefaction].

BENEVOLENT (be-nev'-ō-lent) *a.* full of goodwill; having a disposition to do good.—**benevolence** *n.*—**benevolently** *adv.* [L. (acc.) *benevolentem*, well-wishing, fr. *bene* and (part.) *volens*, of *volo*].

BENGALI (ben-gaw'-lē) *a.* of Bengal, or its inhabitants or language;—*n.* a native of Bengal.—**bengal** (ben-gawl') *n.* a thin stuff for ladies' wear, made of silk and hair.—**bengal light**, a kind of firework, giving a vivid blue light [*Bengal*, India].

BENIGHTED (bē-nīt'-ed) *v.t.* overtaken by darkness; involved in ignorance [E. pref. *be-* and NIGHT].

BENIGN (be-nīn') *a.* of a kind disposition; of a mild type.—**benign** *adv.*—**benignant** (be-nig'-nant) *a.* kind, gracious; favourable; beneficial.—**benignantly** *adv.*—**benignity** *n.* goodness of disposition; kindness [O. *benigne*, fr. L. *benignus*, kind, fr. *be* = *bonus*, good, and *-genus*, born].

Syn. kindly, favourable. *Ant.* unsympathetic, hard, cruel, severe.

BENISON (ben'-i-zn) *n.* blessing benediction [O.F. *beneison*, fr. (acc.) *benedictiōnem*. Doublet of BENEDICTION].

BENITIER (bā-nēt'-yā) *n.* in Roman Catholic churches, a font containing holy water [F.].

BENJAMIN (ben'-ja-min) *n.* benzoin; extract of benzoin [Corruption of *benjoin*, i.e. *benzoin*].

BENJAMIN (ben'-ja-min) *n.* a kind of overcoat worn by men [*Benjamin*, a tailor].

BENT (bent) *n.* of mind, leaning or bias; any stiff grass; stalks or withered grass [A.S. *beonet*].

BENTHAMISM (ben'-tham-izm) *n.* the utilitarian doctrines of Jeremy Bentham.

BENUMB (bē-num') *v.t.* to make numb, through cold; to deprive of sensation.—**benumbed** *a.* numb; torpid; stupefied [E. pref. *be-* and NUMB].

BENZENE (ben'-zēn) *n.* a compound of carbon and hydrogen obtained from coal-tar.—**benzine** (ben'-zēn) *n.* a volatile oil, used for removing oily stains etc.—**benzoin** (ben'-zō-in, -zoin) *n.* an aromatic resin from the E. Indies used as incense [F. *benjoin*, fr. A.].

BENZOLIN (ben'-zō-lin) *n.* the trade name for impure benzene sometimes applied to benzine.

BEPAINT (bē-pānt') *v.t.* to cover with paint; to paint over; to colour [E. pref. *be-* and PAINT].

BEPESTER (bē-pes'-ter) *v.t.* to pester constantly; to plague; to vex [E. pref. *be-* and PESTER].

BEPITY (bē-pit'-i) *v.t.* to sympathise with greatly; to pity very much [E. pref. *be-* and PITY].

BEPLASTER (bē-plas'-ter) *v.t.* to plaster over; to bedaub [E. pref. *be-* and PLASTER].

BEPRAISE (bē-prāz') *v.t.* to praise greatly [E. pref. *be-* and PRAISE].

BEQUEATH (bē-kwēth') *v.t.* to leave by will; to hand down.—**bequeathable** *a.*—**bequeather** *n.*—**bequest** (bē-kwest') *n.* something left by will; a legacy [A.S. *becwethan*, to declare. *See* QUOTH].

BEQUOTE (bē-kwōt') *v.t.* to quote frequently; to adduce many illustrations [E. pref. *be-* and QUOTE].

BERATE (bē-rāt′) *v.t.* to rate or ıide vehemently; to scold vigorısly [E. pref. *be-* and RATE].

BERBER (bėr′-bėr) *n.* a native or ıe language of Barbary, in Africa;—pert. to the Berbers or their lanıage [Perh. fr. L. *barbarī*. *See* ıRBARIAN].

BERBERINE (bėr′-be-rin) *n.* the ıse of the barberry plant, a bitter ellow alkaloid.

BEREAVE (bē-rēv′) *v.t.* to make estitute; to deprive of.—**bereavement** *n.* a loss, esp. by death. [E. pref. - and A.S. *rēafian*, spoil. *See* REAVE].

BERET, berret (be′-rā, be′-ret) *n.* a ft, round, tight-fitting cap worn by e Basque peasantry; similar or odified cap worn generally [F., fr. te L. *birretum*, cap].

BERG (bėrg) *n.* a large mass or ountain of ice, an iceberg.—**bergy** ėr′-gi) *a.* studded with icebergs; rembling an iceberg [Ger. *berg*, ountain].

BERGAMASK (ber′-gą-mask) *n.* a stic dance.

BERGAMOT (bėr′-gą-mot) *n.* a icy kind of pear; a species of ange, yielding a fragrant oil; the sence itself [F. *bergamote*, fr. It., . *Bergamo*, an It. town].

BERGANDER (bėr′-gan-dėr) *n.* the eldrake or burrow duck [Etym. ubtful].

BERGMEHL (bėr′-māl) *n.* an rthy substance, resembling fine our, composed of the shells of inısoria [Ger. *berg*, mountain, and *ehl*, meal].

BERIBERI (bėr′-i-bėr-i) *n.* a disse marked by paralysis and dropical symptoms [Singh.].

BERLEY (bėr′-li) *n.* in Australia, ound bait [Aboriginal].

BERM (bėrm) a narrow ledge; a ace between the fortress and the tch; the bank of a canal opposite the towing-path [F.].

BERNARDINE (bėr′-nar-din) *n.* ıe of an order of monks named after . Bernard.

BERRETTA (ber-ret′-ą) *n.* a square p worn by the clergy of the R.C. urch — for cardinals, red; for shops, violet or black; for priests, ack [It.].

BERRY (ber′-i) *n.* a small, pulpy, icy fruit; strictly, a simple fruit th succulent pericarp.—**berried** *a.* [.E. *berie*, fr. A.S. *berie*].

BERSERKER (bėr′-sėr-kėr) *n.* a ttle-frenzied Scandinavian warrior old [Scand.].

BERTH (bėrth) *n.* the place where ship is anchored or moored; a ›eping-place on a ship, etc.; a uation;—*v.t.* to bring to anchore.—**berthage**, *n.* dock or harbour dues.—**to give a wide berth to**, to shun [Doublet of BIRTH].

BERTHA (bėr′-thą) *n.* nickname for German long-range gun during the War [Army slang].

BERTHON BOAT (bėr′-thun-bōt) *n.* a collapsible boat, usually on liners [Edward *Berthon*, inventor].

BERYL (bėr′-il) *n.* a green or bluish-green stone of great hardness [O.F., fr. L. *bēryllus*, fr. G. *bērullos*].

BESEECH (bē-sēch′) *v.t.* to ask or entreat earnestly; solicit.—**beseechingly** *adv.* [M.E. *besechen*, *-seken*, E. pref. *be-* and SEEK].

Syn. to pray, entreat, supplicate, implore.

BESEEM (bē-sēm′) *v.t.* to be fit for, or befit; to become.—**beseemingly** *adv.* [E. pref. *be-* and SEEM].

BESET (bē-set′) *v.t.* to place around; to hem in or press on all sides.—**besetting** *ppr.* habitual [E. *bi-* = by].

BESHREW (bē-shrōō′) *v.t.* to wish a curse to; to curse [E. pref. *be-* and SHREW].

BESIDE (bē-sīd′) *prep.* and *adv.* at the side of; over and above; distinct from.—**besides** *adv.* moreover;—*prep.* over and above.—**beside one's-self**, out of one's wits.—**beside the mark**, away from the subject [M.E. *besiden*; fr. A.S. *be*, by, and (dat.) *sīdan*, of *sīde*].

BESIEGE (bē-sēj′) *v.t.* to lay siege to; to surround with armed forces.—**besieger** *n.*—**besieging** *ppr.*—**besiegement** (bē-sēj′-ment) *n.* [E. pref. *be-* and SIEGE].

Syn. to beset, invest, beleaguer.

BESLAVE (bē-slāv′) *v.t.* to make a slave of, to enslave; to call slave [E. pref. *be-* and SLAVE].

BESLAVER (bē-slav′-ėr) *v.t.* to cover or soil with slaver; to cover with fulsome flattery [E. pref. *be-* and SLAVER].

BESMEAR (bē-smēr) *v.t.* to smear over with any sticky, gluey matter; to bedaub [E. pref. *be-*, thoroughly, and SMEAR].

BESMIRCH (bē-smėrch′) *v.t.* to soil; to sully; to tarnish [E. pref. *be-*, thoroughly, and SMIRCH].

BESNOW (bē-snō′) *v.t.* to cover with snow; to make white like snow [E. pref. *be-* and SNOW].

BESOIL (bē-soil′) *v.t.* to soil, stain, tarnish [E. pref. *be-* and SOIL].

BESOM (bē′-zum) *n.* a brush of twigs for sweeping; a broom [M.E. *besum*, fr. A.S. *besma*].

BESOT (bē-sot′) *v.t.* to make sottish by drink; to make stupid.—**besotment** *n.*—**besottedly** *adv.*—**besottedness** *n.* stupidity; infatuation.—**besottingly** *adv.* [E. pref. *be-* and SOT].

BESPANGLE (bē-spang′-gl) *v.t.* to

cover over with spangles [E. pref. *be-* and SPANGLE].

BESPATTER (bē-spat′-ėr) *v.t.* to throw dirt and water on; to foul with slanders [E. pref. *be-* and SPATTER].

BESPEAK (bē-spēk′) *v.t.* to engage beforehand; to show forth.—**bespoken** (bē-spō′-kn) *pp.* ordered, or made to order, of goods [E. pref. *be-* and SPEAK].

BESPECKLE (bē-spek′-l) *v.t.* to mark with speckles or spots, to variegate [E. pref. *be-* and SPECKLE].

BESPICE (bē-spīs′) *v.t.* to sprinkle with spices, to season; to drug or poison [E. pref. *be-* and SPICE].

BESPOT (bē-spot′) *v.t.* to mark with spots or blemishes [E. pref. *be-* and SPOT].

BESPREAD (bē-spred′) *v.t.* to spread or cover over, to spread with; to adorn [E. pref. *be-* and SPREAD].

BESPRENT (bē-sprent′) *pp.* sprinkled over; besprinkled [A.S. *besprengan*; pref. *be-*. *See* SPRINKLE].

BESPRINKLE (bē-spring′-kl) *v.t.* to sprinkle over; to bedew [E. pref. *be-* and SPRINKLE].

BESPUTTER (bē-sput′-ėr) *v.t.* to sputter over; to soil with saliva [E. pref. *be-* and SPUTTER].

BEST (best) *a. superl.* good in the highest degree; excellent beyond all others;—*adv.* in the most excellent manner; to most advantage;—*n.* utmost; highest endeavour.—**at best,** in the highest possible degree.—**best man,** a groomsman.—**for the best,** with honest motives.—**to have the best of,** to have the advantage in or over.—**to make the best of,** to acquire the greatest advantage out of [A.S. *betst*=*betest*, fr. *bet*, better].

BESTAIN (bē-stān′) *v.t.* to mark with stains; to stain all over; to discolour [E. pref. *be-* and STAIN].

BESTEAD (bē-sted′) *v.t.* to help; to be of use to.—**hard bestead,** placed in a position hard to endure [E. pref. *be-* and STEAD].

BESTIAL (bes′-ti-ąl) *a.* like a beast; depraved.—**bestiality** (bes-ti-ąl-i-ti) *n.* beastly depravity.—**bestially** (bes′-ti-ąl-i) *adv.*—**bestiary** *n.*—**bestiarian** (bes-ti-ā′-ri-ąn) *n.* a favourer of kindness to animals; an anti-vivisectionist; a mediæval "animal book," containing animal stories and pictures [F., fr. L. *bestiālis*, fr. *bestia*, beast].

Syn. brutish, brutal, beastly, carnal, sensual, vile. *Ant.* humane, considerate, intellectual, spiritual, pure, immaculate.

BESTICK (bē-stik′) *v.t.* to stick over, as with sharp points; to pierce through and through [E. pref. *be-* and STICK].

BESTILL (bē-stil′) *v.t.* to make quiet or still, to silence, to hush [E. pref. *be-* and STILL].

BESTIR (bē-stėr′) *v.t.* to rouse in vigorous action [E. pref. *be-*].

BESTORM (bē-storm′) *v.t.* attack with a storm; to agita with storms [E. pref. *be-* and STOR

BESTOW (bē-stō′) *v.t.* to lay up store; to expend, as pains; to gi or confer.—**bestowal** *n.* [E. pref. and STOW].

BESTRADDLE (bē-strad′-l) *v.t.* bestride [E. pref. *be-* and STRADDL

BESTREAK (bē-strēk′) *v.t.* to ma or cover with streaks, to overspre with streaks [E. pref. *be-* and STREAK

BESTREW (bē-strō′, bē-stroo′) *v* to scatter over; to besprinkle [pref. *be-*, thoroughly, and STREW].

BESTRIDE (bē-strīd′) *v.t.* to stri over; to stand or sit with the le extended across [E. pref. *be-* a STRIDE].

BESTUD (bē-stud′) *v.t.* to set adorn with, or as with, studs bosses [E. pref. *be-* and STUD].

BET (bet) *n.* a stake or wager;— *v.t.* to stake;—*v.i.* to wager.—**be ting** *n.* [Perh. short fr. ABET].

BETAIL (bē-tāl′) *v.t.* to provic with a tail; to cut off the tail of [pref. *be-* and TAIL].

BETAKE (bē-tāk′) *v.t.* to have r course to; to apply [E. pref. *be-* a TAKE].

BETEEM (bē-tēm′) *v.t.* to brir forth; to shed; to permit; suffer [E. pref. *be-* and TEEM].

BETEL (bē′-tl) *n.* a species pepper, the leaves of which are pr pared as a stimulant, and chewed b inhabitants of India.—**betel-nut,** th nut of the areca palm [Pg. fr. Malay].

BETHEL (beth′-el) *n.* a hallowe spot; a house of worship for seame [H. *bēth-ēl*, house of God].

BETHINK (bē-thingk′) *v.t.* to ca to mind; to remind one's-self;— *v.i.* to have in remembrance [E. pre *be-* and THINK].

BETHRAL (bē-thrawl′) *v.t.* to en slave, to subject, to reduce to bon age [E. pref. *be-* and THRALL].

BETIDE (bē-tīd′) *v.t.* to happen to —*v.i.* to befall [E. pref. *be-* and TIDE

BETIMES (bē-tīmz′) *adv.* in goo time; seasonably; soon [pref. *b* =by; suff. *-s* adv.].

BETOKEN (bē-tō′-kn) *v.t.* to sho by some visible sign; to foresho [E. pref. *be-* and TOKEN].

Syn. to presage, augur, progno ticate, portend, indicate, mark.

BETON (bet′-un) *n.* cement co sisting of sand, lime and rubble [F.]

BETONGUE (bē-tung′) *v.t.* to scol rail at, reproach [E. pref. *be-* a TONGUE].

BETONY (bet′-u-ni) *n.* a plant us

dye wool a fine dark-yellow our [L. *betonica*].

BETOSS (bē-tos′) *v.t.* to shake ently, agitate, put into violent tion [E. pref. *be-* and TOSS].

BETRAY (bē-trā′) *v.t.* to give up hlessly; to be treacherous to; to close.—**betrayal** *n.*—**betrayer** *n.* . E. pref. *be-* and O.F. *traïr*, fr. L. *tere*, give up. *See* TRAITOR].

BETRIM (bē-trim′) *v.t.* to trim or in order; to deck, adorn, emlish [E. pref. *be-* and TRIM].

BETROTH (be-trōTH′, be-troth′) to promise or pledge in order to rriage.—**betrothal** *n.* an agreement h a view to marriage.—**betrothat** *n.* [E. pref. *be-* and TROTH].

BETTER (bet′-ẹr) *a.* good in a higher ree than another; preferable in k, value, use, fitness, or other pect; improved in health;—*n.* antage; *pl.* superiors;—*adv.* in nore excellent manner;—*v.t.* and to improve.—**betterment** *n.*—**betess** *n.*—**better half**, a wife.—**better** in more prosperous circumstances. **or the better**, in the direction of provement.—**to think better of,** reconsider [A.S. (adj.) *betera*, (adv.) *See* BEST].

Syn. to amend, mend, ameliorate, rect, advance. *Ant.* to damage, ravate, falsify, retard.

BETTY (bet′-i) *n.* a man that idles with domestic affairs [Dim. *Elizabeth*].

BETWEEN (bē-twēn′) *prep.* in the ce that separates two persons or igs; from one to another; shared two.—**betwixt** (bē-twikst′) *prep.* in midst of two.—**a go-between,** an rmediary. — **between-decks,** the ce between any two decks [A.S. *wēonum*, fr. *be*, by, and (dat. pl.) *num*, twain; M.E. *betwixe*, fr. . *betweih*, *betwix*].

BEAUDANTITE (bū′-dan-tīt) *n.* ineral [*Bendant*, French mineraist].

BEVEL (bev′-el) *n.* a slope of a face; an instrument of two bs, the blade and the stock, oted together, for adjusting surs to the same slope;—*a.* slant-;—*v.t.* to cut to a bevel angle.—**elled** *a.* cut to a slope.—**bevelling** [F. *biveau*, carpenter's rule; of known etym.].

BEVERAGE (bev′-e-rāj) *n.* liquor drinking.—**bever** (bē′-vẹr) *n.* a t meal, a collation, a snack [O.F. *rage*, fr. *bevere*, *boivre*, to drink; L. *bibere*].

BEVY (bev′-i) *n.* a flock of birds; assembly, esp. of ladies [Prob. fr. . *bevee*, drink, a drinking party].

BEWAIL (bē-wāl′) *v.t.* to express f for;—*v.i.* to mourn.—**bewailing** *n.* lamentation.—**bewailingly** *adv.*—**bewailment** *n.* [E. pref. *be-* and WAIL].

Syn. to lament, deplore, mourn, bemoan. *Ant.* to rejoice, celebrate, exult.

BEWARE (bē-wār′) *v.i.* to guard one's-self; to take care [fr. *be* and *ware* = WARY].

BEWEEP (bē-wēp) *v.t.* to weep over;—*v.i.* to weep [E. pref. *be-*].

BEWET (bē-wet′) *v.t.* to wet, moisten, damp, bedew [E. pref. *be-* and WET].

BEWIGGED (bē-wigd′) *a.* wearing a wig [E. pref. *be-* and WIG].

BEWILDER (bē-wil′-dẹr) *v.t.* to lead into confusion; to confound.—**bewilderingly** *adv.*—**bewilderment** *n.* the state of being bewildered [E. pref. *be-* and M.E. *wilder-ne*, a desert. *See* WILD].

BEWINTER (bē-win′-tẹr) *v.t.* to make like winter, to render wintry [E. pref. *be-* and WINTER].

BEWITCH (bē-wich′) *v.t.* to charm; to gain power over, by means of charms or sorcery.—**bewitcher** *n.*—**bewitching** *a.* fascinating; charming.—**bewitchingly** *adv.*—**bewitchment** *n.* power of charming; fascination [E. pref. *be-* and WITCH].

BEWRAY (bē-rā′) *v.t.* to show; to betray.—**bewrayer** *n.*—**bewrayingly** *adv.*—**bewrayment** *n.* [M.E. *bewraien*, disclose, fr. E. pref. *be-* and A.S. *wrēgan*, accuse].

BEY (bā) *n.* a governor of a town or district in the Turkish dominions.—**beylik** (bā′-lik) *n.* the territory administered by a bey [Turk.].

BEYOND (bē-yond′) *prep.* on the farther side of; out of reach of; above;—*adv.* farther off [*bi-* = by, and YOND].

BEZANT (bez′-ạnt, be-zant′) *n.* a coin, first made at Byzantium, current in Europe 9th-13th century [F. *besant*].

BEZANTLER (bez-ant′-lẹr) *n.* the second antler of a stag [L. *bis*, twice, and E. ANTLER].

BEZEL (bez′-el) *n.* the part of a ring that encompasses and fastens the stone; the groove in which the glass of a watch is set [O.F. *besel*, *bisel*].

BEZETTA (be-zet′-ạ) *n.* a pigment got by steeping linen rags in a colouring liquid [It.].

BEZIQUE (be-zēk′) *n.* a game played with the high cards of two or four packs [F., of unknown orig.].

BEZOAR (bē′-zōr) *n.* a calculous concretion found in the stomachs of certain ruminants [Per.].

BEZONIAN (be-zō′-ni-ạn) *n.* a poor wretch; a beggar; a mean fellow [It. *bisogno*, beggar].

BHANG (bang) *n.* the narcotic pre-

pared leaf of Indian hemp [Hind.].

BHEESTY (bēs'-ti) *n.* an East Indian water-carrier [Anglo-Indian].

BIAS (bī'-ąs) *n.* a weight on the side of a bowl, which deflects its course; inclination—*v.t.* to give direction to; to prejudice [F. *biais*, an oblique line, fr. L. (acc.) *bifacem*, looking two ways, fr. *bi-* and *facies*].

Syn. bent, tendency, proneness.

BIB (bib) *n.* a small cloth worn by children over the breast when eating. —**bibber** *n.* a man given to drinking (mainly in composition).—**bibulous** *a.* given to drinking.—**bibulously** *adv.* [L. *bibere*, drink, *bibulus*, drinking freely].

BIBELOT (bib'-lō) *n.* a small object of art [F.].

BIBLE (bī'-bl) *n.* the volume that contains the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments.—**biblical** *a.* pert. to the Bible.—**biblically** *adv.* [F., fr. L. *biblia*, the book, fr. G. (pl.) *biblia* (the) booklets, fr. *biblos*, book].

BIBLIOGRAPHY (bib-li-og'-rą-fi) *n.* the knowledge of the history of books; a list of the best books on a subject. —**bibliographer** *n.* one that writes about editions of books.—**bibliographical** (bib-li-ō-graf'-i-kąl) *a.*—**bibliolatry** *n.* extreme regard for the letter of Scripture.—**bibliomania** (bib-li-ō-mā'-ni-ą) *n.* a rage for possessing rare books.—**bibliomaniac** *n.*—**bibliophile** (bib'-li-ō-fil) *n.* a lover of books. —**bibliopole** *n.* a dealer in books [G. *biblio-*, fr. *biblion*, book; *graphein*, write; *latreia*, worship; *philos*, friend; *pōleein*, sell].

BICAMERAL (bī-kam'-e-rąl) *a.* pertaining to or containing two legislative or other chambers [L. *bis*, twice, and *camera*, chamber].

BICAPITATE, bicapitated (bī-kap-i-tāt', -tā-ted) *a.* two-headed [L. *bi*, double, and *caput*, head].

BICAPSULAR (bī-kap'-sū-lar) *a.* having two capsules containing seeds, to each flower.

BICARBONATE (bī-kär'-bo-nāt) *n.* a salt or compound containing two equivalents of carbonic acid to one of a base.

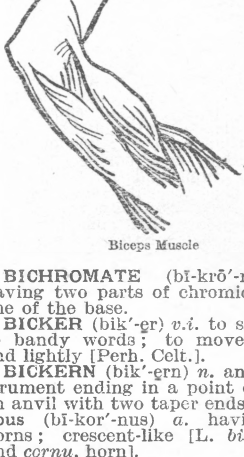
BICAUDAL (bī-kaw'-dąl) *a.* having two tails [L. *bis*, twice, and *cauda* tail].

BICE (bīs) *n.* a blue paint got from the native carbonate of copper, or from smalt [O.F.].

BICENTENARY (bī-sen'-te-nạ-ri, bī-sen-tē'-nạ-ri) *a.* pert to the two hundredth year;—*n.* the two hundredth anniversary. Also **bicentennial** (bī-sen-ten'-i-ąl) *a.* [L. pref. *bi-*, double].

BICEPHALOUS (bī-sef'-ą-lus) *a.* double-headed [L. *bi-*, double, and G. *kephalē*, head].

BICEPS (bī'-seps) *n.* muscles l ing two attachments, esp. one in upper arm.—**bicipital** (bī-sip'-i-ta two-headed; pertaining to a b [L., fr. pref. *bi-*, double, and *ca* head].



Biceps Muscle

BICHROMATE (bī-krō'-māt) having two parts of chromic acid one of the base.

BICKER (bik'-er) *v.i.* to skirmi to bandy words; to move quic and lightly [Perh. Celt.].

BICKERN (bik'-ern) *n.* an iron strument ending in a point or be an anvil with two taper ends.—**bi nous** (bī-kor'-nus) *a.* having horns; crescent-like [L. *bis*, tw and *cornu*, horn].

BICORPORATE (bī-kor'-pō-rāt) *Her.* having two bodies with one h [L. *bis*, twice, and *corpus*, body].

BICUSPID (bī-kus'-pid) *a.* hav two cusps or fangs [L. *bi-*, dou and stem *cuspid-* of *cuspis*, a poin

BICYCLE (bī'-si-kl) *n.* a veh with two wheels, one behind other, driven by the feet;—*v.i.* ride on a bicycle.—**bicyclist** *n.* L. *bi-*, double, and G. *kukios*, circl

BID (bid) *v.t.* to ask; to invite; order or direct; to offer a price; give, as good-bye; in O.E. to pra as in **bid beads**, to mark each pra by a bead;—*n.* an offer of a pr esp. at auctions.—**bidder** *n.*—**bidd** *n.* [*bēodan*, command; cp. Ger. *bie* offer].

Syn. to call, invite, summon, of order. *Ant.* forbid, prohibit, disall

BIDE (bīd) *v.t.* *See* ABIDE [A *bidan*].

BIDENT (bī'-dent) *n.* an inst ment with two prongs.—**bidental** den'-tąl) *a.* having two teeth [L. twice, and *dens*, *dentis*, tooth].

BIDET (bī-det') *n.* a small hor a pony for carrying baggage; a k of bath [F.].

BIENNIAL (bī-en'-i-ăl) *a.* happening once in two years; lasting for two years;—*n.* a plant that lives for two years.—**biennially** *adv.* [fr. L. *biennium*, a space of two years, fr. *bi-* and *annus*].

BIER (bēr) *n.* a frame or carriage for conveying the dead to the grave [A.S. *bær*, fr. *beran*, to bear].

BIFEROUS (bif'-e-rus) *a.* bearing fruit twice a year [L. *bis*, twice, and *ferre*, bear].

BIFF (bif) *n.* and *v.t.* hit, smack, whack [Slang].

BIFURCATE, bifurcated (bī-fur'-kāt, -kā-ted) *a.* dividing into two prongs.—**bifurcation** (bī-fur-kā'-shun) [Low L. (part.) *bifurcātus*, forked = L. *bi-furous*). *See* FORK].

BIG (big) *a.* bulky or huge in size; extended; great with young; large; important.—**bigness** *n.* size; largeness [Perh. Scand.].

BIGAMY (big'-ą-mi) *n.* the crime of having two wives or husbands at the same time.—**bigamist** *n.*—**bigamous** *a.* [fr. Late L. (acc.) *bigamiam* (hybrid), fr. L. pref. *bi-*, and G. *gamos*, marriage].

BIGAROON (big-ą-rōōn') *n.* the large white heart cherry [F. *bigarrer*, variegate].

BIGG (big) *n.* variety of winter barley, having four rows of grain [Icel. *bygg*, barley].

BIGGIN (big'-in) *n.* a child's cap or hood; a nightcap; a coif; a coffee pot with a strainer [F. *béguin*, a linen cap; name of the inventor].

BIGHORN (big'-horn) *n.* a wild sheep of the Rocky Mountains, named from its large horns.

BIGHT (bīt) *n.* a bend in the seashore; a loop of a rope when folded [A.S. *byht*, fr. *bū-gan*, bend].

BIGNONIA (big-nō'-ni-ą) *n.* a genus of tropical plants, with beautiful, trumpet-shaped flowers [Abbé *Bignon*, librarian to Louis XIV.].

BIGOT (big'-ot) *n.* one blindly attached to a belief or creed.—**bigoted** *a.* obstinate in belief.—**bigotedly** *adv.*—**bigotry** *n.* the blind zeal of a bigot [F., of unknown orig.].

Syn. zealot, fanatic, enthusiast, visionary.

BIJOU (bē-zhōō') *n.*, *pl.* **bijoux** (bē-zhōō') *n.* a gem; a trinket of precious material or workmanship.—**bijoutry** (bē-zhōō'-tri) *n.* [F., of uncert. orig.].

BIJUGATE (bī'-jōō-gāt) *a.* having two pairs, as of leaflets [L. *bis*, twice, and *jugum*, yoke].

BILANDER (bil'-an-der; bī'-land-) *n.* a small, two-masted trading vessel, used on the Dutch canals [D., *bij*, near, and *land*].

BILATERAL (bī-lat'-e-rąl) *a.* having two sides [L. pref. *bi-*, double].

BILBERRY (bil'-ber-i) *n.* the whortleberry; in Scotland, blaeberry (= blueberry) [Scand.].

BILBO (bil'-bō) *n.* a rapier or sword; *pl.* **bilboes**, shackles for the feet [fr. *Bilbao*, in Spain].

BILE (bīl) *n.* a greenish, bitter fluid, secreted by the liver; gall; ill-humour.—**biliary** (bil'-yą-ri) *a.* pert. to the bile; conveying the bile.—**bilious** (bil'-yus) *a.* pert. to the bile; affected by bile; choleric.—**biliousness** *n.*—**bile-duct**, a vessel to convey bile from the gall bladder to the intestines [F., fr. L. *bīlis*].

BILGE (bilj) *n.* the swelling part of a cask; the broadest part of a ship's bottom;—*v.i.* to spring a leak.—**bilge-water**, water that gathers in a ship's bottom [*See* BULGE].

BILINGUAL (bī-ling'-gwąl) *a.* speaking, or written in, two languages [L. pref. *bi-*, doubly].

BILITERAL (bi-lit'-e-rąl) *a.* consisting of two letters [L. *bis*, twice, and *litera*, letter].

BILITHON (bī'-li-thun) *n.* a monument consisting of an upright stone supporting a horizontal one [L. *bis*, twice, and G. *lithos*, stone].

BILIVERDIN (bī-li-vėr'-din) *n.* a green bile-dye [L. *bilis*, bile, and F. *verd*, green].

BILK (bilk) *v.t.* to disappoint, deceive, or defraud, by non-fulfilment of engagement [Etym. doubtful].

BILL (bil) *n.* the beak of a fowl;—*v.i.* to join bills; caress; a cape (in names); a hook-shaped pruning instrument; an ancient battle-axe.—**billed** *a.* having a beak of a certain kind, as *hard-billed*, *soft-billed*, etc. [A.S. *bile*; cp. Ger. *bille*, axe].

BILL (bil) *n.* a note or written document; an account; a public notice; a measure proposed to become law; a written obligation to pay money, under the hand of the granter;—*v.t.* to announce by bills; to placard.—**bill-broker**, one that negotiates the discount of bills.—**bill-chamber**, a department of the Court of Session for dealing with summary cases, actions of interdict, etc.—**bill of fare**, list of dishes to be served at dinner, etc.—**bill of health**, a certificate respecting the health of passengers and crew of a ship.—**bill of lading**, a written account of goods shipped on board an outgoing vessel and signed by the captain.—**bill-sticker, or bill-poster**, one that posts up bills.—**to find a true bill**, to send a prisoner to trial on evidence (said of a grand jury).—**billet** (bil'-et) *n.* a short letter; a ticket allotting a soldier's quarters; hence, situation; —*v.t.* to quarter soldiers in private

houses.—**billet-doux** (bil'-e-dōō), a love letter [Low L. *billa*=*bulla*, a schedule. *See* BULL (2)].

BILLABONG, bilabong (bil'-a-bong) *n.* a backwater; a branch from a stream ending in sand, weeds, etc.; sometimes, in error, an anabranch [Aboriginal *billa*, river, *beong*, dead].

BILLIARDS (bil'-yardz) *n.pl.* a game played with cues and ivory balls on a table with pockets at the sides and corners.—**billiard-marker**, attendant that marks the score [F. *billard*, fr. *bille*, fr. Low L. (acc.) *billam*].

BILLINGSGATE (bil'-ingz-gāt) *n.* a fish market in London, a byword for foul language; foul or profane language; ribaldry.

BILLION (bil'-yun) *n.* (French) a milliard, or 1,000,000,000; (English) a million of millions [Coined fr. L. pref. *bi-*, double, and MILLION].

BILLON (bil'-on) *n.* an alloy, three parts copper and one part silver, used in making coins, tokens, and medals [F., fr. Low L. *billus*, log].

BILLOW (bil'-ō) *n.* a great wave of the sea;—*v.i.* to swell as waves.—**billowed, billowy** *a.* swelling into great waves [Scand.; conn. with BULGE].

BILLY (bil'-i) *n.* in Australia, a round tin can with a loose handle and a lid, used as a kettle, esp. by the bushmen [Abbrev. from *billycan*, fr. F. *bouilli* and CAN].

BILLYBOY (bil'-i-boi) *n.* a barge used on the river Humber; a coasting vessel [Etym. unknown].

BILLYCOCK (bil'-i-kok) *n.* a low-crowned felt hat with a broad rim [Etym. doubtful].

BILLYGOAT (bil'-i-gōt) a he-goat; a tufted beard [*billy*=*Willie*].

BILTONG (bil'-tong) *n.* thin pieces of lean meat dried in the sun [S. Afr.].

BIMANUAL (bī-man'-ū-ąl) *a.* requiring the use of both hands [L. pref. *bi-*, double].

BIMENSAL (bī-men'-sąl) *a.* occurring once in two months [L. *mensis*, month].

BIMETALLISM (bī-met'-ąl-izm) *n.* in currency, the use of both gold and silver, at a fixed relative value.—**bimetallic** (bī-me-tal'-ik) *a.*—**bimetallist** (bī-met'-al-ist) *n.* one that supports bimetallism [L. pref. *bi-*, double, and METAL].

BIN (bin) *n.* a box or enclosed place, for corn, etc. [A.S. *binn*, crib].

BINARY (bī'-nạ-ri) *a.* compounded of two; double; twofold [L. *bīnāri-us*, fr. (pl.) *bīnī*, two by two, fr. pref. *bi* (=*dui*). *See* DUAL].

BINAURAL (bī-naw'-rąl) *a.* to be used by both ears [L. *bīnī*, two by two, and *auris*, ear].

BIND (bīnd) *v.t.* to tie together, as with a cord, chain, etc.; to confi by physical force; to constrain l moral influence; to secure togethe and enclose in a cover; to pla under legal obligation;—*v.i.* to gro hard or stiff; to be obligatory;- **binder** *n.* a machine that bin sheaves; a bandage.—**binding** obligatory;—*n.* act of fastening; an thing that binds, as a bandage, the cover of a book.—**bindingly** *ad* —**bind-weed**, a plant with twinir stems; the convolvulus [A.S. *bindan* conn. with Ger. *binden*].

Syn. to tie, oblige, compel, coerc *Ant.* excuse, exonerate, relinquis untie, release.

BINE (bīn) *n.* the stem of a twinir plant, as the hop or honeysuck [fr. BIND].

BING (bing) *n.* a heap of grair a bin; a weight of lead ore, 8 cw [Scand.].

BINGE (binj) *n.* concerted eatir and especially drinking, to celebra an occasion, or to give vent to hig spirits [Pre-war University slan popularised by the army in 1914–18

BINGLE (bing'-gl) *v.t.* method cutting women's hair short; *n.* tl style of itself.—**bingled** *a.* [Etyr doubtful].

BINNACLE (bin'-ą-kl) *n.* a bc containing the compass of a sh [Formerly *bittacle*, fr. Pg., fr. L. *bal tāculum*, little dwelling-place].

BINOCLE (bin'-o-kl) *n.* a telesco fitted with two eye-tubes.—**binocul** (bī-nok'-ū-lạr) *a.* adapted to the u of both eyes;—*n.* a binocular tel scope [F., fr. L. *bīnus*, double, ar *oculus*, eye].

BINOMIAL (bī-nō'-mi-ąl) *n.* a expression of two terms, as, *a*+*b* —*a. Alg.* pert. to binomials [Fr. pref. *bi-*, double, and *nomen*, name

BINOMINAL (bī-nom'-i-nąl) *a. Bo* having two names, the first indicatir the genus, the second indicating tl species [L. *bis*, twice, and *nome* name].

BIOCHEMISTRY (bī-ō-kem'-is-tr *n.* physiology considered from tl chemical point of view, the chemist of living things [G. *bios*, life].

BIODYNAMICS (bī-ō-dī-nam'-ik *n.* the doctrine of vital forces; tl energy of living functions [G. *bio* life, and *dunamis*, power].

BIOGENESIS (bī-ō-jen'-e-sis) *n.* tl doctrine that life develops only fro living organisms [G. *bio-*, for *bio* life, and GENESIS].

BIOGRAPHY (bī-og'-rą-fi) *n.* tl written life of a person.—**biograph** *n.*—**biographical** (bī-ō-graf'-i-kąl) *a.*- **biographically** *adv.* [G. *bio-*, for *bio* life, and *graphein*, write].

BIOLOGY (bi-ol'-ō-ji) *n.* the scien

' life, whether animal or vegetable. **-biological** (bī-ō-loj'-i-kạl) *a.* pert. to ıe science of life.—**biologist** (bī-ō-lōj'-t) *n.* [G. *bio-*, for *bios*, life, and *ɔgia*, fr. *legien*, to speak].

BIOTICS (bī-ot'-iks) *n.* the funcons or properties of living things; ıe science dealing with these [G. *os*, life].

BIPARTITE (bī-pär'-tīt) *a.* having vo correspondent parts, as a leaf vided from the apex to the base *.* (part.) *bipartītus*, divided in two, . pref. *bi-*, and *partīre*, fr. stem *part-*, *pars*].

BIPED (bī'-ped) *n.* an animal with vo feet [L. stem *biped-*, of *bipēs*].

BIPENNATED (bī-pen'-ā-ted) *a.* aving two wings [L. *bis*, twice, and *nna*, wing].

BIPLANE (bī-plān) *n.* an aeroane supported by two plane surces [L. pref. *bi-*, double, and F. *ane*, flat].

BIQUADRATE (bī-kwod'-rāt) *n.* ıe fourth power of a number or ıantity.—**biquadratic** (bī-kwod-rat'-) *a.* pert. to the biquadrate.—*n.* the urth power; an equation with the ıknown quantity raised to the urth power [L. *bis*, twice, and *attuor*, four].

BIRCH (bėrch) *n.* a hardy northern ee (the small twigs were used for ds in schools);—*v.t.* to punish with rch rods.—**birchen** *a.*—**birch-oil,** oil om bark, used in preparing Russia ather [M.E. *birche*, A.S. *beorc*; cp. er. *birke*].

BIRD (bėrd) *n.* a two-legged, athered flying animal.—**bird-eyed** *a.* lick-sighted.—**bird-fancier,** one that ars birds for show.—**bird-lime,** a icky substance used to catch birds. **rd-of-paradise,** a perching bird of 'illiant plumage, found in New uinea.—**bird's-eye,** seen at a glance, from above.—**bird's-nesting,** searchg for birds' nests [M.E.; A.S. *brid*].

BIREME (bī'-rēm) *n.* galley with vo tiers or banks of oars [L. *rēmus*, fr. pref. *bi-*, double, and *mus*, oar].

BIRETTA (bi-ret'-ạ) *n.* a cap worn y priests, esp. the red cardinal's hat t. *berretta*, fr. Low L. *See* BARRET].

BIRTH (bėrth) *n.* act of coming to life; descent; extraction; act bringing forth; origin; beginning. **-birthday** *n.* the day on which one born; the anniversary of that day. **-birthplace** *n.* the place where a perı is born.—**birthright** *n.* anything which one is entitled by birth.—**rthmark,** some peculiar mark on the dy at birth.—**birth-rate,** the ratio births to the total population.—**w birth,** regeneration [M.E. *birthe*, rh. fr. Scand.].

BISCUIT (bis'-kit) *n.* bread, in small cakes baked hard; porcelain, baked but not glazed, imitating marble.—**biscotin** (bis'-kō-tin) *n.* a sweetmeat consisting of flour, sugar, eggs, and marmalade [F., fr. *bis* = L. *bis*, twice, and (part.) *cuit*, fr. L. (acc. part.) *coctum*, cooked, fr. *coquere*].

BISE (bēz) *n.* a biting wind that sweeps southern France [F.].

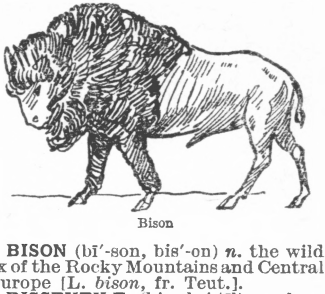
BISECT (bī-sekt') *v.t.* to divide into two equal parts.—**bisection** (bī-sek'-shun) *n.* [L. *bi-* = *bis*, twice, and (part.) *sectus*, cut, from *secāre*. *See* SECTION].

BISEXUAL (bī-seks'-ū-ạl) *a.* having the organs of both sexes in one individual.

BISHOP (bish'-op) *n.* clergyman of the highest rank, head of a diocese, himself under the spiritual oversight of a chief bishop or archbishop; one of the pieces in chess.—**bishopric** *n.* the diocese, jurisdiction, or office of a bishop.—**bishop's-lawn,** a fine kind of linen [A.S. *bisceop*, fr. L. *episcopus*. *See* EPISCOPAL].

BISK, bisque (bisk) *n.* soup made from several meats boiled together [F. *bisque*].

BISMUTH (biz'-muth) *n.* a reddish-white metal—one of the elementary bodies [Ger.].

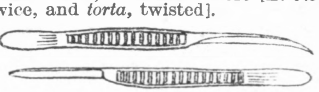


Bison

BISON (bī'-son, bis'-on) *n.* the wild ox of the Rocky Mountains and Central Europe [L. *bison*, fr. Teut.].

BISSEXTILE (bi-seks'-tīl) *n.* leap year;—*a.* pert. to leap year [L., fr. *bis-sextus* (*dies*), the 24th Feb., the 6th day before the calends or 1st of Mar., which was counted twice in leap years.]

BISTORT (bis'-tort) *n.* a plant—snake-weed, or adder's-wort [L. *bis*, twice, and *torta*, twisted].



Bistoury

BISTOURY (bis'-tu-ri, -tū-ri) *n.* a scalpel or small knife [F.].

BISTRE (bis'-tęr) *n.* a dark-brown paint extracted from the soot of wood [F.].

BISULCATE (bī-sul'-kāt) *a. Zool.* cloven-footed [L. *bis,* twice, and *sulcus,* furrow].

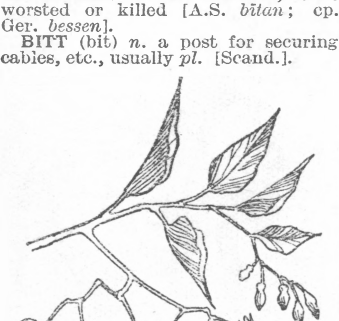
BISULPHATE (bī-sul'-fāt) *n.* a salt of sulphuric acid in which one-half of the hydrogen in the acid is replaced by a metal [L. pref. *bi-,* double].

BIT (bit) *n.* the iron mouthpiece of a bridle; a mouthful; a morsel; a small coin;—*v.t.* to put a bit in the mouth of a horse.—**bit by bit,** by degrees.—**to take the bit in the teeth,** to become unmanageable [*See* BITE].

BITCH (bich) *n.* the female of the dog, wolf, and fox [A.S. *bicce,* fr. Scand.].

BITE (bīt) *v.t.* to seize or wound with the teeth; to pinch with cold; to eat into;—*v.i.* to be given to biting; to be pungent;—*n.* act of biting; the wound made by the teeth; a morsel.—**biter** (bī'-tęr) *n.*—**bitingly** *adv.*—**to bite in,** to corrode, like an acid.—**to bite the dust,** to be worsted or killed [A.S. *bītan*; cp. Ger. *bessen*].

BITT (bit) *n.* a post for securing cables, etc., usually *pl.* [Scand.].



Bittersweet

BITTER (bit'-ęr) *a.* biting to the taste, wounding to the feelings, or painful.—**bitters** *n.pl.* a liquor in which bitter herbs or roots have been steeped.—**bitterish** *a.* slightly bitter.—**bitterly** *adv.*—**bitterness** *n.*—**bitter-almond,** a plant and its fruit.—**bitter-sweet,** a slender climbing plant, whose root, when chewed, tastes first bitter then sweet.—**to the bitter end,** to the last extremity; to the death [A.S. *biter,* fr. *bītan,* bite].

Syn. sharp, severe, cruel, acrid, poignant, keen. *Ant.* sweet, lenie kind, comforting.

BITTERN (bit'-ęrn) *n.* a wadi bird of the heron family, with booming note [M.E. *bitoure,* fr. *butor,* fr. Low L.; cp. L. *bubāre,* like the bittern].

BITUMEN (bi-tū'-men, bit'-ū-mę *n.* a mineral pitch, as asphalt, pet leum, etc.—**bituminise** (bi-tū'-mi-n *v.t.* to cover the surface of roads w bitumen preparations, to render th dustless.—**bituminous** (bi-tū'-mi-n *a.* resembling bitumen; containi bitumen [L.].

BIVALVE (bī'-valv) *a.* having t valves;—*n.* an animal with a sh of two parts opening like a hing a seed case of this kind [L. pref. *b* double].

BIVAULTED (bī-vawl'-ted) *a. Ar* having two vaults or arches.

BIVIOUS (bī'-vi-us; biv'-i-us) having or leading two ways [L. *b* twice, and *via,* way].

BIVOUAC (biv'-ōō-ak, biv'-wak) an encampment in the open air, n under tents;—*v.i.* to encamp witho covering [F., fr. Ger. *bei,* by, a *wacht,* watch].

BI-WEEKLY (bī-wēk'-li) *a.* occ ring once in every two weeks; n also, twice in each week [L. pref. *bi-*

BIZARRE (bi-zär') *a.* odd; fa tastical [F. = capricious, fr. Sp. *zarro,* brave, perh. fr. Basque].

BLAB (blab) *v.t.* to reveal secr without motive;—*v.i.* to tell tales; *n.* a chatterer; a tell-tale.—**blabber** [Scand.].

BLACK (blak) *a.* dark; night-lik destitute of light; darkened, as clouds; gloomy; sullen; atro ously wicked or horrible;—*n.* t darkest colour; a negro; bla clothes or mourning, often *pl.*;— to make black.—**blacken** *v.t.* to ma black;—*v.i.* to grow black.—**blacki** a preparation for blacking shoes, e —**blackish** *a.* somewhat black. **blackly** *adv.*—**blackness** *n.*—**black moor,** a negro or Moor.—**black-b** *n.* a black ball counted as negati in voting;—*v.t.* to reject (by putti black balls into the ballot-box). **blackberry** *n.* the berry of t bramble; the black-currant.—**blac bird** *n.* a song-bird of the thru family.—**blackbirding** *n.* the kidna ping of negroes for slaves.—**blac board** *n.* a board to write or dr on with chalk.—**blackboy** *n.* in Au tralia, a grass-tree.—**blackcock** *n.* t heath-cock, or male black grous female, grey hen.—**blackfriar** *n.* Dominican friar—from his bla mantle.—**blacklead** *n.* a mineral co posed of carbon; plumbago.—**blac leg** *n.* a gambler and cheat; a wo

an who undertakes the work of a striker.—**blackmail** *n.* money, cattle, etc., paid to buy off pillagers; payment extorted by threats;—*v.t.* to levy blackmail on.—**blacksmith** *n.* a smith that works in iron.—**blackthorn** *n.* the sloe; a staff made from the wood.—**black-art,** magic.—**blackwash,** a carbonaceous iron ore.—**black-beer,** a dark syrupy beer, chiefly from the Baltic.—**black-book,** a book exposing faults or abuses, esp. that compiled officially under Henry VIII. on the crimes of the monasteries.—**black-cap,** a cap assumed by judges, in sentencing to death.—**black-currant,** a garden-fruit, used for jellies, jams, etc.—**black-death,** the plague which swept Europe in the 14th cent.

Blackthorn

—**black-face,** black-faced sheep.—**black-flag,** the flag of pirates; signal of an execution.—**black-letter,** the old English or Gothic script or type.—**black-list,** a list of debtors; a list of habitual drunkards.—**black-monday,** Easter Monday, 1360, the date of a severe storm.—**black-pudding,** a kind of sausage, made of blood, suet, etc.—**black-rod,** the usher of the Order of the Garter; of the House of Lords.—**black-rust,** a disease of wheat.—**black-sheep,** an ill-behaved member of a family, etc.—**black-water,** a disease in cattle or sheep.—**blackwork,** wrought-iron; blacksmith's work.—**black and white,** print or writing; design in black line on white paper [M.E. *blak*, fr. A.S. *blæc*].

BLACKGUARD (blag'-ârd) *n.* orig. the menials of the scullery; an ill-conducted fellow;—*v.t.* to revile.—**blackguardly** *a.*—**blackguardism** *n.*

BLACKMOUTHED (blak'-mouthd) slanderous; foul mouthed.

BLACK SHIRT (blak'-shert) *n.* the original uniform of a facist; a fascist.

BLACKSIZE (blak'-sīz) *v.t.* to cover leather with a coat of size and tallow.

BLADDER (blad'-er) *n.* a thin sac in which urine collects; a dried bag, inflated with air.—**bladdered** *a.* swelled like a bladder.—**bladder-wort,** a genus of water-plants with floating leaves.—**bladdery** (blad'-er-i) *a.* thin and inflated; blistered, pustular, consisting of bladders [A.S. *blædre*, a blister, fr. *blâwan*, to blow].

BLADE (blād) *n.* the leaf, or flat part of the leaf, of a plant; the cutting part of an instrument; the broad part of an oar; a dashing fellow.—**bladed** *a.*—**blade-bone,** the upper bone in the shoulder [A.S. *blæd*, a leaf; cp. Ger. *blatt*].

BLAIN (blān) *n.* an inflamed swelling [A.S. *blegen*, a boil, conn. with BLOW].

BLAME (blām) *v.t.* to find fault with; to censure;—*n.* fault.—**blamable** *a.* deserving of censure.—**blamableness** *n.*—**blamably** *adv.* so as to merit censure.—**blameful** *a.* deserving blame.—**blamefully** *adv.*—**blamefulness** *n.*—**blameless** *a.* free from blame.—**blamelessly** *adv.*—**blamelessness** *n.*—**blameworthy** *a.* worthy of blame.—**blameworthiness** (blām'-wur-THi-nes) *n.* [O.F. *blasmer* = F. *blâmer*, fr. L. *blasphēmāre*, to reproach. Doublet of BLASPHEME].

Syn. to reproach, condemn, reprove, upbraid, rebuke, reprimand, reprehend;—of *n.* crime, sin, reproach, reprehension, censure. *Ant.* exonerate, acquit, exculpate, discharge, forgive, absolve.

BLANCARD (blang'-kard) *n.* a species of linen cloth, made in Normandy [F.].

BLANCH (blânsh) *v.t.* to whiten; to bleach;—*v.i.* to become white.—**blanching** *n.* the act of whitening [fr. F. *blanchir*, bleach. Doublet of BLANK].

BLANC-MANGE (blą-mawngzh') *n.* a white preparation of isinglass, cornflour, milk, etc. [F. *blanc-manger*, fr. *manger*, to eat].

BLAND (bland) *a.* mild; smooth; gentle; courteous.—**blandly** *adv.*—**blandness** *n.*—**blandiloquence** (blandil'-ō-kwens) *n.* fair mild, flattering speech [L. *blandus*, smooth].

Syn. soft, kind, affectionate. *Ant.* harsh, rough, rude, uncongenial.

BLANDISH (blan'-dish) *v.t.* to flatter and coax; to soothe; to caress.—**blandisher** *n.* affectionate words or actions; winning caresses [O.F. (part.) *blandisment*, flattering, fr. *blandir*, fr. L. *blandīri*, caress, fr. BLAND].

BLANK (blangk) *a.* white, of unbroken sameness; lacking something; empty; without rhyme;—

n. any void space; a space in a written or printed document; a ticket in a lottery on which no prize is indicated.—**blankly** *adv.*—**blankness** *n.*—**blank-cartridge,** cartridge without lead-shot.—**point-blank,** the shot of a gun levelled horizontally.—**blank-verse,** unrimed verse [F. *blanc,* white, fr. O.H. Ger.; cp. Ger. *blinken,* to glitter. Doublet of BLANCH].

BLANKET (blang'-ket) *n.* a loosely woven woollen bedcover;—*v.t.* to cover with a blanket; to toss in a blanket.—**blanketing** *n.* cloth for blankets.—**a wet blanket,** one who discourages. — **blanket Kaffir,** one wearing a blanket, not European clothes.—**blanket vote,** collective vote of enfranchised natives [O.F. *blanchet,* dim. of *blanc. See* BLANK].

BLARE (blār) *v.t.* and *i.* to sound loudy;—*n.* noise; loud sound [M.E. *blaren,* also *blasen,* fr. A.S. *blǽsan,* blow].

BLARNEY (blär'ni) *n.* coaxing; deceitful talk; flattery;—*v.t.* to deceive by smooth talk [*Blarney*-stone in Castle Blarney, near Cork, reputed to give any one that kisses it the faculty of wheedling].

BLASE (blä'-zā) *a.* surfeited with everything [F. (part.)].

BLASPHEME (blas-fēm') *v.t.* to speak irreverently of God;—*v.i.* to take God's name in vain.—**blasphemy** (blas'-fe-mi) *n.* irreverence in speaking of, or naming God.—**blasphemer** (blas-fē'-mėr) *n.*—**blasphemous** (blas'-fe-mus) *a.* uttering, or containing blasphemy.—**blasphemously** *adv.* [L., fr. G. *blasphēmein,* speak ill of, fr. *blapsis,* hurt, and *phēmē,* speech. Doublet of BLAME].

Syn. of "blasphemy," profaneness, impiety, swearing. *Ant.* of *n.* reverence, veneration, piety, godliness.

BLAST (blast) *n.* a gust or puff of air; a forced stream of air; the blowing of a wind instrument; an explosion of gunpowder in rending rocks; a blight;—*v.t.* to injure, as by a noxious wind; to blight; to split as by gunpowder.—**blasted** *a.* blighted; accursed.—**blaster** *n.*—**blasting** (blas'-ting) *a.* that blasts;—*n.* a blast; explosion; blowing up of rocks.—**blast-furnace,** a smelting furnace in which a hot draught is furnished by bellows, or other apparatus.—**blast-pipe,** the exhaust pipe of a steam-engine [A.S. *blǽst,* fr. *blǽsan. See* BLOW].

BLASTODERM (blas'-to-dėrm) *n.* the superficial layer of the young embryo.—**blastomere** (blas'-to-mēr) *n.* one of the segments into which the ovum divides.—**blastophere** *n.* an embryo with blastoderm and a cavity.—blastula (blas'-tū-lą) *n.* (*pl.* **blastulae**) the embryonic stage preceding the appearance of the blastodermic layers.—**blastus** (blas'-tus) the plumale of grasses [G. *blastos,* sprout, and *derma,* skin].

BLATANT (blā'-tant) *a.* noisy, brawling.—**blatantly** *adv.*—**blatancy** [Etym. unknown].

BLATTER (blat'-ėr) *v.i.* to patter; to blether.—**blatterer** *n.*—**blattering** senseless railing; vain babbling; blustering [L. *blaterāre,* to prate].

BLATTNAPHONE (blat'-na-fōn) steel strip method of recording and reproducing sound [Trade term].

BLAZE (blāz) *n.* a flame; glow from a burning body; a gleam of zeal;—*v.t.* to mark a tree by cutting off the bark.—also **blazon,** noise abroad;—*v.i.* to flame; glow.—**blazer** *n.* a flannel jacket of bright colour [M.E. *blase,* fr. A.S. *blæse,* a flame].

BLAZON (blā'-zn) *v.t.* to display armorial bearings in their proper colours; to embellish;—*n.* art of drawing or explaining coats of arms.—**blazoner** *n.*—**blazonment** *n.*—**blazonry** *n.* art of describing or explaining coats of arms in heraldic terms [*blason,* shield, fr. Teut.; conn. with BLAZE (2)].

BLEACH (blēch) *v.t.* to whiten by exposure to sun and air, or by chemicals;—*v.i.* to grow white.—**bleaching** *n.* act or art of whitening esp. by chemical processes.—**bleacher** *n.*—**bleachery** *n.* a place for bleaching.—**bleach-field** *a.* field or works where cloth is bleached.—**bleaching-powder** chloride of lime.—**bleachers** *n.pl.* Northern Amer., outdoor uncovered seats for spectators at certain games [A.S. *blǽcan,* fr. *blǽc,* shining; Ger. *bleich*].

BLEAK (blēk) *a.* without colour; cold; cheerless;—*n.* a small fish.—**bleakly** *adv.*—**bleakness** *n.*—**bleakish** *a.* somewhat bleak [A.S. *blǽc,* pale. Doublet of BLEACH].

Syn. chilly, raw, bare, desolate, unsheltered. *Ant.* warm, mild, comforting, unexposed, congenial.

BLEAR (blēr) *a.* dim with rheum; dull. — **blear-eyed** *a.* — **blearedness** **bleariness** (blēr'-ed-nes, blēr'-ness) [Scand.; conn. with BLUR].

BLEAT (blēt) *v.i.* to cry as a sheep;—*n.* the cry of a sheep.—**bleater** (blē'-ter) *n.* one that bleats; a sheep [A.S. *blǽtan*].

BLEB (bleb) *n.* a bubble, in water; a blister.—**blebby** (bleb'-i) *a.* full of blebs, bubbles, or pustules [Perhaps conn. with BULB].

BLEED (blēd) *v.t.* to take blood from; to draw money from;—*v.i.* to lose blood; to feel great pity.—**bleeding** (blē'-ding) *n.* an issue of

ood; the drawing of blood, sap, c. [A.S. *blēdan*, fr. *blōd*. *See* OOD].
Syn. of "bleeding," hemorrhage, pping.

BLEMISH (blem'-ish) *v.t.* to mark th a flaw; to mar, or make fective;—*n.* any deformity, physi- or moral. — **blemishless** *a.* [O.F. art.) *blemisant*, bruising, discolour-g, fr. *bleme*=F. *blême*, livid, fr. and].

BLENCH (blensh) *v.i.* to shrink ck; to flinch [A.S. *blencan*, ake blink, deceive) confused with INK].

BLEND (blend) *v.t.* to mix;—*v.i.* be mixed;—*n.* a mixture.—**nder** *n.*—**blend-corn**, wheat and e grown together.—**blend-water**, a inary disease in cattle [M.E. *nden*, fr. A.S. *blandan*].

BLENDE (blend) *n.* an ore of zinc, nsisting of zinc and sulphur [Ger. *nden*, dazzle].

BLENHEIM (blen'-em) *n.* a kind of aniel.—**blenheim orange** *a.* a kind apple [fr. *Blenheim*, Marlborough's sidence].

BLENNY (blen'-i) *n.* a fish of dif-rent species, usually of small size so called from the shining mucus vering the skin [G. *blennos*, ucus].

BLEPHARITIS (blef-a-rī'-tis) *n.* flammation of the eyelids [G. *pharon*, eyelid].

BLESBOK (bles'-bok) *n.* an ante-pe of Cape Colony [D. *bles*, white ark, and *bok*, goat].

BLESS (bles) *v.t.* to make happy; ask a blessing on; to glorify; consecrate.—**blessed** *a.* happy; voured with blessings; hallowed; avenly.—**blessedness** *n.* happiness; avenly joy.—**blessing** *n.* a source happiness; a benediction.—**blest** *a.* essed.—**bless me**, an expression of nder.—**to ask a blessing**, to say ace [A.S. *blētsian*, *blædsian*, to nsecrate with *blōd*, blood].
Syn. of "blessedness," felicity, bliss, essing, beatitude. *Ant.* of *v.* curse, ndemn, damn.

BLETHER (bleTH'ęr) *n.* nonsense; *v.i.* to talk nonsense; to blatter.—**bletherskate, blatherskite** (bleTH'-skāt, blaTH'-ęr-skīt) *n.* one that lks sheer nonsense; a blustering llow [Scand.].

BLETTONISM (blet'-un-izm) *n.* the etended faculty of perceiving sub-rraneous springs by peculiar sen-tions [fr. M. *Bléton*, a Frenchman].

BLETTING (blet'-ing) *n.* the slow cay of overripe fruit.

BLIGHT (blīt) *n.* anything that sts, as disease or frost; any-ng that withers hopes;—*v.t.* to affect with blight; to destroy.—**blightingly** *adv.* [Etym. uncert.].

BLIGHTER (blīt-ęr) *n.* scamp, rascal [Slang term, the significance of which varies from hatred to endearment].

BLIGHTY (blīt'-i) *n.* soldier's name for Britain, or for a wound involving a return to Britain [Army slang. fr. Hind. *bilati*, home].

BLIMP (blimp) *n.* a small airship.

Blimp

BLIND (blīnd) *a.* sightless; unable to understand; dark; closed at one end; reckless;—*v.t.* to deprive of sight; to darken; to cheat by false appearances;—*n.* a window shade or screen; something intended to mislead; a pretext.—**blindage** (blīn'-dāj) *n.* a shelter of fascines and earth covering a trench; a mantlet.—**blindly** *adv.*—**blinded** *a.* rendered sightless.—**blinders** *n.pl.* a horse's blinkers. — **blindness** *n.* — **blindfold** *a.* having the eyes covered; without foresight or forethought; —*v.t.* to bandage the eyes of.—**blind alley**, a lane with only one entrance; —*a.* to denote employment, especially juvenile, without permanence or prospects.—**blind-coal**, a coal that burns without flame or smoke.—**blind flying**, navigation of an aeroplane by use of instruments alone, when landmarks are invisible.—**blindman's-buff**, a game in which one person blindfolded tries to catch and name another player.—**blind-worm**, a small reptile, the SLOW-WORM, popularly supposed blind [E.].

BLINK (blingk) *v.i.* to shut out of view, as a fact, question;—*v.i.* to wink the eyes; to twinkle;—*n.* a glimpse or glance, as of sunshine.—**blinkard** (bling'-kard) *n.* one that blinks; that which twinkles, as a dim star.—**blinker** *n.pl.* pieces of leather preventing a horse from seeing to either side.—**blinkingly** *adv.*—**ice-blink**, dazzling whiteness about the horizon, being light reflected from ice-floes at sea [M.E. *blenken*, to

shine; conn. with A.S. *blīcan*, glitter].
Syn. glimmer, gleam, shun, overlook, ignore, pass by.

BLISS (blis) *n.* the acme of happiness; heavenly happiness; heaven. —**blissful** *a.* supremely happy.—**blissfully** *adv.* — **blissfulness** *n.* [A.S., fr. *blīds*, *blīths*, blitheness. *See* BLITHE].

BLISTER (blis'-tęr) *n.* a bladder of thin matter on the skin; any swelling made by the rising of film or skin, as on plants, or by surface swelling, as on steel; a plaster applied to raise a blister; protective outer hull for ship, below waterline;—*v.t.* to raise blisters upon;—*v.i.* to rise in blisters.—**blistery** *a.* full of blisters. —**blister-fly**, the Spanish fly [M.E.; conn. with A.S. *blæsan*, blow].

BLITHE (blīth) *a.* gay; happy; merry; sprightly.—**blithely** *adv.*— **blitheness** *n.*—**blithesome** *a.* merry; cheerful. — **blithesomeness** *n.* [A.S. *blīthe*, joyous].

BLIZZARD (bliz'-ard) *n.* a snowstorm attended by a hurricane wind [Onomat.].

BLOAT (blōt) *v.t.* to cause to have an unsound swollen look;—*v.i.* to grow swollen; to dilate.—**bloated** *a.* swollen with indulgence; pampered and insolent.—**bloater** *n.* a Yarmouth dried herring [Scand. = soft, effeminate].

BLOB (blob) *n.* anything small and globular, as a dewdrop; a careful brush impression—in colouring.—**blobber** (blob'-ęr) *n.* a bubble; blubber.—**blobber lip**, a thick lip [Form of BLEB].

BLOC (blok) *n.* a combination of two or more political or economic parties for the purpose of obstructing legislative action, or fostering special interests [F.].

BLOCK (blok) *n.* a mass of wood, stone, etc.; the piece of wood on which criminals were beheaded; the wheel of a pulley with its case of wood; a wooden mould; a connected row of buildings; any obstruction;—*v.t.* to shut in; to obstruct; to sketch out roughly.—**blockade** (blo-kād') *n.* guarding a town garrison, mouth of a river or harbour, so as to prevent communication with the besieged;—*v.t.* to shut up by troops or ships.—**blockhead** *n.* a dullard; a dolt.—**block-house** (blok'-hous) *n.* a place of defence made of logs, an improvised fort.—**blockish** *a.* stupid; dull.—**block-letters**, wood type of large size.—**block-system**, a system employing block-signals to stop a train in one section of the line till the next is clear.—**block-tin**, tin in blocks or ingots.—**block-tyre**, in motoring, a solid rubber tyre, the treads being formed of a series of pads attached to the rim [C Doublet of PLUG].

BLOND (blond) *n.* (*f.* **blonde**) person of fair complexion a generally, light blue eyes;—*a.* fai **blondness** (blond'-nes) *n.*—**blond-l** a fine kind of lace made of sil **blond metal**, a variety of clay i stone [F.].

BLOOD (blud) *n.* the red fluid t circulates in the arteries and ve of animals; relation; honour birth; pedigree; natural dispositi a man of fiery spirit; a rake slang; a sensational story; a pe dreadful;—*v.t.* to let blood fro to bleed.—**bloody** *a.* stained wi or containing, blood; ruthless shedding blood; attended w bloodshed.—**blooded** *a.* having bl (as an *aff.*); of good pedigree **bloodiness** *n.* — **bloodless** *a.* with blood; anæmic; spiritless.—**blo lessly** *adv.*—**bloodlessness** *n.*—**blo letting** *n.* the practice of bleeding cupping. — **blood-money** *n.* mo earned by bringing about the capi conviction of a person. — **blo pressure**, the pressure of the blood the arteries, a knowledge of which essential to a full diagnosis of heal —**bloodshed** *n.* spilling of bloo slaughter.—**bloodshot** *a.* red w inflamed blood-vessels.—**bloodstone** a green flinty stone sprinkled with jasper, as if with blood; a bro ore of iron.—**bloodsucker** *n.* a animal that sucks blood; an ext tioner.—**blood test**, a test by mic scope, and/or by examination bacteria.—**bloodthirsty** *a.* lusting shed blood.—**bloodthirstiness** *n.* **bad blood**, discord; enmity.—**blo boltered**, matted or clotted with blo —**blood-feud**, a vendetta or fam feud.—**blood-heat**, heat equal to t temperature of blood, or about Fahr.—**blood-horse**, a horse of pu stock.—**blood-hound**, a variety dog, of keen scent, employed track men or animals.—**blood oran** an orange with blood-like pulp. **blood-red**, of the colour of blood. **blood-relation**, one connected blood, or descent.—**blood-stain** stained with blood.—**blood-vess** an artery or a vein.—**blood-wite**, fine paid for the shedding of blood. **blood worm** a small red eart worm, used in angling.—**bloody-flu** dysentery — **blue-blood**, aristocra blood. — **flesh and blood**, hum nature [A.S. *blōd*; conn. wi *blōwan*, to flourish; cp. Ger. *blut*].

BLOOM (blōōm) *n.* a blossom; t flower of a plant; the opening pri of flowers in general; beginning youth or manhood;—*v.i.* to produ blossoms; to flower; to be in v

ous youth.—**blooming** (blóó'-ming) flowering; thriving in health, auty, and vigour.—*n.* the process making blooms; a clouded appearance which varnish sometimes sumes on a picture.—**bloomy** *a.* l of bloom; flourishing [Scand.; . Ger. *blume*].

BLOOMARY, bloomery (blóó'-ma--me-ri) *n.* the first forge through ich iron passes after it is smelted om the ore [A.S. *blōma*, lump of tal].

BLOOMER (blóó'-mer) *n.* a costme for ladies, consisting of a short ess with loose drawers gathered und the ankle; a woman that ars such a costume; a broad, low owned hat, to be worn with the omer dress [Mrs. *Bloomer*, of w York, who introduced it in 49].

BLOOMER (blóó'-mẽr) *n.* a ludicus blunder [Slang].

BLOSSOM (blos'-om) *n.* the flower a plant, esp. a tree;—*v.i.* to put th blossoms; to flourish.—**blosned** *a.*—**blossomy** *a.* rich in blosms [M.E. *blosme*, fr. A.S. *blōstma*, *blōwan*, to bloom].

BLOT (blot) *v.t.* to spot or beatter; to obliterate; to dry with otting-paper;—*n.* a spot or stain, of ink; blemish; disgrace.—**tter** *n.* a blotting-pad.—**blotting-per**, a kind of unsized paper, for ying ink [Scand.].

BLOTCH (bloch) *n.* an eruption on the skin;—*v.t.* to mark with otches.—**blotchy** *a.* [Perh. fr. BLOT].

BLOTTO (blot'-ō) *a.* intoxicated to apability [Slang].

BLOUSE (blouz) *n.* a loose over-ment; a smock-frock [F.].

BLOW (blō) *n.* a mass or bed of wers;—*v.i.* to blossom [A.S. *blōwan*, ssom; cp. Ger. *blühen*].

BLOW (blō) *n.* a stroke; a sudden amity; a high wind;—*v.t.* to ow a current of air upon; to ind, as a wind instrument; to put of breath;—*v.i.* to puff air from mouth; to move, as air; to eathe hard or quick; to sound, as vind instrument; in Australia, to ast.—**blown** *a.* swelled; tainted; of breath.—**blower** (blō'-er) *n.* in toring, a device to ensure complete ng of cylinders with mixture, at h speeds; in Australia, a boaster. **lowing** *n.* in Australia, boasting. **lowy** (blō'-i) *a.* windy; breezy.—**w-gun**, a tube through which S. erican Indians blow arrows.—**w-hole**, the nostril of a whale; a eathing hole in ice for whales, etc. **low in**, *v.i.* arrive unexpectedly or ormally.—**blow-pipe**, an instrument concentrating the heat of a flame on some point, by blowing.—**blow-out**, slang for a notably good meal; a feast.—**to blow over**, to pass away.—**to blow up**, to explode; to reprove [M.E. *blowe*; cp. Ger. *blähen*, strike; A.S. *blāwan*; cp. Ger. *blähen*].

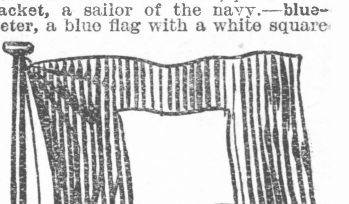
Syn. knock, thump, rap, disaster, affliction, misfortune, loss.

BLOWZY (blou'-zi) *a.* coarse and ruddy-faced; slovenly.—**blowzed** *a.* bloated, slatternly [Slang].

BLUBBER (blub'-er) *n.* the fat of whales, etc.;—*v.i.* to weep unrestrainedly.—**blubber spade**, a spade for taking off blubber from whales [E.; conn. with BLOB].

BLUDGEON (bluj'-un) *n.* a short cudgel with one end loaded [Celt., fr. PLUG].

BLUE (blóó) *n.* the colour of the clear sky; one of the seven primary colours; *pl.* low spirits;—*a.* of the colour called blue; azure.—**bluish** *a.* somewhat blue.—**blueness** *n.*—**bluebell** *n.* a plant bearing blue bell-shaped flowers.—**blue-book**, a parliamentary publication, from its cover.—**blue-bottle**, the blue cornflower; a fly with a large blue belly.—**blue-coat**, a pupil of Christ's Hospital, so called from the long blue uniform coats.—**blue-fish**, a fish, often called DOLPHIN, found in the Atlantic.—**blue-gown**, a term for KING'S BEDESMAN, q.v.—**blue-jacket**, a sailor of the navy.—**blue-peter**, a blue flag with a white square



Blue-peter

in the centre, a signal that the vessel is to sail.—**blue-print**, a print consisting of blue ground, with plan, or drawing in white lines.—**blue-ribbon**, the ribbon of the Garter; emblem of teetotalism.—**blue-stocking**, a literary lady; a female pedant.—**a Cambridge, Oxford, blue, etc.**, terms distinguishing athletes who have represented their Universities, from the dark and light blue colours.—**the blues**, slang for a fit of depression; a very slow jazz dance [M.E. *bleu*, *bleu*, fr. O.F. *bloe*, *bley*, fr. Ger.].

BLUEY (blóó'-i) *n.* in Australia, a blue blanket in which the bushman

wraps his belongings; a smock-shirt made of coarse material.—**to hump bluey** *v.i.* to go on the tramp carrying a pack on the back. [*See* BLUE.]

BLUFF (bluf) *a.* steep; bold; rough and ready; in manner frank; —*n.* a high bank presenting a steep front; in North America, a cluster of trees on the prairie; an attempt to mislead in regard to one's real purpose.—*v.i.* to impose on by swagger. — **bluffy** *adv.* — **bluffness** *n.* — **bluff-bowed,** of a ship, with broad bows [Perh. D.].

Syn. boisterous, downright, blunt. *Ant.* gentle, tactful, considerate.

BLUNDER (blun'-dęr) *v.i.* to mistake stupidly; to err through thoughtlessness;—*n.* a gross mistake. — **blunderer** *n.* — **blunderhead** (blund'dęr-hed) *n.* a stupid fellow, one that blunders.—**blunderingly** *adv.* [M.E. *blondern,* to puzzle over, fr. Scand.].

Blunderbuss

BLUNDERBUSS (blun'-dęr-bus) *n.* a short gun with a wide bore [Corrupt. fr. D. *donderbus,* thunder-tube; cp. ARQUEBUS.]

BLUNGE (blunj) *v.t.* to mix clay, etc., with water by means of a blunger, a kind of wooden shovel, or by machinery [*bl*(end) and (pl)*unge*].

BLUNT (blunt) *a.* having a thick edge or point; dull; brusque in speech;—*v.t.* to render less sharp; to weaken appetite or desire.—**bluntly** *adv.*—**bluntness** *n.* [Scand.; conn. with BLUNDER].

BLUR (blur) *n.* whatever dims without effacing; a stain; a blemish; —*v.t.* to dim; to blemish [Form of BLEAR].

BLURB (blęrb) *n.* brief; fulsome estimate or summary of book or story; a publisher's puff; sentimentality; sloppiness [Invented word].

BLURT (blurt) *v.t.* to utter words suddenly or unadvisedly [Onomat.].

BLUSH (blush) *v.i.* to redden in the face;—*n.* a rosy tint; a red colour suffusing the face; first glance or view.—**blushful** *a.* full of blushes; modest.—**blushing** *n.*—**blushingly** *adv.* —**blushfully** (blush'-fool-i) *adv.*— **blushless** (blush'-les) *a.* impudent; shameless.—**to put to the blush,** to shame [A.S. *blyscan,* shine].

BLUSTER (blus'-tęr) *v.i.* to blow in noisy gusts, of wind; to talk loudly;—*n.* fitful noise and violence; swaggering talk. — **blusterer** *n.* — **blustering** *n.* and *a.*—**blustering** *adv.*—**blustery** *a.* gusty; swaggeri [Scand.; conn. with BLAST].

Syn. of *n.* noise, tumult, storı talk. *Ant.* of *a.* quiet, peaceful, cal unruffled, retiring.

BLUTCHER (blòò'-chęr) *n.* a stro half-boot [fr. von *Blucher*].

BO (bō) *int.* an exclamation frighten or surprise children.— say bo to a goose, to say even word.

BOA (bō'ą) *n.* the largest genus serpent, non-venomous, of territ strength; a long fur for the neck. **boa-constrictor,** a large powerful s pent, of tropical America, whi crushes its prey in its coils [L.].

BOANERGES (bō-ą-nęr'-jęs) *n.* loud, bawling preacher [G.; *see* Mar iii. 17].

Boar

BOAR (bōr) the male swine. **boarish** *a.* swinish; brutal.—**bo fish,** a fish with a snout like a boar —**boar spear,** a spear used by boa hunters [A.S. *bār*].

BOARD (bōrd) *n.* a thin piece timber, long and narrow; a tab hence, food or diet; the table which a council sits, hence, a coun —as School Board; paper made thi and stiff; in Australia, the floor which sheep are shorn; *pl.* the sta in a theatre; the covers of a bool —*v.t.* to cover with boards; to ent a ship; to approach a person boldl to furnish with meals for payment; *v.i.* to obtain meals statedly for pa ment.—**boarding** *n.* a wooden fenc floor, barricade, etc.; entering a sh by force; obtaining food and lodgin for a fixed sum of money.—**boardal** *a.*—**boarder** *n.* one that lodges a takes meals with a family, for pa ment.—**board-wages,** allowance to se vants in lieu of food.—**boarding-hous** house for boarders.—**boarding-scho** a school in which the scholars go in residence.—**by the board,** over t ship's side.—**Board of Trade,** a Co mittee of Privy Council superinter ing all matters of commerce.—**with full board,** in Australia, with the f number of shearers [A.S. *bord,* boa ship's side].

BOAST (bōst) *v.t.* to speak of w

ide or vanity;—*v.i.* to speak vain-
oriously;—*n.* expression of pride;
brag.—**boasting** *n.* vain display;
aunting; bragging.—**boaster** *n.*—
astful *a.* vain-glorious; proud.—
astfulness *n.*—**boastfully** *adv.*—
astingly *adv.* [Prob. E.].

Syn. to vaunt, brag, glory, va-
ur, crow; of *n.* "boast" and
boasting," vaunting, vain-glory,
orying, swaggering, parade, gas-
nade, rhodomontade. *Ant.* of *n.*
odesty, reserve, humility, modera-
on, diffidence.

BOAT (bōt) *n.* a small open vessel,
oved by oars or by a sail;—*v.t.* to
ansport in a boat;—*v.i.* to sail in a
at.—**boater** *n.* a straw hat.—**boat
l,** a South American species of
ading bird.—**boat-fly,** an insect
at swims on its back.—**boating** *n.*
wing or sailing.—**boat-house,** a
ed on the banks, to house boats
ien not in use.—**boatswain** (bōt'-
ān, bō'-sn) *n.* an officer in charge
a ship's boats, sails, etc., who
mmons the men to their duties
th his whistle.—**boat-hook,** an iron
ook fixed to a pole, to pull or push
boat.—**boat-train,** a train connect-
g with a ship, in general service or
special occasions.—**in the same
at,** in the same case [A.S. *bāt,* fr.
lt.; cp. F. *bateau*].

BOB (bob) *n.* a short, jerking
tion; the float of a fishing line,
hich pops up and down;—*v.t.* to
ove with a jerk;—*v.i.* to dangle;
ove up and down; to angle with
jerking motion of the bait;—*v.t.* to
t women's hair semi-short, so that
hangs halfway to the shoulders.—
bbin (bob'-in) *n.* a small wooden
linder on which thread is wound;
spool.—**bobbinet** (bob'-i-net) *n.* a
nd of lace wrought by machines.—
bish (bob'-ish) *a.* hearty; cheery; in
od health and spirits.—**bobstays**
ob'-stāz) *n.pl.* ropes or chains to
nfine the bowsprit of a ship down-
rd to the stem or cut water.—
b-tail *n.* a docked tail; a rabble (used
th "rag, tag").—**bobtailed** *a.*—
b-wig, a short-tailed wig.—**bobbin-
ork,** lace woven with bobbins
tym. uncert.].

BOBBY (bob'-i) *n.* a policeman
'. Sir *Robert* Peel, who founded the
olice force in 1829].

BOBOLINK (bob'-o-lingk) *n.* the
e bunting, an American song bird
mit., fr. its note].

BOCASINE (bok'-a-sin) *n.* a cotton
bric of the Levant [Turk. *bōhāsī,*
tton cloth].

BOCHE (bosh) *n.* and *a.* German
War-time slang, fr. F. slang, *caboche,*
ad, a reference to shape of German
ad].

BOCK (bok) *n.* a French beer
jug of ½ litre; a German beer
[Ger.].

BOCKING (bok'-ing) *n.* a kind of
baize or drugget, so called from the
town of *Bocking,* in Essex.

BOCKLAND, bocland (bok'-land)
n. public property granted to private
individuals [A.S. *boc,* charter, and E.
LAND].

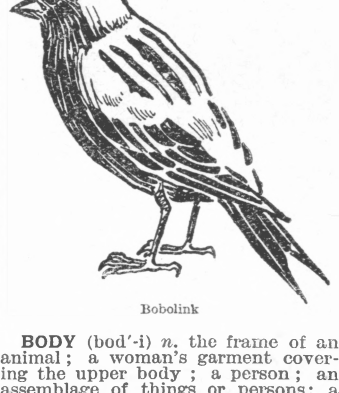
BODE (bōd) *v.t.* to foretell; to
foreshadow—*v.i.* to presage.—**bode-
ful** *a.* ominous.—**bodement** *n.* an
omen.—**boding** *a.* ominous;—*n.* an
omen; presentiment.—**bodingly** *adv.*
[A.S. *bodian,* to warn; conn. with
BID (1)].

Syn. of "bodement," a forebod-
ing, portent, presentiment.

BODEGA (bō-dē'-ga) *n.* a wine-
cellar; a wine shop [Sp.].

BODICE (bod'-is) *n.* stays; the
body of a woman's dress.—**bodiced**
(bod'-ist) *a.* [For pl. of *body.* Cp.
NECK; Amer. *waist* = blouse].

BODKIN (bod'-kin) *n.* a dagger;
an instrument for piercing, holing,
etc.; a pin for dressing hair.—**to ride,
sit, or travel bodkin,** to sit, as a third
person, between two others [Perh.
Celt.].



Bobolink

BODY (bod'-i) *n.* the frame of an
animal; a woman's garment cover-
ing the upper body; a person; an
assemblage of things or persons; a
solid substance; strength;—*v.t.* to
produce in definite shape.—**bodied,**
a. used in compounds, able-*bodied.*—
bodiless *a.*—**bodily** *a.* pert. to the
body;—*adv.* altogether; completely.—
body-guard, life guard of a sovereign.
—**body-politic,** organised society; the
state.—**body-servant,** a personal at-
tendant.—**body-snatcher,** one that
robs graves of dead bodies for the
purpose of dissection.—**body-work,**

cabinet and unholstery, as distinct from engineering; work in a motor vehicle.—**body-whorl,** the last formed whorl of a univalve shell [E.].

BŒOTIAN (bē-ō′-shạn) *a.* pert. to Bœotia, or, like its inhabitants, stupid.

BOER (bȯȯr) *n.* a Dutch farmer of S. Africa; a person of Dutch descent [D.; cp. BOOR, Ger. *bauer*].

BOG (bog) *n.* a deep soft marsh; a quagmire; a morass.—**boggy** *a.* pert. to bogs; full of bogs; swampy. **bog-berry,** the cranberry.—**bog-butter,** a fatty substance found in masses in peat-bogs.—**bog-oak,** trunks of oak found undecayed in peat-bogs.—**bog-ore,** an ore of iron found in boggy land.—**bog-spavin,** an encysted tumour on the inside of the hough of a horse.—**bog-trotter,** dweller in a boggy country; an Irishman [Celt.].

BOGGLE (bog′-l) *v.t.* to start aside through fear; to hesitate; to raise difficulties.—**boggler** *n.* [fr. BOGLE].

Syn. doubt, waver, shrink, falter.

BOGIE, bogey (bō′-gi) *n.* a shallow truck; a frame on which a railway carriage is poised; the standard golf score for a good player.—**bogie-engine,** a locomotive engine mounted on a bogie [Etym. unknown].

BOGLE (bō′-gl) *n.* a bugbear; a nursery ghost.—**bogy, bogey** (bō′-gi) *n.* the devil; a hobgoblin [Celt., fr. BUG (2)].

BOGUS (bō′-gus) *a.* unreal; counterfeit; sham [Amer. coinage].

BOHEA (bō-hē′) *n.* an inferior kind of black tea [fr. Chinese].

BOHEMIAN (bō-hē′-mi-an) *a.* pert. to Bohemia or its inhabitants; pert. to the gipsies; unconventional;—*n.* a native of Bohemia; a gipsy; one that leads a loose and unsettled life.—**bohemianism** *n.*—**bohemian glass,** a clear, crown glass, made in Bohemia.

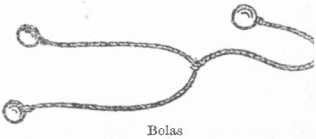
BOIL (boil) *v.t.* to bring to a seething condition, by heating; to cook, by boiling;—*v.i.* to be agitated by the action of heat; to seethe with rage, etc.—**boiler** *n.* a vessel for boiling; a tank or cylinder of metal in which steam is generated, etc.—**boilery** (boil′-ẹr-i) *n.* a place or apparatus for boiling or evaporating, as salt or sugar.—**boiling-point,** the temperature at which a liquid boils—of water, 212° Fahr.—**to boil down,** to reduce in bulk by boiling; in Australia, and in colloquial English, to extract the essential points from a statement; to summarise.—**boiled-shirt,** slang for evening dress; the starched shirt worn with evening dress [O.F. *boillir*, fr. L. *bullīre*, fr. *bulla*, a bubble].

BOIL (boil) *n.* a hard, inflamed tumour, which commonly suppurat [A.S. *bȳle*, sore].

BOISTEROUS (bois′-tẹr-us) *a.* lou roaring.—**boisterously** *adv.*—**boiste ousness** *n.* [E., of uncert. etym.].

Syn. noisy, stormy, tempestuou tumultuous. *Ant.* quiet, calm, gent mild.

BOLAS (bō′-lạs) *n.* a missile; tw or three balls strung on a rope, us by the S. American cowboy for e tangling the feet of cattle [Sp.].



Bolas

BOLD (bōld) *a.* daring; showi courage; in a bad sense, forwar audacious.—**boldly** *adv.*—**boldness** —**to make bold,** to venture; presur [A.S. *beald, bald*].

Syn. brave, courageous, intrepi dauntless, valiant, impudent. *An* cowardly, timorous, timid, shy.

BOLE (bōl) *n.* the trunk of a tree. **bolling** (bol′-ing) *n.* a tree with t top and branches cut off [Scand.].

BOLE (bōl) *n.* a kind of fine, co pact, earthy clay.—**bolar** (bō′-lạr) of or pertaining to bole or clay [*bōlos*, clod].

BOLERO (bo-lā′-rō) *n.* a Spani dance; a lady's short jacket [Sp.].

BOLIDE (bol′-īd, bō′-līd) *n.* meteoric stone; a fire-ball [G. *bol bolidos*, dart, missile].

BOLL (bōl) *n.* (form of BOW a pod, as of flax; an old measure two to six bushels or 140 lbs. avo dupois.—**boll weevil, boll worm,** pes destructive of cotton crops [Scand.

BOLLARD (bol′-ạrd) *n.* a stro post on a wharf, etc., for securi cables to [fr. BOLE].

BOLOMETER (bo-lom′-e-ter) *n.* instrument for measuring minute d ferences of radiant heat [G. *bolē*, throw, and *metron*, measure].

BOLSHEVIK (bol′-shi-vik) *n.* member of the Russian Majority, Extreme, Communist Party; a vi lent revolutionary.—**bolshevism** (bo shi-vizm) *n.* theory and practice Russian Bolsheviki; Russian or oth communism.—**bolshevist** (bol′-sh vist) *n.* and *a.* member of Russi governing party; any revolutiona communist.—**bolshevistic** *a.*—**bolsh vise** *v.t.*—**bolshie** (bol′-shi) *n.* sla diminutive of bolshevik [Ru *bolshe*, comp. of *veliki*, great].

BOLSTER (bōl′-stẹr) *n.* a long be pillow; a pad used to support;— to support, as a false case or a we

erson.—**bolsterer** *n.* [E., conn. with ULGE].

BOLT (bōlt) *n.* an arrow for a cross-ow ; a dart ; a strong pin or rivet ; thunder-shock ; a race or rush ;—*t.* to fasten with a bolt ; to swallow ithout chewing ;—*v.i.* to rush away ke a bolt.—**bolt auger,** an instrument r boring holes for bolts.—**bolt boat,** strong boat that will endure a rough ea.—**bolt hole,** an underground helter ; emergency exit therefrom.—**olt-upright,** straight as an arrow.—**bolt from the blue,** a sudden, unxpected stroke [E.].

BOLT (bōlt) *v.t.* to sift or pass hrough a sieve.—**bolter** (bōl'-tęr) *n.* **-bolting-cloth,** a linen or hair cloth r a sieve.—**bolting-mill,** a machine r sifting meal or flour [Formerly so **boult,** O.F. *bulter=bureter,* sift, fr. *ure,* canvas, fr. Low L. (acc.) *burram,* arse red cloth, fr. L. *burrus,* red].

BOLUS (bō'-lus) *n.* a rounded mass medicine ; a large pill [L., fr. G. *olos,* a clod, bit].

BOMA (bō'-mȧ) *n.* a fenced enosure [Afr.].

BOMB (bom) *n.* an iron shell, filled ith explosive materials ;—*v.t.* to ttack with bombs.—**bomb-crater,** a rge hole, caused by the explosion of bomb.—**bomber** (bom'-bęr) *n.* a oldier that throws bombs ; an aeroane that drops bombs.—**bombard** *t.* to attack with artillery.—**bomardier** *n.* a non-commissioned officer artillery, ranking next above rivate.—**bombardment** (bom-bȧrd'-ent) *n.*—**bombshell** (bom'-shei) *n.* a omb.—**bomb-proof,** proof against ombs.—**volcanic bomb,** a round mass lava ejected from a volcano [Fr. *mbe,* fr. L., fr. G. *bombos,* a hollow und, BOOM].

BOMBARDON (bom-bȧr'-dun) *n.* a rge, grave-toned musical instrument the trumpet kind [F. fr. L. *mbus,* hollow sound].

BOMBAST (bum'-, bom'-bast) *n.* otton, or any silky material ; wadng ; padding ; inflated language.—ombastic (bum-, bom-bas'-tik) *a.* inated ; extravagant.—**bombastically** *lv.* [It., fr. Low L. *bombax,* fr. G. *mbux,* cotton-wadding. *See* BOMAZINE].

BOMBAZINE, bombasine (bum-, om-bȧ-zēn') *n.* a twilled fabric of k and worsted or cotton [F. *bomsin,* fr. Low L. (acc.) *bombăc-inum,* cotton. *See* BOMBAST].

BOMBIC (bom'-bik) *a.* of, or pert. the silkworm.—**bombic acid,** an id secreted by the silkworm.—**bomcinous** (bom-bis'-i-nus) *a.* silken ; of e colour of the silkworm ; transrent, with a yellow tint [L. *bomx,* silkworm].

BON (bon) *a.* good—in compounds. —**bonbon** *n.* a sweetmeat ; a sugar-plum. — **bonhomie** (bon-o-mē') *n.* frank and simple good-heartedness.—**bon mot** (bong-mō') *n.* ; *pl.* **bons mots** (bong-mō'), a witty repartee ; a jest.—**bon ton** (bong-tong') *n.* good tone or breeding ; the world of fashion.—**bon vivant** (bong-vē-vong') *n.* a luxurious liver ; a jovial companion [F. *bon,* good, fr. L. (acc.) *bonum*].

BONA FIDES (bō'-nȧ fī'-dēs) *adv.* or *a.* good faith.—**bona fide,** in good faith [L.].

BONANZA (bō'-nan-zȧ) *n.* a rich mass of ore ; a profitable enterprise [Sp.].

BOND (bond) *n.* a band, tie, or link ; that which binds ; a legal engagement, in writing, to fulfil certain conditions or pay money ; *pl.* fetters ; captivity ; imprisonment ;—*v.t.* to put imports into a warehouse, where they remain till the duty on them is paid.—**bondage** *n.* a state of being bound, or under restraint.—**bonded** *a.* placed in bond ; mortgaged.—**bonder** *n.* one that deposits goods in a bonded warehouse.—**bondholder** *n.* one that holds a bond or bonds.—**bondmaid** *n.* a female slave.—**bondman, bondsman** *n.* a slave ; a surety.—**bondwoman, bondswoman** *n.* a female slave.—**bond-servant,** a slave.—**bonded-warehouse,** a store for bonded goods.—**in bond,** in a bonded warehouse [M.E. *bond* or *band. See* BAND].

Syn. of " bonds " and " bondage," chains, slavery, confinement, thraldom, incarceration. *Ant.* of " bondage," freedom, liberty, independence, leave.

BONE (bōn) *n.* a hard, whitish substance, composing the skeleton in mammals ; *pl.* the different parts of a skeleton ; human remains ; pieces of bone, for lacemaking, rattling together to music, etc. ;—*v.t.* to take out bones from ; to put bones into.—**boneless** *a.*—**boniness** *n.*—**boning** *n.* the removal of bones from poultry, etc.—**bony** (bō'-ni) *a.*—**bone-earth,** the earthy or mineral part of bones, consisting chiefly of phosphate of lime.—**bone-setter,** a quack that sets broken bones.—**a bone of contention,** a subject of dispute, alluding to dogs quarrelling [A.S. *bān* ; cp. Ger. *bein*].

BONFIRE (bon'-fīr) *n.* a fire to express public joy [fr. BONE and FIRE].

BONIFACE (bon'-i-fās) *n.* a jolly, good-tempered innkeeper [fr. name of the landlord in Farquhar's *Beaux' Stratagem*].

BONIFICATION (bon-i-fi-kā'-shun) *n.* amelioration ; betterment [L. *bonus,* good, and *facere,* make].

BONITO (bō-nē'-tō) *n.* a fish of the

tunny kind, growing to the length of three feet [Sp.].

BONNET (bon'-et) *n.* a flat cap ; a woman's head-gear, of various shapes. —**bonneted** *a.* wearing a bonnet.—**bonnet-laird,** one that farms his own property.—**bonnet-piece,** a gold coin of James V. of Scotland [F., of unknown etym.].

BONNY (bon'i) *a.* handsome ; blithe ; plump ; well-formed.—**bonnily** *adv.* [Scot., fr. F. (fem.) *bonne,* fr. BON].

BONNYCLABBER (bon'-i-klab-er) *n.* milk that has turned sour ; a drink of beer and buttermilk [Ir. *bainne,* milk, and *claba,* mud].

BONSPIEL (bon'-spel) *n.* a grand curling match [Perh. Du.].

BONT (bont) *a.* in South Africa, many-coloured, motley [D.].

BONUS (bō'-nus) *n.* a premium given for a loan ; an extra dividend ; payment additional to wage [L.= good].

BONZE (bonz) *n.* a priest of many different Oriental sects ; the image of such a priest in bronze, stone, etc. [Jap. *bonzo,* a pious man].

BONZER (bon'-zer) *n.* in Australia, a stroke of good fortune ; something especially good.—*a.* fine, excellent [fr. *bonze,* considered as a lucky emblem].

BOO (bōō) *int.* an exclamation of aversion or contempt ;—*v.t.* and *i.* to hoot.

BOOBY (bōō'-bi) *n.* the gannet ; a dunce; dullard.—**boobyish** (bōō'-bi-ish) *a.*—**boobyism** (bōō'-bi-izm) *n.*—**booby hatch,** a wooden framework to cover the after-hatch in vessels.—**booby hut,** a kind of hooded sleigh.—**booby hutch,** a clumsy kind of cart or carriage.—**booby prize,** a prize awarded at whist drives, etc., for the worst performer.—**booby trap,** a form of practical joke [Sp. *bobo* ; cp. F. *baube,* fr. L. *balbus,* stammering block-head].

BOODLE (bōō'-dl) *n.* money from political or bureaucratic corruption ; any ill-gotten gains [Slang, orig. Amer].

BOOHOO (bōō-hōō') *n.* loud, unrestrained weeping ;—*v.i.* to weep noisily [Onomat].

BOOK (book) *n.* a collection of sheets of paper, bound together ; a literary composition, in the form of a book ; a section of a literary work ; a ledger for accounts ;—*v.t.* to enter or write in a book ; to secure by prepayment.—**booked** *a.* provided with a ticket ; engaged.—**bookbinder** *n.* one that binds books.—**bookbinding** *n.*—**bookcase** *n.* a case with shelves for holding books.—**bookish** *a.* fond of study.—**bookishly** *adv.*—**bookseller** *n.* —**bookworm** *n.* an insect tha holes in books ; a close stu **book-debt,** a debt for goods, c in the seller's books.—**booking** a clerk that issues tickets to gers, etc., or registers goods forwarded.—**booking-office,** an where passengers or parce booked.—**book-keeper,** one tha accounts.—**book-keeping,** the keeping business accounts.—**knowledge,** knowledge gained books.—**book-learned,** versed in —**book-learning,** learning acqu reading.—**book-maker,** a write no high motive ; a professional on horse races.—**book-mark,** thing placed in a book to ke place.—**book-plate,** a label bearing the name, arms, mott of the owner.—**book-post,** a s postal arrangement for the deli printed books.—**book-stall,** a which books and periodicals a —**book-stand,** a book-stall ; a r desk.—**book of reference,** a b consultation, not for continuo usal [A.S. *bōc,* a beech ; and book. The beech board a served for writing on. Cp. Ger *buch*].

BOOLEY (bōō'-lē) *n.* an settlement to which villagers r with their families and ca summer ;—*v.i.* to remove to a [Celt. *buaile,* a fold].

BOOM (bōōm) *n.* spar for str the bottom of a sail ; a chain or line of spars across a river bour.—**boominous,** rings of i tached to the yard, through the studding sail booms ar jected [D.=a tree ; cp. BEAM *baum*].

BOOM (bōōm) *v.t.* to utter deep, hollow sound ; to forc notice ;—*v.i.* to make a deep, sound ;—*n.* a hollow roar ; t of the bittern ; sudden adva market value ; a sudden dema [M.E. *bommen,* fr. Teut.].

BOOMERANG (bōō-me-rang bent club of wood used by the of Australia (thrown forward fr hand, it finally takes a ba direction, towards the th [Maori].

BOON (bōōn) *n.* petition ; ing [Scand. ; cp. A.S. *bēn*].

Syn. favour, gift, grant, p donation, gratuity. *Ant.* curs drance, impediment, drawback culty, obstacle.

BOON (bōōn) *a.* gay ; jovial ; kind ; bountiful [fr. F.

BOOR (bōōr) *n.* a peasant ; illiterate person ; a churl.—**boo** rude ; clownish.—**boorishly boorishness** *n.* [fr. D. BOER].

rustic, ploughman, swain, in, clodpole.
ST (bōōst) *v.t.* to push or lift eneath; to praise highly; to age price, value, etc., of anyby advertising;—*n.* in North a push up; assistance by g in public or by advertising.—, **boosting** *n.* in electricity, ry dynamo;—*v.t.* to strengthen f battery [U.S.].
T (bōōt) *n.* profit; gain;—*v.i.* fit; to advantage;—*v.i.* to — **to boot,** into the bargain *ōt,* profit. Conn. with BATTEN,].
T (bōōt) *n.* a covering for the nd ankle; an instrument of in which the leg was crushed; on for a gig or other carriage; age-box in a coach.—**bootless** *a.* table; useless.—**bootee** (bōō- a knitted boot for infants.—**sly** *adv.* — **bootlessness** *n.*— n (bōō'-ti-kin) *n.* the instruof torture called the boot.—**ker** *n.*—**boots** *n.* the servant in who blacks boots, and attends baggage.—**boot-crimp,** a frame for drawing and shaping the f a boot.—**boot-jack,** an instrufor drawing off boots.—**boot-boot-tree,** an instrument to or preserve the shape of a **-boot-leg,** leather cut out for of a boot;—*v.i.* to import into, ort or sell in U.S.A. alcoholic —**bootlegger** *n.* person engaged ort importation or traffic in ic liquor in U.S.A., so called he older practice of smuggling of alcoholic liquor across the r in the leg of a long riding O.F. *boute* (=F. *botte*), fr. Low .) *bottam,* a sort of barrel].
TH (bōōth) *n.* a hut or shop of , boughs of trees, or other naterials.—**boothage** (bōō'-thāj) paid for leave to erect booths , etc. [Scand.].
TY (bōō'-ti) *n.* spoil taken in lunder; pillage.—**to play booty,** with confederates in order to another player [Formerly TIN. F. *butin,* fr. Ger. *beute,*

ZE, bouse (bōōz) *n.* a drink- it;—*v.i.* to drink excessively. **er, booser** (bōō'-zer) *n.* one that to excess; a tippler.—**boozy,** bōō'-zi) *a.* a little intoxicated; d to boozing [D.].
PEEP (bō-pēp') *n.* a play to children.
ACHIO (bō-rach'-yō) *n.* a skin ner bottle; a drunkard [Sp.].
AGE (bur'-āj) *n.* a plant ly esteemed as a cordial [F. *he*].

BORAX (bō'-raks) *n.* salt formed by a combination of boracic acid with soda.—**boracic** (bō-ras'-ik) *a.* pert. to, or produced from, borax.—**borate** (bō'-rāt) *n.* a salt formed by the combination of boracic acid with a base [Low L., stem. *borac-,* of *borax*].
BORBORYGMUS (bor-bor-ig'-mus) *n.* the rumbling noise caused by wind in the intestines [G.].
BORDEL (bōr'-del) *n.* a brothel [O.F.].
BORDER (bor'-der) *n.* the outer edge of anything; the outside limit of a country, etc.;—*v.t.* to adorn with a border; to adjoin;—*v.i.* to touch at the edge; to come near to. —**borderer** *n.*—**bordering** *n.* material for a border; a border [F. *bordure,* fr. D.].
Syn. boundary, bounds, confines, frontier, verge, precinct, margin.
BORE (bōr) *v.t.* to make a hole in, or pierce; to weary;—*n.* the hole made by boring; the hollow of a gun barrel; a thing or person that wearies. —**borer** *n.* a boring instrument; in South Africa, a small beetle which bores its way into wood, making it rotten.—**boredom** *n.* the state of being a bore; ennui [A.S. *borian*; cp. Ger. *bohren*].
BORE (bōr) *n.* a tidal influx of great force in rivers [Scand.].
BOREAS (bō'-rē-ąs) *n.* the north wind.—**boreal** *a.* northern; pert. to the north wind [L.].
BORECOLE (bōr'-kōl) *n.* a kind of winter cabbage with curled leaves, which do not form a head [D. *boer,* peasant, and *kool,* cabbage].
BOREEN (bō-rēn') *n.* a narrow lane [Ir. *bōthar,* road].
BORN (born) *pp.* of *bear,* to bring forth.
BORNE (bōrn) *pp.* of *bear,* to carry.
BORNÉ (bor-nā') *a.* bounded, limited, narrow-minded [F.].
BOROUGH (bur'-ō) *n.* an incorporated town; a town represented in parliament.—**close or pocket borough,** a borough whose parliamentary representation was in the hands of an individual or family [A.S. *burh, burg,* a fort or city, fr. *beorgan,* to protect. Cp. Ger. *burg*].
BORREEN - BRACK, barn - brack (bor'-ēn, bārn'-brak) *n.* speckled-cake, a cake with currants and raisins eaten on Halloween [Ir.].
BORROW (bor'-ō) *v.t.* to take from another on loan.—**borrower** *n.*—**borrowing** *n.* the act of obtaining a loan [M.E. *borwen,* fr. A.S. *borgian,* fr. A.S. *borh,* pledge].
BORSHOLDER (bors'-hōl-der) *n.* the chief of a tithing; a parish constable [A.S. *borh,* pledge, and *aldor,* prince].

BORT (bort) *n.* minute fragments of diamonds, used to make powder for lapidary work [Etym. unknown].

BORZOI (bor'-zoi) *n.* the Russian wolf-hound [Russ.].

BOSCAGE, boskage (bos-kāj) *n.* wood; underwood; a thicket [O.F. *boscage*, fr. Low L. (acc.) *boscum*, thicket; fr. Teut. Cp. F. *bosquet*, Ger. *busch*].

BOSH (bosh) *n.* empty talk; nonsense; folly [Turk.].

BOSK (bosk) *n.* a thicket or small wood.—**bosky** *a.* bushy; covered with underwood.—**boskiness** *n.* [*See* BOSKAGE].

BOSOM (bo͝o'-zum) *n.* the breast of a human being; part of the dress over the breast; the heart;—*a.* intimate; cherished [A.S. *bōsm*].

BOSS (bos) *n.* a prominent part; a stud; a knob [F. *bosse*, hump, swelling, fr. Teut. Doublet of BOTCH (1)].

BOSS (bos) *n.* a master;—*v.t.* to manage; to order about [Amer., fr. D. *baas*, master].

BOSTANJI (bos-tan'-ji) *n.pl.* palace attendants in Turkey; *orig.* gardeners [Turk.].

BOT, bott (bot) *n.* usually *pl.* **bots, botts,** larvæ of a species of gad-fly found in the intestines of horses, under the hides of oxen, in the nostrils of sheep, etc. [cf. Gael. *botus*, bellyworm].

BOTANY (bot'-a-ni) *n.* the science that treats of plants.—**botanic, botanical** (bō-tan'-ik, i-kal) *a.*—**botanically** *adv.*—**botanist** *n.*—**botanise** *v.i.* to study plants; to search for and collect plants [F., fr. G. *botanikos*, relating to plants, fr. *botanē*, herb].

BOTCH (boch) *n.* a large ulcerous affection; a patch of a garment; bungled work;—*v.t.* to bungle [O.F. *boce* = F. *bosse*. Doublet of BOSS; D. *botsen*, strike].

BOTE (bōt) *n.* a fine; compensation; the privilege of using things needful for repair or subsistence [A.S. *bōt*, profit].

BOTH (bōth) *a.* and *pron.* the one and the other;—*conj.* (followed by *and*) as well as [Scand. Cp. Ger. *beide*; A.S. *bā*; L. am-*bo*; G. am-*phō*].

BOTHER (boTH'-ėr) *v.t.* to tease or perplex;—*n.* an annoyance;—*int.* an exclamation of annoyance.—**bothersome** *a.* troublesome; annoying.—**botheration** (boTH'-e-rā'-shun) *n.* used as *int.* [Celt.].

BOTHIE, bothy (both'-i) *n.* a cottage for farm servants [Scot. Cp. BOOTH].

BOTTINE (bo-tēn') *n.* a half boot; a woman's high shoe of fine quality [F. *See* BOOT].

BOTTLE (bot'-l) *n.* a vessel with a narrow neck for holding liquids; a bundle of hay;—*v.t.* to enclose bottles. — **bottler** *n.* — **bottling** *n* **bottle-glass,** a coarse green glass **bottle-green,** dark green, like bot glass. — **bottle-nose,** a kind of wh [O.F. *bouteille*, fr. O.F. *boute*, bar *See* BOOT].

BOTTOM (bot'-om) *n.* the low part; that upon which a thing r or is founded; the keel of a ves and hence, the vessel itself;—*v.t.* found or build;—*v.i.* to rest up —**bottomless** *a.*—**bottomry** *n.* a l on the security of a ship.—**bottc glade,** a low glade in a valley [A *botm*. Cp. Ger. *boden*].

Syn. foundation, base. *Ant.* t apex, summit, head, crown.

BOTULINE (bot'-ū-lin) *n.* a p maine poisoning found in unsou meat.—**botulism** (bot'-ū-lizm) *n.* p soning due to botuline [L. *botulu* sausage].

BOUCHE (bo͞osh) *n.* an allowa of provisions to a feudal army; mouth or bore of a firearm;—*v.t.* form a new mouth or vent in [F., fr *bucca*, cheek].

BOUDOIR (bo͞o'-dwar) *n.* a lad small private room [F., fr. *bouder*, be ill-humoured].

BOUGH (bou) *n.* an arm or la branch of a tree [A.S. *bōg, bōh.*].

BOUGHT (bout) *n.* a twist or kn a bend; a fold [Form of BOUT].

BOUGHT (bawt) *pret.* and *part.* the verb *buy*.

BOUGIE (bo͞o'-zhi) *n.* a long slen instrument used to remove obstr tions, in surgery [F. = candle, *Bugia*, in Algeria].

BOUILLI (bo͞o'-yē, bo͞o'-i-yi) meat stewed with vegetables [fr. O.F. *boillir*. *See* BOIL].

BOULDER (bōl'-der) *n.* a rock t from its bed, and rounded by wa —**boulder-clay,** a stiff clay of glacial or ice-drift age [Scand.].

BOULE (bo͞ol) *n.* a gambling gar in which money is staked on numb corresponding to compartments i which a ball, rolled by an attenda may fall [F.].

BOULEVARD (bo͞ol'-e-var) *n.* street or promenade (*orig.* on the s of the ramparts) planted with tr [F., fr. Ger. *bollwerk*. *See* BULWARK

BOULTER (bōl'-tėr) *n.* a long fi ing line, with many hooks [Ety doubtful].

BOUNCE (bouns) *v.i.* to leap spring suddenly; to come or go s denly; to boast;—*n.* a sudden f boast; a bold lie.—**bouncer** *n* **bouncing** *a.* lusty.—**bouncingly** *d* [D. *bonzen*, strike].

BOUND (bound) *n.* limiting lin any space;—*v.t.* to restrain; to f the boundary of.—**boundary** *n*

rder or limit.—**boundless** *a.*—**undlessness** *n.* [O.F. *bonne, bodne,* Celt.].

Syn. of " boundary," frontier, cones, precincts, barrier, verge ;—of oundless," unlimited, illimitable, inite, unconfined.

BOUND (bound) *a.* prepared for ing; intending to go, etc. [Scand.].

BOUND (bound) *v.i.* to leap ; jump; *n.* a leap; jump [F. *bondir,* leap, g. to resound ; fr. L. *bombitāre,* to m. Cp. BOMB].

BOUND (bound) *pret.* and *pp.* of e verb *bind.*—**bounden** (boun'-den) imposed as a duty.

BOUNTY (boun'-ti) *n.* liberality ; a emium.—**bounteous** *a.* disposed to ve freely ; generous ; liberal.—**unteously** *adv.*—**bounteousness** *n.*—**untiful** *a.* free in giving ; generous. **bountifully** *adv.*—**bountifulness** *n.* . *bonté,* goodness, fr. L. (acc.) *bonitem.* *See* BON].

Syn. generosity, munificence, kindss, benevolence.

BOUQUET (bōō'-kā) *n.* a nosegay ; perfume ; in North Amer., a mpliment [F. doublet of *bosquet.* e BOSCAGE].

BOURBON (bōōr-bon, bōōr'-bong) a member of the ancient royal nily of France [F.].

BOURDON (bōōr'-don) *n.* a droning; bass organ-stop ;—*v.t.* to drone [F. e BURDEN (2)].

BOURG (bōōrg) *n.* a fortified medial town ; a market town. — **bourois** (bōōr-zhwaw) *n.* a French shopeper or middle-class citizen ; a tall size of type ;—*a.* belonging the middle class ; common.—**urgeoisie** *n.* [F., fr. Ger. *burg. See* ROUGH].

BOURN (bōrn, bōōrn) *n.* a bound ; limit; a domain [F. *borne,* fr. F. *bonne. See* BOUND (1)].

BOURSE (bōōrs) *n.* the stock exange, esp. the stock exchange in ris.—**boursocrat** (bōōr'-sō-krat) *n.* inancial magnate [F. *See* PURSE].

BOUT (bout) *n.* a turn ; a con-et ; contest ; trial [Doublet of IGHT].

BOUTADE (bōō-tad') *n.* a sudden tburst or outbreak ; an impromptu nce [F.].

BOUTON (bōō'-tong) *n.* a button ; pimple [F.].

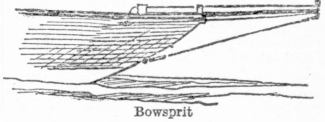
BOUTONNIÈRE (bōō'-ton-nyār') *n.* button-hole bouquet [F.].

BOUTS-RIMÉS (bōō-rē-mā') *n.pl.* a me in which the players are reired to complete verses of which the ming words are known [F.].

BOVIFORM (bō'-vi-form) *a.* having form of an ox [L. *bos, bovis,* ox, *forma,* shape].

BOVINE (bō'-vīn) *a.* pert. to the ox kind ; stupid [L. *bovīnus,* fr. stem *bov-* of *bōs. See* BEEF].

BOW (bou) *v.t.* to bend ; to incline the head or body ; to subdue or crush ; —*v.i.* to bend through respect ; to submit ; to force ;—*n.* an inclination of the head, or body ; the rounded forward part of a ship ; the stem or prow.—**bower** (bou'-ėr) *n.* one that bows ; an anchor at the bow.—**bowline** (bō-līn) *n.* a rope used to keep



Bowsprit

the weather edge of the sail tight forward.—**bowsprit** (bo'-sprit) *n.* a large spar projecting over the stem of a vessel [M.E. *bowen, bogen,* fr. A.S. *būgan*].

BOW (bō) *n.* anything bent or curved ; weapon from which an arrow is discharged ; any curved instrument, as a fiddle-stick ; a lace or ribbon tied in a slip-knot.—**bowed** *a.* bent like a bow ; crooked.—**bower** (bō'-er) *n.* a bow-maker ; one that uses a bow. —**bowing** (bō'-ing) *n.* the art of handling the bow in playing stringed instruments.—**bowstring** (bō'-string) *n.* the string of a bow ; a string used by the Turks for strangling offenders ;—*v.i.* to strangle with a bowstring.—**bow-backed,** having a bent back.—**bow-brace,** a covering to protect the left arm of a bowman.—**bow-legged,** having crooked legs.—**bow-shot,** the distance an arrow may carry.—**bow-window,** a curved bay window.—**to draw the long bow,** to exaggerate ; to lie.—**to have two strings to one's bow,** to have more than one resource, etc. [A.S. *boga*].

BOWDLERIZE (bōd-, boud'-lėr-īz) *v.t.* to leave out indelicate words or passages. — **bowdlerism** *n.* [fr. T. *Bowdler's* expurgated edition of Shakespeare, 1818].

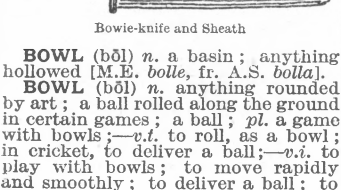
BOWEL (bou'-el) *n.* an entrail ; *pl.* the entrails ; the inside of anything ; the seat of pity, tenderness, etc. ;—*v.t.* to take out the entrails [O.F. *boël,* fr. L. *botellum,* a small sausage].

BOWER (bou'-ėr) *n.* a boudoir ; an arbour in a garden.—**bowery,** shady. —**bower-bird,** a name of Australian birds that erect bowers and adorn them with feathers [A.S. *būr,* dwelling. Doublet of BYRE].

BOWER (bou'-er) *n.* in euchre, one of the two highest cards [Ger. *bauer*, a farmer, the knave at cards].

BOWESS, bowet (bou'-es, -et) *n.* a young hawk when it begins to leave the nest [BOUGH].

BOWIE-KNIFE (bō'-e-nīf) *n.* a long knife used as a weapon (fr. its inventor, Colonel *Bowie*].



Bowie-knife and Sheath

BOWL (bōl) *n.* a basin; anything hollowed [M.E. *bolle*, fr. A.S. *bolla*].

BOWL (bōl) *n.* anything rounded by art; a ball rolled along the ground in certain games; a ball; *pl.* a game with bowls;—*v.t.* to roll, as a bowl; in cricket, to deliver a ball;—*v.i.* to play with bowls; to move rapidly and smoothly; to deliver a ball; to take a wicket.—**bowler** *n.* one who bowls; a hard round felt hat.—**bowling** *n.*—**bowling-alley,** a covered place for playing at bowls.—**bowling-green,** a pitch, for bowling [O.F. *boule*, L. (acc.) *bullam*].

BOWMAN (bō'-man) *n.* a man that uses a bow; an archer.

BOWMAN (bou'-man) *n.* the one that rows the foremost oar in a boat.

BOWSE (bous) *v.i. Naut.* to pull or haul with one accord [Etym. unknown].

BOW-WOW (bou'-wou') *n.* the bark of a dog.—**bow-wow theory,** the theory that language is developed from imitations of the sounds of nature [Imit.].

BOWYER (bō'-yer) *n.* an archer.

BOX (boks) *n.* a small case or chest; an enclosed space, with seats, in a theatre; a house for shooting parties; the driver's seat on a carriage;—*v.t.* to enclose in a box.—**box-bed,** a boxed-in bed.—**box-iron,** a smoothing-iron with a cavity for a heater.—**boxing-day** (bok'-sing-dā) *n.* the first weekday after Christmas, when Christmas "boxes" are given to errand-boys, etc.—**to box the compass,** to name the points of the compass in order [A.S. *box*, fr. L. *buxum*, anything made of BOX (2); cp. G. *puxis*].

BOX (boks) *n.* a shrub of fine hard wood.—**box-tree,** the tree variety of the plant called box [A.S. *box*, box-tree, fr. L. *buxus*, fr. G. *puksos*].

BOX (boks) *n.* a buffet on the head; —*v.t.* to buffet; in Australia, to mix together sheep that ought to be separate;—*v.i.* to fight with the fists.—**boxer** *n.* one that fights with fists; member of a Chinese sec society; in Australia, a bowler [Etym. unknown].

BOXHAUL (boks'-hawl) *v.t.* to w a ship, when close hauled, round the other tack.

BOXING (bok'-sing) *n.* the pract of sparring with boxing-gloves; sides of a window-frame; coarse fl separated in the process of boltin the giving of a box or present.

BOY (boi) *n.* a male child; a la generally in the Colonies, a nat servant or labourer.—**boyhood** *n.* state of a boy.—**boyish** *a.* boy-lik puerile.—**boyishly** *adv.*—**boyishness** [M.E. *boi*, fr. Teut.].

BOYAR, boyard (boi'-ar) *n.* a R sian nobleman [Russ.].

BOYAU (bwä'-yō') *n.*; *pl.* **boya** (bwä-yō') communication trench [F

BOYCOTT (boi'-kot) *v.t.* to comb in refusing to work for, or have de ings with;—*n.* an act of boycotti —**boycotter** *n.*—**boycotting** *n.* [fr. C tain *Boycott*, an Irish landlord, first victim].

BOYCOTTEE (boi-kot-ē') *n.* that is boycotted; a boycotted p son [fr. Captain *Boycott*, an Ir landlord, the first victim].

BOYER (boi'-er) *n.* a Flemish sl with raised work at each end [D.].

BOZA (bō'-zä) *n.* an Egyptian dr made from millet-seed; an intoxic made from darnel-meal, hemp-se and water [A. *būza*].

BRABBLE (brab'-l) *v.i.* to wrang dispute noisily [D. *brabbelen*, sta mer].

BRACCATE (brak'-āt) *a.* hav feathers that conceal the feet *braccae*, breeches].

Leaves of the Box-tree

BRACE (brās) *n.* a prop or suppo esp. a piece of beam; a coupling; pair; a printer's mark ({}); a c penter's tool for boring; a sm drilling tool with rachet mechanis stay support on motor-vehicle aeroplane; *pl.* straps that supp trousers, etc.; suspenders;—*v.t.* furnish with braces; to support; tighten; to nerve or strengthen **bracer** (brā'-ser) *n.* esp. in archery

ist-guard.—**bracing** *a.* strengthen-g; nerving [O.F. *brace* = F. *bras*, m, fr. L. (pl.) *brachia*, arms].

BRACELET (brās'-let) *n.* an orna-ent for the wrist [F. dim. *See* ACE].

BRACH (brak, brach) *n.* a kind of und [O.F., fr. Ger.].

BRACHIAL (brak'-i-al, brā'-ki-al) belonging to the arm; of the nature an arm; resembling an arm [L. *achium*, arm].

BRACKEN (brak'-en) *n.* a coarse ecies of fern [Scand. Cp. BRAKE (1)].

BRACKET (brak'-et) *n.* a pro-ting support fastened to a wall; e of two hooks, [ ], { }, or ( ), used to close words; in motoring, fitting rrying lamp or other accessories;—. to place within brackets; of artil-y, to determine the position of a get by firing shots beyond and short it.—**bracket-light**, a light projecting m a side-wall [F. *bragu-ette*, fr. *braccae*, breeches].

BRACKISH (brak'-ish) *a.* somewhat t, of water.—**brackishness** *n.* [D. *ik*, briny].

BRACT (brakt) *n.* a small leaf or ale at the base of a flower.—**bracteal** rak'-tē-al) *a.* of the nature of a act [L. *bractea*, a thin plate].

BRACTEATE (brak'-tē-āt) *a.* med of metal beaten thin; *Bot.* ving bracts;—*n.* a thin silver coin merly current [L. *bracteatus*, covered th gold plate].

BRAD (brad) *n.* a nail without a ad, to be driven in below the rface.—**brad-awl**, an awl to make les for brads [Scand.].

BRADBURY (brad'-ber-i) *n. Colloq.* Treasury note for one pound or ten illings [Name of Secretary to easury when first issued, borne by ch note].

BRADYPOD (brad'-i-pod) *n.* a th [G. *bradus*, slow, and *pous*, foot].

BRAE (brā) *n.* the side of a hill; stretch of sloping ground [Scot., Celt.].

BRAG (brag) *v.i.* to boast; to aise one's-self, or one's belongings; *n.* a boast.—**bragging** *a.* boastful; *n.* boastful language.—**bragger** *n.*—**aggart** *n.* a boaster;—*a.* boastful elt.].

BRAGGADOCIO (brag-a-dō'-shi-ō) a boasting fellow [*Braggadochio*, a aster in Spenser's *Faerie Queene*].

BRAGGET (brag'-et) *n.* a kind of ead made from ale and honey; illed ale, sweetened and spiced .E. *braket*, *bragot*].

BRAHMA, the Creator, the chief rson of the Hindu Trinity.—**ahman, brahmin** *n.* a person of the iestly caste among the Hindus.—**ahminical** (brā-min'-ik-al) *a.*—**brah-minism** (brā'-min-izm) *n.* the religion of the Brahmans.

BRAHMA, brahmaputra (brā'-ma; brā-ma-pōō-tra) *n.* a large fowl of the Asiatic class [fr. the *Brahmaputra* river].

BRAHMANA (brā'-ma-na) *n.* one of the prose portions of the Vedas.

BRAHMOISM (brā'-mō-izm) *n.* the tenets of the Brahmo-Somaj, a monotheistic religion which originated in India in 1830.

BRAID (brād) *v.t.* to weave or plait;—*n.* a band, ribbon, or tape [M.E. *breiden*, fr. A.S. *bregdan*, *brēdan*].

BRAIDISM (brā'-dizm) *n.* hypnotism [fr. James *Braid*, of Manchester].

BRAIL (brāl) *n.* a piece of leather to bind up a hawk's wing;—*pl.* ropes to haul up sails;—*v.t.* to fasten up a hawk's wing; to haul up by the brails [M.E. *brayle*, furling rope].

BRAILLE (brāl) *n.* a system of printing books to be read by the blind; also the letters used, consisting of raised dots in combination [Louis *Braille*, inventor].

BRAIN (brān) *n.* the whitish, soft mass in the skull, in which are the nerve centres; understanding;—*v.t.* to dash out the brains of.—**brainless** *a.* witless.—**brainlessness** *n.*—**brainy** *a.* clever.—**brain-fever**, an inflammation of the brain.—**brain-pan**, the skull.—**brain-sick**, disordered in the understanding; insane.—**brain-storm** *n.* an attack of madness.—**brain-wave**, *Colloq.* an unexpected, or a sudden bright idea.—**brain-work**, mental exertion [A.S. *brægen*].

BRAIRD (brārd) *n.* the first sprouting of grain;—*v.i.* to sprout [A.S. *brord*, a point].

BRAISE (brāz) *v.t.* to stew with vegetables, etc., and then bake.—**braiser** *n.* a covered pot used in braising [F. *braser*, solder, fr. Scand.].

BRAIT (brāt) *n.* a rough diamond [Etym. unknown].

BRAKE (brāk) *n.* a place overgrown with ferns, etc.; a thicket; coarse fern [Scand.].

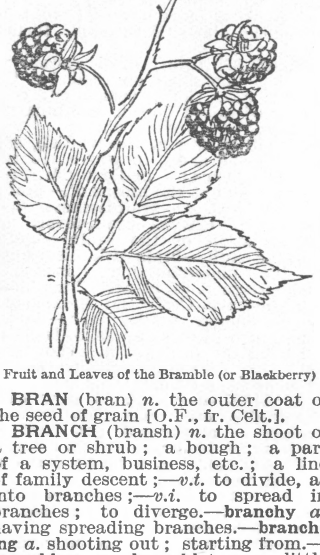
BRAKE (brāk) *n.* an instrument to break flax or hemp; a carriage to train horses with; a large waggonette; in motoring, device for checking speed by pressure on shafts, usually applied to wheels or driven shafts of gearbox.—**four, six, eight-wheel brakes**, brakes operating simultaneously on all wheels of vehicle.—**braking** *n.* act of application of brakes; mechanism for applying brakes;—*v.i.* to apply brake(s).—**brakeman, brakesman** *n.* one that works the brake on railways.—**brake-**

van, a railway carriage containing the brake [Teut.].

BRAKJE (brą'-kē) *n.*; *pl.* **brakkies**, in South Africa, a mongrel dog; a cur; cad [D. *brak*, a setter].

BRAMAH-PRESS (brą'-mą-pres) *n.* a powerful hydraulic press [fr. its inventor, Joseph *Bramah*].

BRAMBLE (bram'-bl) *n.* a thorny shrub, producing a berry like the raspberry.—**brambly** *a.*—**brambling** *n.* the mountain finch.—**bramble-net**, a net for catching birds [A.S. *brembel*].



Fruit and Leaves of the Bramble (or Blackberry)

BRAN (bran) *n.* the outer coat of the seed of grain [O.F., fr. Celt.].

BRANCH (bransh) *n.* the shoot of a tree or shrub; a bough; a part of a system, business, etc.; a line of family descent;—*v.t.* to divide, as into branches;—*v.i.* to spread in branches; to diverge.—**branchy** *a.* having spreading branches.—**branching** *a.* shooting out; starting from.—**branchless** *a.*—**branchlet** *n.* a little branch.—**root and branch**, wholly.—**branch-pilot**, a pilot that holds a certificate of competency [F. *branche*, fr. Low L. *branca*, paw].

BRANCHIÆ (brang'-ki-ē) *n.pl.* the breathing organs of fishes, the gills [G. *brangchia*].

BRAND (brand) *n.* a burning, or partly burnt, piece of wood; a sword; an iron used for burning a mark on; quality; a mark of disgrace;—*v.t.* to fix a stamp on; to stigmatise.—**branded** *a.*—**brander** *v.t.* to broil on gridiron; to grill;—*n.* a gridiron.—**brand-new, bran-new**, quite ne [A.S. =a burning, a sword, fr. *beorna* *See* BURN].

BRANDING (bran'-ding) *n.* t operation of marking with a brand.—**branding-iron**, an iron used brand with.

BRANDISH (bran'-dish) *v.t.* wave, as a weapon [F. (part.) *bra dissant*, waving, fr. O.F. *brand*, swor fr. Scand. Cp. BRAND].

BRANDLING, branling (brand ling, bran'-ling) *n.* a small red worm used as bait for fish [Conn. wi BRAND].

BRANDRETH, brandrith (brar dreth, -drith) *n.* a brand-iron; rail or fence around a well; a fram to support a rick [Icel.].

BRANDY (bran'-di) *n.* a spi distilled from wine.—**brandied** flavoured with brandy.—**brandy-sna** *n.* in North America, a drink ma of brandy and crushed ice.—**brand snap**, a ginger-bread wafer, flavour with brandy [D. *brandewijn*, *branden*, burn. *See* BRAND].

BRANGLE (brang-gl) *n.* a wrang a squabble;—*v.i.* to wrangle variant of WRANGLE].

BRANKS (brangks) *n.pl.* a brid for a shrew; a bridle for horses a cows [E.].

BRASH (brash) *n.* a slight i disposition; a rash or eruptio waterbrash; refuse boughs of tree fragments of rocks or ice;—*v.t.* disturb. — **teething-brash, weanin brash**, infantile disorders.—**wate brash**, acidity in the mouth, from disordered stomach [Etym. unc tain].

BRASS (bras) *n.* a yellow co pound of copper and zinc; i pudence; *pl.* brazen utensils, orn ments, or effigies.—**brassy** *a.* pert. brass; hard as brass; impudent bold;—*n.* a wooden golf-club wi a brass sole.—**brassily** *adv.*—**bras ness** *n.*—**braze** (brāz) *v.t.* to sold with brass; to cover or orname with brass.—**brass-band**, a band musicians who play instruments brass.—**brass-tacks**, *Colloq.* get do to brass tacks, to essentials, fund mentals.—**brassfounder**, one th makes articles of brass [M.E. *br bres*, fr. A.S. *bræs*].

BRASSARD (bras'-ard) *n.* a bad for the arm; armour for the up part of the arm [F., fr. L. *brachiu* arm].

BRASS-HAT (brâs'-hat) *n.* army staff officer; a bigwig [fr. gold braid on cap].

BRAT (brat) *n.* an apron; a ch [A.S. *bratt*, a pinafore, fr. Celt.].

BRATTICE (brat'-is) *n.* a partition nnected with the ventilation of a ne; a fence round machinery F. *breteche*].

BRATTLE (brat'-l) *v.i.* to make a d rattling noise; to thunder;—*n.* a ttering noise; rapid motion [Imit.].

BRAUL (brawl) *n.* a blue and white ped cloth, manufactured in India.

BRAVADO (brą-vä'-dō) *n.* a swagger; showy bravery [Sp.].

BRAVE (brāv) *a.* daring; bold; ble; showy;—*n.* an Indian warrior; *t.* to encounter with courage; set at defiance.—**bravely** *adv.*—very *n.* courage; finery [It. *vo*, gallant].

Syn. fearless, courageous, valiant, orous, intrepid, gallant, undaunted, ellent. *Ant.* cowardly, timid.

BRAVO (brä'-vō) *n.* a bandit; an assin;—*int.* an expression of approuse [It.].

BRAVURA (bra-vōō'-rą) *n.* a rited air with florid graces, difficult execution;—*a.* florid; brilliant].

BRAWL (brawl) *v.i.* to quarrel sily; to flow noisily, as water;—*n.* noisy quarrel.—**brawler** *n.*;—*a.* ntentious; noisy.—**brawlingly** *adv.* , fr. Scand.].

Syn. to wrangle, squabble, contend.

BRAWN (brawn) *n.* the flesh of a ar; full strong muscles; a food pared from the head, etc., of pigs. **brawniness** *n.*—**brawny** *a.* muscular; ong; hardy [O.F. *braon*, flesh for sting, fr. Teut.; cp. Ger. *braten*, roast].

BRAWNER (braw'-ner) *n.* a boar tened for the table.

BRAXY (brak'-si) *n.* a disease in ep; a sheep tainted by the disease, the flesh of such a sheep;—*a.* cted with braxy [*See* BREAKAST].

BRAY (brā) *v.t.* to powder; grind ali;—*v.i.* to cry harshly, as the ;—*n.* the cry of an ass; any sh sound.—**brayer** *n.* [M.E. *brayen*].

BRAZE (brāz) *v.t.* to solder with alloy of brass and zinc [Icel. *sa*, harden by fire].

BRAZEN (brā'-zn) *a.* pertaining or made of brass; impudent;—to face impudently.—**brazen-age**, ime of war and violence.—**brazen-wed**, **brazen-faced**, shameless; impudent.—**brazenly** *adv.*—**brazenness** [M.E. *brasen*].

BRAZIER (brāzh'-yer) *n.* an artir in brass; a pan to hold live ls [F. *brasier*].

BRAZILIN (braz'-i-lin) *n.* the red ouring matter of Brazil-wood.

BRAZIL NUT (brą-zil nut) *n.* the of a large South American fruit-.

BRAZIL WOOD (brą-zil' wood) *n.* the heavy red wood of a tropical tree, used for dyeing red.

BREACH (brēch) *n.* breaking, or state of being broken; the gap made by breaking; a breaking up of friendly relations;—*v.t.* to make a gap in a wall.—**breachy** *a.* referring to cattle, apt to break fences; unruly [F. *brèche*, fr. Ger. *brechen*, to break. *See* BREAK].

Syn. of *n.* gap, vent, cleft, opening, chasm, aperture, dispute.

BREAD (bred) *n.* food made of flour or meal; food in general.—**breadless** *a.*—**bread and butter** *n.* the means of living.—**bread-fruit**, the bread-like fruit of a tree found in the isles of the Pacific.—**bread-line**, a queue waiting to receive food given as charity.—**bread-stuff**, bread-corn.

Fruit and Leaves of the Bread-fruit Tree

—**bread-winner**, one that keeps himself and his family by his earnings.—**brown-bread**, wheaten bread made from unbolted flour.—**to break bread**, to partake of communion; to share hospitality [A.S. *brēad*, a bit of bread; cp. Ger. *brot*.].

BREAD, **brede** (brēd) *v.t.* to form in meshes;—*n.* a piece of embroidery; a braid [A.S. *bredan*, to braid].

BREADTH (bredth) *n.* distance from side to side; freedom from narrowness of mind [M.E. *brede*, fr. A.S. *brædu*. *See* BROAD].

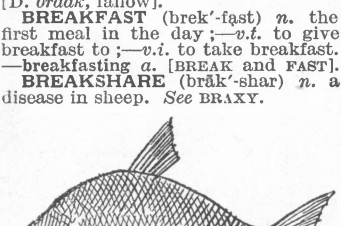
BREAK (brāk) *v.t.* to divide, by force; to pierce, as light through a cloud; to make a gap in; to subdue or train; to infringe, as a law; to disclose, as news; to lessen the force of, as a fall;—*v.i.* to come to pieces; to shine forth; to fail, as in business;—*n.* an opening made by force; an interruption; a dash indicating a pause in the sense.—**breakable** *a.*—**breakage** *n.* a breaking; an allowance for things broken.—**breakaway** *n.* in Australia, a bullock that separates from the herd; the

panic rush of animals at the smell or sight of water.—**breaker** *n.* a wave breaking on the shore.—**breakwater** *n.* any structure to break the force of waves.—**breakdown,** a noisy stepdance.—**breakdown gang,** a squad to remove wreckage, esp. on a railway.—**break-neck,** such as may cause a broken neck; hazardous.—**break-up,** disruption; dissolution.—**break of day,** the dawn.—**to break bulk,** to begin to unload.—**to break cover,** to start from a hiding-place.—**to break ground,** to dig; to begin to carry out any plan.—**to break loose,** to escape.—**to break one's word,** to violate a promise.—**to break step,** to cease marching in step.—**to break the back,** to get through the greater part of.—**to break the bank,** to overstrain the resources of anything, as by a run upon it.—**to break the ice,** to make a beginning.—**to break upon the wheel,** to rack upon a wheel, and break the limbs with a bar.—**to break with,** to cease to be friends with [M.E. *breken,* fr. A.S. *brecan*; cp. Ger. *brechen*].

BREAK, braak (brāk', brąk') *v.t.* in the Colonies, to plough virgin soil [D. *braak,* fallow].

BREAKFAST (brek'-fąst) *n.* the first meal in the day;—*v.t.* to give breakfast to;—*v.i.* to take breakfast.—**breakfasting** *a.* [BREAK and FAST].

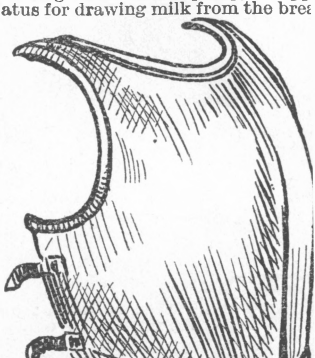
BREAKSHARE (brāk'-shar) *n.* a disease in sheep. *See* BRAXY.



Bream

BREAM (brēm) *n.* a fresh-water fish;—*v.t.* to burn rubbish, as grass, seaweed, etc., off from a ship's bottom [F. *brême,* fr. Teut.].

BREAST (brest) *n.* the fore part of the body, from the neck to the pit of the stomach; the bosom; the affections; the heart;—*v.t.* to meet with the breast; to oppose manfully.—**breastplate** *n.* defensive armour for breast; a part of the state vestment of the high priest of the Jews.—**breastwork** *n.* an earthwork, breast-high, hastily made.—**breast-bone,** bone to which the ribs are attached.—**breast-plough,** a spade used for cutting turf.—**breast-pump,** an apparatus for drawing milk from the breast



Breastplate

—**breast-rail,** the rail of the breastwork on a quarter-deck.—**breast wheel,** a water-wheel that receives the stream of water at about half height.—**to make a clean breast** to confess fully.—**to breast up ledge,** to cut the face of a ledge one side, so as to lay bare the upright stones.—**breasting** *n.* the curved channel in which a breast-wheel turns [A.S. *brēost*; cp. Ger. *brust*].

Breast-wheel

BREATH (breth) *n.* air respired act of breathing freely; respiration a single respiration, or the time making it; a very slight breeze—**breathful** *a.*—**breathless** *a.*—**breathlessness** *n.* [A.S. *brōeth*].

BREATHE (brēTH) *v.t.* to draw and give out air from the lungs; to infuse or inspire, as life, courage, etc to emit or exhale, as odour, etc to utter; to disclose; to sound, as a wind instrument; to put out of breath, as by violent exercise;—to inhale and emit air—hence to live to take breath.—**breathable** *a*

reathed (bretht) *a.* ;—(brēTHd) out breath ; *Phil.* uttered with breath
ily.—**breather** *n.* in motoring, a ent to allow pressure in crankcase, earbox, etc., to remain normal.—**reather-pipe,** a pipe usually cowled, cted on breather.—**breathing** (brē'-ing) *n.* respiration ; gentle breeze ; mark (') placed over a vowel giving the sound of *h*.—**breathing-hole,** a ent hole ; a hole in the ice where eals, etc., come up to breathe.—**reathing-time,** pause ; relaxation.—**reathless** *a.*—**breathlessness** *n.* [fr. REATH].

BRECCIA (brech'-yą) *n.* a rock mposed of angular fragments cemented together.—**brecciated** *a.* [It. ; nn. with BREACH].

BREDSORE (bred'-sōr) *n.* a whitow, or a sore that breeds without use.

BREECH (brēch) *n.* the hinder part, sp. of a firearm ;—*v.t.* to put into reeches ; to whip.—**breech-loader,** firearm loaded at the breech.—**reech-loading** *a.*—**breeching** (brich'-ing) *n.* that part of the harness which omes round the breech of a horse r. BREECHES (pl.).

BREECHES (brich'-ez) *n.pl.* a garment covering the hips and thighs.—**reeches-buoy,** an apparatus for aving persons from a wreck.—**to ear the breeches,** to rule (said of the ife) [M.E. *brech*].

BREED (brēd) *v.t.* to beget ; to atch ; to nurse and rear ;—*v.i.* to ear and nourish young ;—*n.* a race f animals from the same stock.—**reeder** *n.* one that rears cattle, owls, etc.—**breeding** *n.* producing ; he rearing of live stock ; manners r deportment.—**to breed in and in,** o breed continually from parents ear akin [A.S. *brēdan*, nourish, fr. *rōd*. *See* BROOD].

Syn. to propagate, procreate, engender. *Ant.* annihilate.

BREEZE (brēz) *n.* a light wind ; gentle gale ; house-sweepings.—**reezeless** *a.* still ; calm.—**breezy** *a.* anned with gentle winds.—**breeze-ven,** an oven for making coke [F. *rise*].

BREEZE (brēz) *n.* a fly of various pecies which sucks the blood of nimals [A.S. *briōsa*].

BREHON (brē'-hon) *n.* an ancient rish judge.—**Brehon laws,** the native rish laws [Ir.].

BRELOQUE (bre-lok') *n.* a seal or ocket attached to a watch-chain F.].

BRENT (brent) *n.* a brent-goose =brindled. *See* BRAND, BRANDLING].

BRENT (brent) *a.* high ; smooth ; ofty ; steep [A.S. *brant*, steep].

BRENTING (brent'-ing) *n.* a form of wandering minstrelsy carried out by Boy Scouts, hikers, etc.—**brenter** *n.* [Etym. unknown].

BRETHREN (breTH'-ren) *n.pl.* members of the same society or profession.—**elder brethren,** the corporation of Trinity House, London, looking after lighthouses, buoys, pilots, etc. — **Plymouth Brethren,** a Christian sect [*See* BROTHER].

BRETON (bret'-on) *a.* pert. to Brittany, its language or people [F.].

BREVE (brēv) *n.* the longest note in music ; a mark (ŏ) distinguishing short vowels [It., fr. L. *brevis*. *See* BRIEF].

BREVET (brev'-et) *a.* a commission, which entitles an officer to an honorary rank in the army above his actual rank.—**brevetcy** *n.* brevet rank [F. = certificate, fr. *bref*, short letter (O.F. *brief*). *See* BRIEF].

BREVIARY (brēv'-yą-ri) *n.* an abridgment ; a book containing the daily service of the R.C. Church [F., fr. L. *brevi-āri-um*, abridgment. *See* BRIEF].

BREVIER (bre-vēr') *n.* a size of type between bourgeois and minion. [Used first for *breviaries*].

BREVIPED (brev'-i-ped) *a. Ornith.* having short legs [L. *brevis*, short, and *pes*, foot].

BREVIPENNATE (brev-i-pen'-āt) *a.* short winged [L. *brevis*, short, and *penna*, wing].

BREVITY (brev'-i-ti) *n.* shortness ; conciseness [F. *brièveté*, fr. L. (acc.) *brevitātem*, fr. *brevis*. *See* BRIEF].

BREW (brōō) *v.t.* to prepare a fermented liquor, from malt, hops, etc. ; to plot ;—*v.i.* to perform the business of brewing ; to be impending ;—*n.* the liquid brewed.—**brewage** (brōō'-āj) *n.* drink brewed ; the process of brewing.—**brewer** *n.*—**brewery** *n.* the building and apparatus for brewing.—**brewing** *n.* preparing liquors from malt ; the quantity brewed at once.—**brewster** *n.* a brewer ; a female brewer.—**brewster-sessions,** sessions for granting licences to publicans [A.S. *brēowan* ; cp. Ger. *brauen*].

BREWIS (brōō'-is) *n.* broth, pottage, bread soaked in hot milk, etc. [O.H. Ger. *brod*, broth].

BREWSTERITE (brōō'-ster-īt) *n.* a silicious mineral [after Sir David *Brewster*].

BRIAR, brier (brī'-ar) *n.* the white heath ; a pipe made from briar root [F. *bruyère*, heath, fr. Celt.].

BRIAREAN (brī-ā'-re-an) *a.* hundred-handed, as was Briareus, a giant of Greek fable [L. *briareius*].

BRIBE (brīb) *n.* anything bestowed, with a view to influence judgment and conduct ; —*v.t.* to influence by gifts ;

—*v.i.* to practise bribery.—**bribable** *a.* —**bribee** *n.* one that accepts a bribe.—**briber** *n.*—**bribery** *n.* [O.F. = bread as alms].

BRIC-À-BRAC (brik'-ą-brak) *n.* fancy ware; curios [F.].

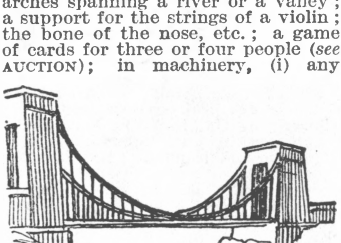
BRICK (brik) *n.* clay moulded into an oblong and burnt; a good fellow; —*v.t.* to lay or pave with bricks.—**brickbat** *n.* a fragment of a brick.—**bricklayer** *n.* one that builds with bricks.—**brickmaker** *n.*—**brickwork** *n.* a brick erection.—**brick-kiln,** a kiln in which bricks are baked or burnt.—**brick-tea,** tea compressed into brick. —**brick-trimmer,** a brick arch to receive the hearth of a fire-place.—**brick-yard,** a place where bricks are made [F. *brique,* fr. D., fr. *breken,* break].

BRICOL, bricole (brik'-ul, bri-kōl') *n.* a side stroke at tennis; harness for men that drag or carry loads [F.].

BRIDE (brīd) *n.* a woman recently married, or about to be married.—**bridal** (brī'-dal) *a.* belonging to a bride or to a wedding;—*n.* wedding. —**bridegroom** *n.* a man newly married, or about to be married.—**bridesmaid** *n.* a girl that attends on a bride at her wedding.—**bridesman** *n.* a man that attends the bridegroom [A.S. *brȳd*; cp. Ger. *braut*].

BRIDEWELL (brīd'-wel) *n.* a house of correction [fr. a prison near *St. Bride's* or *Bridget's Well,* London].

BRIDGE (brij) *n.* a roadway over arches spanning a river or a valley; a support for the strings of a violin; the bone of the nose, etc.; a game of cards for three or four people (*see* AUCTION); in machinery, (i) any



Suspension Bridge

bridge-shaped clamping-down device, (ii) piece carrying contact screw with which ignition coil trembler makes contact, (iii) circuit for measuring electrical quantities;—*v.t.* to build a bridge or bridges over.—**bridge-head,** a work protecting the end of a bridge nearest the enemy.—**bridge-train,** a division of an army wit appliances for building bridges.—**bridging condenser,** a wireless ir strument (*see* BY-PASS CONDENSER).—**pontoon bridge,** a bridge made acro a stream upon floating bodies.—**suspension bridge,** a bridge hun on chains or cables stretched ove piers.—**swing bridge,** a bridge tha moves on a pivot and opens for vesse to pass.—**tubular bridge,** a series tubes supported on piers, the roac way being in the interior [M.E *brigge, brugge,* fr. A.S. *brycg*; c Ger. *brücke*].

BRIDLE (brī'-dl) *n.* the headgea of a beast of burden, of a horse a curb; a check; in aëronautics, sling of cordage;—*v.t.* to put bridle upon; to curb, or control to express pride or resentment b attitude.—**bridle-hand,** hand tha holds the bridle in riding.—**bridle path,** a way for travellers on horse back [A.S. *bridel*].

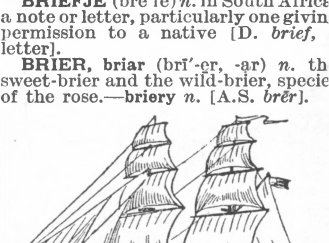
BRIDOON (bri-dōōn') *n.* the snaffl and rein of a military bridle [F *bridon*].

BRIEF (brēf) *a.* short; concise; —*n.* an abridgment of a client's case; —*v.t.* to instruct or retain counsel b brief.—**briefless** *a.* without clients.—**briefly** *adv.*—**briefness** *n.*—**briefma** *n.* one that makes a brief; a copie of manuscript.—**in brief,** in shor [F. *brief, bref,* fr. L. (acc.) *brevem*].

Syn. transitory, temporary. *An* long, verbose, enduring, permanent.

BRIEFJE (brē'fē) *n.* in South Africa a note or letter, particularly one givin permission to a native [D. *brief,* letter].

BRIER, briar (brī'-ęr, -ąr) *n.* th sweet-brier and the wild-brier, specie of the rose.—**briery** *n.* [A.S. *brēr*].



Brig

BRIG (brig) *n.* a vessel with tw masts, square-rigged [short. fr BRIGANTINE].

BRIGADE (bri-gād') *n.* two or mor regiments under a general; a army division;—*v.t.* to form into brigade.—**brigadier** (brig-ą-dēr') *n* the general, next below a major

l, commanding a brigade [F. oop, fr. It. *brigata*, a troop].

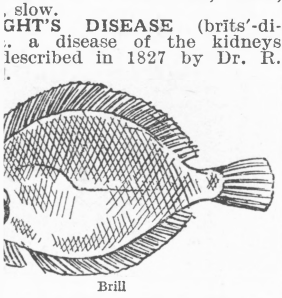
GAND (brig'-and) *n.* a robber; ebooter; a highwayman.—**dage** *n.* highway robbery.—**dine** *n.* armour composed of ron plates sewed upon cloth *brigand*, foot-soldier].

GANTINE, brigandine (brig'-an-rig'-an-dēn) *n.* a light, two-l vessel, square-rigged like a . *brigantin*, a piratical vessel,

GHT (brīt) *a.* shining; full of or splendour; sparkling; full omise or hope; radiant.—*n. v.t.* to make bright;—*v.i.* ow bright.—**brightly** *adv.*—**ness** *n.*—**brightsome** *a.*—**bright-ess** *n.*—**bright-emitter** *n.* in s, early type of thermionic A.S. *beorht*].

clear, illustrious, glorious, luminous, cheerful, quick, lustrous. *Ant.* dull, thick, slow.

GHT'S DISEASE (brīts'-di-. a disease of the kidneys lescribed in 1827 by Dr. R.



Brill

LL (bril) *n.* a fish like the [Etym. unknown].

LLANTE (bril-lan'-tā) *a.* in brisk and lively in spirit and r [It.].

LLIANT (bril'-yant) *a.* glitter-splendid; shining;—*n.* a dia-cut with facets; the smallest printing type.—**brilliantly** *adv.* **antness** *n.*—**brilliancy** (bril'-*n.* great brightness [F. (brē-yâng'), fr. O.F. *bril*, lustrous, fr. L. (acc.) *bēryllum*. RYL].

distinguished, bright, radiant, *Ant.* undistinguished, ordi-lull.

LLIANTINE (bril'-yan-tēn) *n.* aration of castor oil and per-used to make the hair glossy *lantine*].

LLING (bril'-ing) *n.* in South the noise made by cattle and animals when enraged or in). *brullen*, to roar].

BRILLS (brilz) *n.pl.* the hair on the eyelids of a horse [Etym. unknown].

BRIM (brim) *n.* rim or border of anything; the rim of a hat;—*v.i.* to be full to the brim.—**brimful** *a.* full to the brim.—**brimmed** *a.* brimful.—**brimming** *a.* full to overflowing [E.].

BRIMSTONE (brim'-stōn) *n.* a hard, inflammable substance, of a lemon colour; sulphur. — **brimstone butterfly,** a species of yellow butterfly [M.E. *brenstoon* = burning-stone, fr. *brennen*. *See* BURN].

BRINDED, brindled (brin'-ded, -dld *a.* coloured in stripes; streaked [Scand.].

BRINE (brīn) *n.* water mixed with a large quantity of salt; the sea; tears.—**brinish** *a.* slightly salt.—**brinishness** *n.*—**briny** *a.*—**brine-pan, brine-pit,** a pit for salt water, to be evaporated.—**brine spring,** a spring of salt water [A.S. *brȳne*, flame, heat, brine].

BRING (bring) *v.t.* to carry; to fetch; to convey from one person or place to another.—**to bring about,** to effect.—**to bring down,** to lower; to degrade.—**to bring forth,** to bear.—**to bring home to,** to find guilty of.—**to bring in,** to introduce, as a bill.—**to bring out,** to publish.—**to bring over,** to convert.—**to bring to,** to make conscious again.—**to bring up,** to educate; to produce for discussion [A.S. *bringan*; cp. Ger. *bringen*].

BRINJARRY (brin-jâ'-ri) *n.* a travelling dealer in grain and salt in the Deccan [Hind. *banjārā*].

BRINK (bringk) *n.* edge, margin of a steep slope; verge [Scand.].

BRINOMETER (brī-nom'-e-ter) *n.* instruments to measure the density of brine for curing.

BRIO (brē-o) *n.* liveliness, vivacity [It.].

BRIOCHE (bri-osh') *n.* a kind of bun [F.].

BRIOLETTE (brē-o-let') *n.* a pear-shaped diamond cut with triangular facets [F.].

BRIONY (brī'-o-ni) *n.* *See* BRYONY.

BRIQUETTE (bri-ket') *n.* a brick of coal dust [F. dim. fr. BRICK].

BRISK (brisk) *a.* full of liveliness; full of spirit or life.—**briskly** *adv.* —**briskness** *n.* [Celt.].

Syn. alert, active, vivacious, effervescing, prompt, quick, sprightly. *Ant.* slow, slothful, inert.

BRISKET (bris'-ket) *a.* that part of the breast of an animal that lies next to the ribs [O.F.].

BRISTLE (bris'-l) *n.* a short, stiff, coarse hair, as of swine;—*v.t.* to erect the bristles of;—*v.i.* to rise on

end.—**bristled** *a.* provided with bristles.—**bristly** *a.* thick set with bristles; rough.—**bristliness** *n.*—to **bristle up,** to oppose with anger.—**to bristle with,** to contain in large numbers [M.E. *bristle, birstle,* fr. A.S. *byrst*].

BRISTLING (bris'-ling) *n.* a Norwegian sprat usually canned [Scand.].

BRISTOL-BOARD (bris'-tol-bōrd) *n.* a pasteboard with a smooth, glazed surface.—**Bristol-brick** *n.* a sort of brick used for cleaning steel.—**Bristol-stone** *n.* rock crystal found near Bristol [fr. *Bristol,* in England].

BRIT, britt (brit) *n.* minute animals eaten by whales; a young herring or sprat; the spawn of these [Dialect word].

BRITANNIA (bri-tan'-yą) *n.* Great Britain personified; a female form forming an emblem of Britain.—**Britannic** *a.* pert. to Great Britain; British.—**Briticism** *n.* a British idiom.—**British** (brit'-ish) *a.* pert. to Great Britain or its inhabitants.—**Britisher** *n.*—**Britannia-metal,** an alloy of tin, antimony, bismuth, and copper.—**British lion,** the emblem of Great Britain [L.].

BRITON (brit'-on) *n.* one of the Brythons, or ancient Celtic inhabitants of Britain; a native of Britain.

BRITTLE (brit'-l) *a.* easily broken; fragile.—**brittleness** *n.* [A.S. *brēotan,* to break].

BRITZSKA (brits'-ką) *n.* a long carriage with a calash top [Pol. *bryczka*].

BRIZA (brī'-zą) *n.* the quaking grass of Southern Europe [G. *brezein,* to nod].

BRIZE (brēz) *n.* the gadfly [*See* BREEZE].

BROACH (brōch) *n.* a spit; a steel tool for enlarging holes in metal;—*v.t.* to pierce; to tap, as a cask; to open; to approach, as a topic.—**broacher** *n.* one that first utters opinions [F. *brocher,* to pierce, fr. *broche,* a spit, pin. *See* BROOCH].

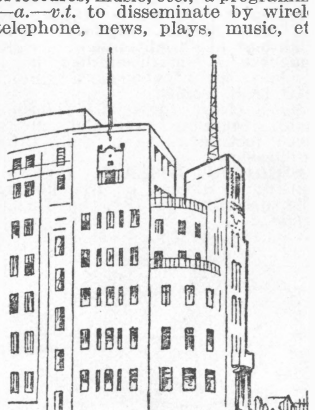
BROAD (brawd) *a.* wide; extended from side to side; coarse.—**broadly** *adv.*—**broadness** *n.* extent from side to side.—**broaden** *v.t.* to make broad;—*v.i.* to grow broader.—**broadcast** *adv.* by scattering widely;—*a.* widely spread.—**broadcloth** (brawd'-kloth) *n.* a fine woollen suiting, double the usual width.—**broadside** *n.* a broadsheet; a discharge of all the guns on one side of a ship at the same time.—**broadsword** *n.* a sword with a broad blade and a cutting edge.—**broadwise** *adv.* in the direction of breadth.—**broad-arrow,** (↑) the official mark on government goods.—**broad-church,** a body of Churchmen of moderate views.—**broad-gauge,** rails whose gauge is greater th 4 feet 8½ inches.—**broad-seal,** the gr seal of England [A.S. *brād*].

Syn. ample, extensive, large, co prehensive, gross. *Ant.* narrow, tensive.

BROADAXE (brawd'-aks) *n.* an a for hewing timber; an ancient m tary weapon.

BROADBILL (brawd'-bil) *n.* t spoon-bill or shoveller duck [A *brād,* and *bile,* beak].

BROADCAST (brawd'-kast) *n.* casting of seed from the hand in sowin a transmission by wireless telepho of lectures, music, etc.; a programm —*a.*—*v.t.* to disseminate by wirel telephone, news, plays, music, et



Broadcasting House, London (Headquarters of the B.B.C.)

for reception by appropriate receivi apparatus; to speak, sing, play, et before a transmitting microphone. **broadcaster** *n.* a person or organi tion broadcasting.—**broadcasting** —*a.*—**British Broadcasting Corpo tion** (B.B.C.), a public utility serv established by Royal Charter, a having the monopoly of broadcasti in Great Britain and North Irela —**Broadcasting House,** headquarters the B.B.C. in London.—**broadcasti station,** station used for diffusion radio—telephonic emissions wh are addressed without exception all listeners [A.S. *brād,* and D *kaste*].

BROADMOOR (brawd'-mōor) *n.*

e in Berkshire for the crimi-
ısane.
ADSHEET (brawd′-shēt) *n.* a
ıf paper printed only on one
.S. *brād*, and *scēte*].
BDINGNAGIAN (brob-ding-
ın) *a.* gigantic;—*n.* a person
aordinary size [fr. an imagi-
ıuntry in *Gulliver's Travels*].
CADE (brō-kād′) *n.* silk stuff
ted with gold, silver, or
, etc.; any stuff with raised
.—**brocaded,** *a.* [Sp., fr. (part.)
, embroidered, fr. *brocar* = F.
See BROACH].
CARD (brok′-ȧrd) *n.* a funda-
rule in law; a maxim [Bishop
l, of Worms, *d.* 1025].
CATELLE, brocatello (brok-ạ-
ı *n.* a stuff somewhat like bro-
a beautiful marble from
[F.].

Broccoli

CCOLI (brok′-ō-li) *n.* a variety
cauliflower [It. pl. dim. fr.
a broach, sprout].
CH (broH) *n.* a prehistoric
tower, often with an inner and
er wall [Icel. *borg*, castle].
CHANTITE (bro′-shan-tīt) *n.*
ous sulphate of green-coloured
[after *Brochant* de Villiers,
mineralogist].
CHE (bro-shā) *a.* woven with
d design; stitched as books

CHURE (brō-shȯȯr′) *n.* a
l work of few leaves; a mono-
[F., fr. *brocher*, to stitch].
CK (brok) *n.* a badger [A.S.
. Celt].
CKET (brok′-et) *n.* a red deer
ars old [F. *brocart*, fr. *broche*,

DEKIN (brōd′-kin) *n.* a bus-
half boot [F.].
GAN (brō-gan) *n.* in North
a strong shoe worn by field
s [Gael.].
GUE (brōg) *n.* a stout, coarse,
a broad pronunciation [Celt.]
IDER (broi′dẹr) *v.t.* to adorn
with figured needlework [F. *broder*].
BROIL (broil) *n.* a tumult [F.
brouiller, confuse; of uncert. etym.].
BROIL (broil) *v.t.* to cook over coals
or on a gridiron;—*v.i.* to suffer,
through heat.—**broiler** *n.* [O.F. *bruil-
ler*].
BROKE (brōk) *v.t.* to traffic in;—
v.i. to transact business for another.
—*pret.* of *break*.—*a. Colloq.* penniless.
—**broken** *pp.* of *break*; parted by
violence.—**brokenly** *adv.*—**broken-
colours,** composite colours.—**broken-
hearted,** crushed by grief.—**broken-
winded,** having impaired respiration.
—**broken meat,** small pieces of food [fr.
A.S. (part.) *brocen*].
Syn. of "broken," weak, infirm,
humbled, subdued, contrite. *Ant.*
strong, impenitent.
BROKER (brō′-kẹr) *n.* one that
buys and sells for others; a pawn-
broker.—**broking** *n.* the trade of a
broker;—*a.* employed as a broker.—
brokerage *n.* the business, commis-
sion of a broker [M.E. *brocour*; of
uncert. etym.].
BROLLY (brol′-i) *n.* corrupted from
UMBRELLA.
BROMA (brō′-mạ) *n.* a prepara-
tion of chocolate; *Med.* solid food.—
bromatography (brō-mạ-tog′-ra-fi) *n.*
disquisition on food [G. *broma*, food].
BROME (brōm) *n.* a name of various
oat-like grasses [G. *bromos*, oats].
BROMIDE (brō-mīd) *n.* a com-
pound of bromine with some other
elements; a sedative drug.—**bromide-
paper,** a photographic paper, sensi-
tised of surface and used in printing
from a negative.
BROMINE (brō′-mĭn, -mīn) *n.* one
of the elements, related to chlorine
and iodine.—**bromic** *a.* pert. to bro-
mine.—**bromide** (brō′-mīd) *n.* a com-
pound, containing bromine [G., fr.
brōmos, stench].
BRONCHIAL (brong′-ki-al) *a.* pert.
to the bronchia or tubes leading to
the chest.—**bronchitis** (brong-kī′-tis)
n. inflammation of the bronchial
tubes [fr. G.].
BRONCHOCELE (brong′-ko-sēl) *n.*
a morbid enlargement of the thyroid
glands; a goitre [G. *bronchos*, wind-
pipe, and *kēlē*, humour].
BRONCHOTOMY (brong-kot-ō-mi)
n. an incision into the windpipe or
larynx [G. *bronchos*, windpipe, and
tomē, cutting].
BRONCHUS (brong′-kus) *n.*; *pl.*
bronchi (brong′-ki) one of the bifur-
cations of the windpipe [M.L., fr. G.
bronchos, windpipe].
BRONCO (brong′-kō) *n.* a half-
broken native horse in America; a
mustang; *Colloq.* in North Amer., an
Englishman retaining English speech
and manners [Sp. = sturdy].

BRONZE (bronz) *n.* an alloy of copper with tin; a work of art in bronze; the colour of bronze;—*a.* of bronze;—*v.t.* to give the appearance of bronze to; to make brown; to sunburn.—**bronzite** *n.* a variety of diallage having a yellowish-brown colour.—**Bronze Age,** the period between the Stone and Iron Ages.—**bronze-wing,** an Australian pigeon [F., fr. It. *bronzo*; conn. with BROWN].

BROOCH (brōch) *n.* an ornamental clasp with a pin for attaching it to a garment;—*v.t.* to adorn, as with a brooch [F. *broche*, a spit, brooch, fr. Low L. (acc.) *broccam*, a pin, fr. L. *broccus*, pointed].

BROOD (brōōd) *v.t.* to sit over, cover, and cherish;—*v.i.* to sit on eggs as a fowl; to ponder anxiously;—*n.* offspring.—**brooder** *n.* an appliance for rearing incubator-hatched chickens by artificial heat.—**broody** *a.* moody, sullen.—**brood-mare,** a mare kept for breeding [A.S. *brōd*].

BROOK (brook) *n.* a small stream.—**brooklet** *n.* a streamlet [A.S. *brōc*].

BROOK (brook) *v.t.* to bear; to endure; to support; to suffer insult or injury [A.S. *brūcan*, use, enjoy].

BROOKLANDS (brook-lands) *n.* first great motor-racing track in the world, at Weybridge, Surrey.

BROOKLIME (brook'-līm) *n.* a flowering plant allied to the speedwell [fr. M.E. *brok*, brook, and *lemeke*, a kind of plant].

BROOKMAN'S PARK (brook'-man's pārk) *n.* high-power, twin-wavelength broadcasting station for S.E. England.

BROOM (brōōm) *n.* a wild shrub producing yellow flowers and pods; a besom made of broom.—**broomstick** *n.* the handle of a broom.—**broomy** *a.* full of broom [A.S. *brōm*; conn. with BRAMBLE].

BROSE (brōz) *n.* a Scottish dish made of oat or pease meal [fr. O.F.].

BROTH (broth) *n.* water in which flesh has been boiled with vegetables [A.S., fr. (part.) *browen*, brewed. *See* BREW].

BROTHEL (broth'-el) *n.* house of ill fame [A.S. (part.) *brothen*, undone, fr. *brēothan*].

BROTHER (bruth'-ẹr) *n.*; *pl.* **brothers, brethren** (bruth'-erz, breth'-ren), he that is born of the same parents; one united to another by any tie; a fellow-member, fellow-creature, etc.—**brotherly** *a.* pert. to brothers; affectionate.—**brotherhood,** an association; a class of the same profession or occupation.—**brotherliness** *n.*—**brother-german,** a full brother.—**brother-in-law,** the brother of one's husband or wife; one's sister's husband [A.S. *brōth* conn. with L. *frater*, friar].

BROUGHAM (brōōm, brōō'-ə *n.* a kind of two-wheeled or f wheeled carriage [fr. Lord *Brough d.* 1868].

BROW (brou) *n.* the forehead; edge of a steep place.—**brow-beat** to bear down with overbearing t —**browbeater** *n.*—**to knit the bro** to frown [A.S. *brū, breáu*, eyebr cp. O.G. *brā*, eyelid].

BROWN (broun) *n.* a dark col inclining to red or yellow;—*a.* brown colour;—*v.t.* to give a br colour to.—**brownish** *a.* somew brown.—**browning** *n.* a process cookery.—**brownness** *n.*—**brown-br** a coarse bread made of wheaten m —**brown-study,** serious reverie **Brown Bess,** an ancient flint-l musket [A.S. *brūn*, brown; co with BURN. Cp. Ger. *braun*].

BROWNIE (brou'-ni) *n.* a fairy helpful spirit; supposed to work folks by night; esp. Junior Girl Gui age 8 - 11 years [dim. of BROWN, allusion to the colour].

BROWNIST (brou'-nist) *n.* a lower of Robert Browne, who tau the principles of Independency Congregationalism in England [a Robert *Browne*].

BROWSE (brouz) *v.t.* and *i.* to c the shoots of plants.—**browsing** [For *broust*, O.F. *brouster*, to crop. *broust*, a shoot, fr. Ger.].

BROWSPOT (brou'-spot) *n.* a gl between the eyes of a frog [BROW SPOT].

BRUCHUS (brōō'-kus) *n.* a genu insects allied to the weevils *brouchos*].

BRUCINE (brōō'-sin) *n.* an alkal allied to strychnine, got from *Vomica* [J. *Bruce*, Afr. traveller].

BRUCITE (brōō'-sit) *n.* a nat hydrate of magnesia [after Dr. *Bruce*, of New York].

BRUIN (brōō'-in) *n.* a familiar na for a bear [D. = BROWN].

BRUISE (brōōz) *v.t.* to injure powder by crushing;—*n.* a h caused by something blunt.—**brui** *n.* a prize-fighter [A.S. *brysan*, bre confused with O.F. *bruser* = F. *bri* break].

Syn. to squeeze, crush, bray, pou contuse.

BRUISEWORT (brōōz'-wart) *n.* daisy; the comfrey; soapwort.

BRUIT (brōōt) *n.* report; rumo fame; a noise; din;—*v.t.* to report noise abroad [F.].

BRUMAL (brōō-mal) *a.* belong to the winter [L. *bruma*, winter].

BRUME (brōōm) *n.* mist, vapour, [F., fr. L. *bruma*, winter].

BRUMMAGEM (brum'-ạ-jem)

le in Birmingham; cheap and urable [A mispronunciation].

RUNCH (brunsh) *n. Colloq.* late ıkfast and early lunch combined.

RUNETTE (broo-net′) *n.* a woman ı a dusky complexion; opposite *londe* [F.].

RUNION (brun′-yun, brôô′-ni-un) ı kind of peach, a nectarine [L. *num*, plum].

RUNSWICK (brunz′-wik) *n.* a y's jacket.—**Brunswick-black,** a paration of lamp-black and turpen-.—**Brunswick-green,** oxychloride opper [after *Brunswick*, a city in many].

RUNT (brunt) *n.* the heat and ss; the first shock of onset; the e of a blow [E., conn. with N].

RUSH (brush) *n.* an implement le of bristles, etc., used for sweep- etc.; a thicket; a skirmish; the hy tail of the fox or squirrel; in tricity, a device for collecting cur- from armature of magneto;—*v.t.* weep away as with a brush;—*v.i.* skim over with slight contact.—**shy** *a.* rough; shaggy; covered h brushwood.—**brush-pile** *n.* in th Amer., the refuse-heap on a irie farm.—**brushwood** *n.* a thicket oppice.—**brush-discharge,** in elec- ity, a luminous bluish discharge.—**sh-holder,** fitting to hold brush in ition on rotating part.—**to brush** to polish; to revive in the memory F. *brosse*, brushwood, fr. Low. L. .) *brusciam*, fr. Teut. Conn. with F. *broust*) BROWSE].

RUSQUE (brusk, broosk′) *a.* rude; ıpt in speech.—**brusqueness** *n.*—**squerie** (brôôs-ke-rē) *n.* a brusque ression or act [F.].

yn. rough, blunt. *Ant.* sensitive, shed, kind, gentle.

RUSSELS-SPROUTS (brus′-elz-outs) *n.pl.* small green heads sprout- from the upright stem of a species abbage [fr. *Brussels*, in Belgium].

RUSTLE (brus′-l) *v.i.* to crackle; ustle [A.S. *brastlian*].

RUTE (brôôt) *a.* irrational; fero- ıs;—*n.* a beast; any animal ex- ı man; a low-bred, unfeeling per- —**brutal** *a.* savage; inhuman.—**:ally** *adv.*—**brutality** (brôô-tal′-i-ti) ınhumanity.—**brutalise** (brôô′-tal- *v.t.* to make brutal, coarse, or cruel; *i.* to become brutal.—**brutify** *v.t.* nake a brute of.—**brutish** *a.* re- bling a brute.—**brutishly** *adv.*—**ishness** *n.* [F. *brut*, fr. L. (acc.) *um*, irrational].

yn. of "brutish," brutal, barbar- bestial, carnal, stupid, insensate. . civilised, tame, gentle.

RUTUS (brôô′-tus) *n.* a way of ring the hair brushed back from the forehead and curled [Lucius *Brutus*].

BRY (brī) *v.t.* in South Africa, to roast meat in hot ashes or toast it on a fork [D. *braden*, to roast].

BRYOLOGY (brī-ol′-ō-ji) *n.* the science of mosses.—**bryologist** *n.* one that makes a study of mosses [G. *bruon*, moss, and *logos*, discourse].

BRYONY (brī′-ō-ni) *n.* a wild climbing plant.—**black bryony,** a plant of the yarn family, with large black roots [L. *bryonia*].

BUBBLE (bub′-l) *n.* a small bladder of water or other fluid filled with air or gas; anything fragile; something unstable, not solid;—*v.i.* to rise in bubbles.—**bubbly** *a.* abounding in bubbles [Imit.].

BUBO (bū′-bō) *n.* an inflammation of the glands in the groin or armpit.—**bubonic** (bū-bon′-ik) *a.* attended by buboes [G. *boubōn*, groin].

BUCCAL (buk′-ạl) *a.* pert. to the cheek [L. *bucca*, cheek].

BUCCAN (buk′-ạn) *n.* a wooden gridiron on which meat is smoked; a place where meat is smoked;—*v.t.* to prepare meat on a buccan [F. *boucan*].

BUCCANEER (buk-ạ-nēr′) *n.* a pirate, esp. of the adventurers who used to infest the W. Indies;—*v.i.* to play the buccaneer [F. *boucanier*, fr. Carib. *boucan*, a grill, used by cannibals and colonists].

BUCCINAL (buk′-si-nạl) *a.* trumpet-shaped, or sounding like a horn [L. *bucinal*, a crooked horn].

BUCCINATOR (buk′-si-nā-tur) *n.* a flat, thin muscle in the cheek; the trumpeter's muscle.—**buccinite** *n.* fossil remains of trumpet-shaped shells [L., a trumpeter].

BUCENTAUR (bū-sen′-tawr) *n.* a fabulous monster, half ox, half man; the state barge of the Doge of Venice [G. *bous*, ox, and CENTAUR].

BUCEPHALUS (bū-sef′-ạ-lus) *n.* the horse of Alexander the Great [L. fr. G. *bou-s*, ox, and *kephalē*, head].

BUCK (buk) *n.* lye in which cloth is bleached;—*v.t.* to wash in suds.—**buck-basket,** a basket in which clothes are carried to the washing [Etym. unknown].

BUCK (buk) *n.* the male of the fallow deer, goat, sheep, rabbit, and hare; a fop; a gay dashing young fellow; in North America, a male Indian;—*v.i.* to attempt to unseat a rider by jumping with arched back and head down;—*v.t.*;—*v.i. Colloq.* cheer up, encourage.—**Buck up!** come along! hurry up!—**buckhorn** *n.* the horn of a buck.—**buckhound** *n.* a kind of stag-hound.—**buckish** *a.* foppish.—**buckskin** *n.* the skin of a buck tanned; *pl.* breeches made of buckskin;—*a.*

made of buckskin.—**buck-jumper,** a horse that bucks.—**buck-shot,** large shot for killing deer.—**buckshee** *n. Colloq.* form of Baksheesh ;—*a.* free, unexpectedly welcome.—**buck-tooth,** a tooth that protrudes or projects [M.E. *bukke,* fr. A.S. *bucca,* he-goat ; cp. Ger. *boek*].

BUCKEEN (buk-ēn′) *n.* a young man of the lower gentry who aped the wealthier [Anglo-Ir.].

BUCKET (buk′-et) *n.* a vessel for carrying water, etc.—**bucketful** *n.*—**bucket-seat,** in motoring, a small round-backed seat for single passenger.—**bucket-shop,** in North Amer., the office of an outside broker, esp. one where gambling is carried on [A.S. *būc,* pitcher ; suff. *et,* dim.].

BUCKIE, bucky (buk′-i) *n.* a variety of shell ; a stubborn person [Scot.].

BUCKLE (buk′-l) *n.* a metal ring with a catch, attached to a belt ; in motoring, a clip binding plates of laminated springs together ;—*v.t.* to fasten with a buckle ; to set stoutly to work ;—*v.i.* to bend ; to struggle.—**buckler** *n.* a kind of ancient shield of war ;—*v.t.* to shield, to defend [M.E. *bokel,* fr. O.F. *bocle* = F. *boucle,* ring ; fr. L. (acc.) *bucculam,* mouth, fr. *bucca*].

BUCK-MAST (buk′-mast) *n.* the mast of a beech tree [M.E. *buk,* beech, and MAST].

BUCKRA (buk′-ra) *a.* white, or belonging to the white man [Negro word].

BUCKRAM (buk′-ram) *n.* a coarse linen cloth stiffened with glue ;—*a.* made of buckram ; stiff [O.F. *boucaran,* goat's skin, fr. *bouc,* he-goat, fr. Teut.].

BUCKTHORN (buk′-thorn) *n.* a genus of plants, yielding a sap-green pigment.

BUCKWHEAT (buk′-whēt) *n.* a plant yielding grain like beech-nuts [*See* BEECH, WHEAT].

BUCOLIC (bū-kol′-ik) *a.* rustic ;—*n.* a pastoral poem [L., fr. G. *boukolos,* cowherd].

BUCRANE, bucranium (bū′-krān, bū-krā′-ni-um) *n.* a sculptured ox head or skull in ancient architecture [G. *boukranion*].

BUD (bud) *n.* the shoot or sprout on a plant containing an unexpanded leaf, branch, or flower ; *Colloq.* in North Amer., a debutante ;—*v.i.* to put forth buds ; to begin to grow.—**budding** *n.* the act of inserting the bud of one tree under the bark of another, for propagation.—**budlet** *n.* a little bud [prob. E.].

BUDDHISM (bóó′-dizm) *n.* the doctrines of the Hindu Buddha (6th century B.C.) ; the chief religion of E. Asia.—**Buddhist** *n.* a worshipper of Buddha.—**Buddhistic** (bóó-dis′-*a.* pert. to Buddhism [Skt. *budh* wise].

BUDDLE (bud′-l) *n.* a square fra of boards used in washing min ore ;—*v.t.* to wash ore with a buc [Etym. unknown].

BUDGE (buj) *v.t.* and *i.* move ; stir [F. *bouger,* move, fr. It. *bulic* boil, fr. L. *bullire*].

BUDGE (buj) *n.* lambskin fur merly used as an edging to schola habits ;—*a.* lined with budge—he scholastic [F. *bouge* (*bougette*), fr. (acc.) *bulgam,* bag, fr. Celt.].

BUDGERIGAR (buj′-er-ē′-gar) kind of small parrakeet commo known as the "love-bird" [Nat name].

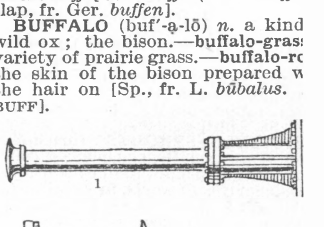
BUDGERO, budgerow (buj-rō, l e-rō) *n.* a keelless barge [Hind.].

BUDGET (buj′-et) *n.* a bag with contents ; a store ; the annual fin cial estimates of the Chancellor of Exchequer [F. *bougette. See* BUDGE

BUFF (buf) *n.* a leather prepa from the skin of the buffalo, elk, other animals ; a colour between p and yellow ;—*a.* made of, colou like, buff leather.—**buffing** *n.* (buf′-i of polishing, as with a buff-stick buff-wheel.—**buff-stick, buff-wheel** polishing stick or wheel covered w leather.—**The Buffs,** the third r ment of the line [F. *buffe,* buffalo, L. *būbalus,* antelope].

BUFF (buf) *n.* a blow, as in bli man's-*buff* [O.F. *buffe* (= F. *bouffe* slap, fr. Ger. *buffen*].

BUFFALO (buf′-a-lō) *n.* a kind wild ox ; the bison.—**buffalo-grass** variety of prairie grass.—**buffalo-ro** the skin of the bison prepared w the hair on [Sp., fr. L. *būbalus.* BUFF].



Buffers: 1, Hydraulic. 2, Locomotive spring bu

BUFFER (buf′-er) *n.* a cushion apparatus to deaden the concuss between a moving body and one which it strikes, as railway carri [fr. M.E. *buffen,* to strike, fr. BU

BUFFER (buf′-er) *n.* a silly stupid fellow ; a familiar term address [O.F. *buffer,* puff out cheeks].

BUFFET (buf′-et, buf′-ā, boof-ā

apboard for plate, china, etc.; a eshment bar [F.].

UFFET (buf'-et) *n.* a blow with hand; a cuff;—*v.t.* to cuff; to tend against.—**buffeting** *n.* strik-; opposition [dim. of O.F. *buffe.* BUFF].

UFFLE (buf'-l) *n.* a buffalo; a e-headed duck found in North erica.—**buffle-headed,** *a.* dull of in-ect [F. *buffle*].

UFFO (bôôf'-ō) *n.* a singer in a ic opera;—*a.* comic [It.].

UFFOON (bu'-fôôn') *n.* a man that ises by tricks, antic gestures, jokes, other pleasantries; a droll; a ic; a clown.—**buffoonish** *a.*—**oonery** *n.* the low jests of a buf-; vulgar pranks [F. *bouffon,* fr. *buffa,* trick].

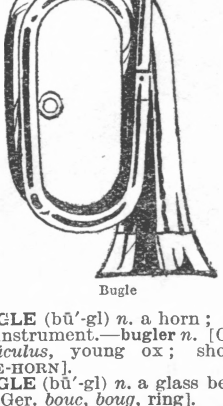
UFONITE (bŭ'-fun-īt) *n.* toad-e; petrified teeth of fishes [L. , toad].

UG (bug) *n.* an insect of many eties, as bed bug.—**bug-key,** morse smitting key used in America t.].

UGABOO (bug'-ą-bôô) *n.* a terrify-object; an imaginary fear [BUG BOO].

UGBEAR (bug'-bār) *n.* a spectre; thing that frightens [BUG, fr. =spectre, and BEAR].

UGGY (bug'-i) *n.* a light one-e vehicle [Etym. unknown].



Bugle

UGLE (bū'-gl) *n.* a horn; a brass d instrument.—**bugler** *n.* [O.F., fr. *būculus,* young ox; short. fr. LE-HORN].

UGLE (bŭ'-gl) *n.* a glass bead [fr. [. Ger. *bouc, boug,* ring].

UGLE (bū'-gl) *n.* a deciduous her-eous plant, used in medicine [F.].

UGLOSS (bū'-glos) *n.* a plant, the ox-tongue [G. *bous,* ox, and *glossa,* tongue].

BUHL (bôôl) *n.* gold, mother-of-pearl, etc., inlaid into wood, etc. [fr. *Boule,* a French cabinet-maker].

BUHRSTONE (bur'-stōn) *n.* a variety of quartz, used for mill-stones [Etym. doubtful].

BUILD (bild) *v.t.* to frame, and raise, as a structure of any kind; to raise on a foundation; to establish;—*v.i.* to practise building;—*n.* form; shape; figure.—**builder** *n.*—**building** *n.* architecture; any erection.—**building-society,** one that, by ad ancing money against regular repay-ments, provides each member with a house.—**built-in,** in motoring, denotes a part once considered an accessory, now as an integral part of a car [A.S. *byldan,* fr. *bold,* house; cp. Ger. *bilden*].

Syn. to erect, fabricate. *Ant.* to rase.

BULB (bulb) *n.* a round body; an onion-like bud of undeveloped leaves; any globular form, as the bulb of a thermometer; a dilated glass tube containing filament for electric light-ing.—**bulbous** *a.* containing bulbs; growing from bulbs.—**bulb of percus-sion,** that cone on a worked flint which shows where the flint has been struck (F. *bulbe,* fr. L. (acc.) *bulbum,* fr. G. *bolbos,* onion].

BULBUL (bool'-bool) *n.* the nightin-gale of the Persians [Per.].

BULCHIN (bool'-chin) *n.* a young male calf [dim. of BULL].

BULGARIAN (bul-gā'-ri-ąn) *a.* pert. to Bulgaria;—*n.* a native of Bulgaria; the Bulgarian tongue.

BULGE (bulj) *n.* the part of a cask that swells out; an outer protective hull, below the water-line; *Colloq.* in North America, an advantage;—*v.i.* to swell out.—**bulgy** *a.* swollen out [F., fr. Celt.; cp. A.S. (part.) *bolgen,* swollen with rage].

BULK (bulk) *n.* size; the main body; the majority; the largest por-tion; the cargo in a ship.—**bulky** *a.* of great size.—**bulkiness** *n.*—**in bulk,** wholesale.—**to break bulk,** to begin to unload cargo [Scand.].

Syn. magnitude, dimensions, mass. *Ant.* part, single, individual.

BULKER (bul'-ker) *n. Naut.* a person employed to ascertain the capacity of goods, so as to fix the amount of shore-dues to which they are liable.

BULKHEAD (bulk'-hed) *n.* a par-tition in a ship made with boards, etc., to form separate compartments; in motoring, a plate between engine and body.

BULL (bool) *n.* the male of the ox kind; Taurus, a sign of the zodiac;

in stock-broking, one that speculates on the rise of stocks;—*v.t.* to cause a rise in stocks, etc.—**bullock** *n.* an ox fed for slaughter.—**bullish** *a.*—**bulldog** *n.* a variety of dog, fierce and courageous, formerly employed in bull-baiting.—**bull-baiting,** the sport of baiting bulls with dogs.—**bull-board,** a ship's game.—**bull-cook** *n.* in North America, a handy-man in a lumber camp.—**bull-dose** (bool′-dōz) *v.t.* in North America, to bully; coerce;

American Bull-frog

to impose on by telling an extravagant tale.—**bull-fight,** a combat with a bull: the favourite national spectacle in Spain.—**bull-frog,** a large frog, making a loud croak or noise.—**bull's-eye,** a piece of wood shaped like a ring; a policeman's lantern; the centre of a target; a thick knob on a sheet of glass.—**bull-terrier,** a cross between a bull-dog and a terrier.—**bully** *a.* in North America, good; excellent.—**John Bull,** the typical Englishman.—**to take the bull by the horns,** to face a difficulty resolutely [A.S. *bulluca*, a little bull; *-uca*, *-ock*, dim.].

BULL (bool) *n.* the seal appended to the edicts of the pope; papal edict [L. *bulla*, boss, a seal].

BULL (bool) *n.* an amusing contradiction in speech [Etym. uncert.].

BULLA (bul′-ạ) *n.* a pendant or ornament; a seal affixed to papal and Turkish edicts [L.].

BULLACE (bool′-ās) *n.* a kind of wild plum [O.F. *beloce*].

BULLEN-NAIL (bool′-en-nāl) *n.* an upholsterer's nail, with round head [BULLION].

BULLET (bool′-et) *n.* a small ball, esp. a shot-pellet; a cannon-ball [F. *boulet*, bullet, dim. of *boule*, ball].

BULLETIN (bool′-e-tin) *n.* an official medical report; a brief statement of facts issued by authority; any public announcement of news recently received [F., fr. It.].

BULLFINCH (bool′-finsh) *n.* a native song-bird with crimson breast. *See* FINCH [cp. BULL-FROG].

BULL-HEAD (bool′-hed) *n.* a fish with a large, flat head; an obstinate fellow.

BULLION (bool′-yun) *n.* u gold or silver, generally in —**bullionist,** an advocate of clusively metallic currency uncert.].

BULLY (bool′-i) *n.* a noisy ing fellow;—*v.t.* to insult wi and blustering threats;—*v.i.* noisy and quarrelsome.—**bu** preserved beef in tins [Ety cert.].

BULRUSH (bool′-rush) *n.* kind of rush growing in wet water [cp. BULL-FROG].

BULSE (buls) *n.* a bag for diamonds, etc.; a measure monds, etc. [Pg. *bulsa*, purse

BULT (bult) *n.*; *pl.* **bults, bu** South Africa, a hillock or rid

BULWARK (bool′-wạrk) *n.* work for defence; *pl.* a railin the deck of a ship; any defe ship.—*v.t.* to fortify with a [cp. Ger. *bollwerk*. *See* BOULE

BUM (bum) *v.i.* to hum lik —**bumblebee** (bum-bl-bē) *n.* kind of bee; the humble- *bumble* = keep bumming. *See*

BUM (bum) *n.* in North Am person who idles about hot loafer; a cadger; a spree; bauch;—*v.i.* to loaf, cadge; poor quality.—**on the bum,** do out; on the spree [Ger. *bu* to waste time in dissipation].

Bullfinch

BUM (bum) *n.* the buttocks *loq.* a bumbailiff [M.E. not a c tion from BOTTOM].

BUMBAILIFF (bum-bā′-lif) under-bailiff [perhaps for BAILIFF].

BUMBLEDOM (bum′-bl-do

issy, petty officialdom [fr. *Bumble*, he beadle in *Oliver Twist*].

BUMBO (bum'-bō) *n.* cold rum unch [It.].

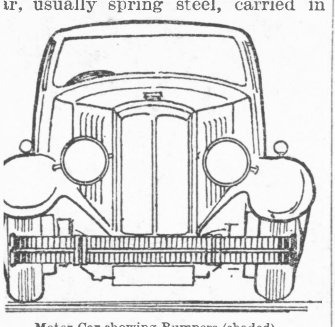
BUMBOAT (bum'-bōt) *n.* a boat sed for supplying fruit, etc., to essels lying off shore [E.].

BUMKIN (bum'-kin) *n.* a piece of mber projecting from the bow of a oat to haul the foretack to; also om the quarter, for the standing art of the main brace; a small outgger over the stern of a boat; to xtend the mizzen [dim. of BOOM].

BUMMAREE (bum-ą-rē') *n.* a iddleman at Billingsgate [cf. BOTOMRY].

BUMP (bump) *n.* a thump; a eavy blow; a swelling; *pl.* the natural vellings on the skull supposed to idicate mental qualities, character, c.;—*v.t.* to strike against anything olid; to hold a person by the arms nd legs and cause him to strike the round, as a punishment among choolboys.—**bump off** *v.t. Colloq.* to ll, get rid of.—**bumpy** *a.* covered ith bumps; uneven.—**bumptious** *n.* idely assertive; quarrelsome.—**bumpousness** *n.* [Imit.].

BUMPER (bum'-per) *n.* a cup or ass filled to the brim; a crowded ouse at a theatre; in motoring, a ar, usually spring steel, carried in



Motor Car showing Bumpers (shaded)

ont and rear of car to minimise nger of damaging mudguards, etc., minor collisions; in America, a iffer;—*a.* very large; excellent, as a bumper crop" [Perhaps fr. BOMRD].

BUMPKIN (bump'-kin) *n.* an awkard, heavy rustic; a clown [E. = *mkin*, a thick log, fr. D.].

BUN (bun) *n.* a small sweet cake .F. = a swelling, fr. Scand.].

BUNCH (bunsh) *n.* quantity fasned together; cluster of things of e same kind.—*v.t.* to tie in a bunch; —*v.i.* to swell out.—**bunchy,** *a.* swelling out; growing in bunches.—**bunchiness** *n.* [Scand.].

BUNCO *n. Colloq.* in North America, a confidence trick.—*v.t.* in North America, to impose on; swindle.—**bunco-steerer** *n.* in North America, a confidence-trickster.

BUNCOMBE, bunkum (bung'-kum) *n.* idle talk; unmeaning words [fr. *Buncombe* in North Carolina, whose representative once spoke for Buncombe, i.e. merely to please his constituents].

BUND *n.* (bo͝ond) a confederation, esp. that of the German States [Ger.].

BUND (bund) *n.* a promenade or esplanade [Hind. *band*, a dyke].

BUNDLE (bund'-dl) *n.* a number of things bound together; any parcel; a roll;—*v.t.* to make up into a bundle or roll;—*v.i.* to hurry off [dim. fr. A.S. *bund*, bundle, fr. (part.) *bunden*. *See* BIND].

BUNG (bung) *n.* a cork stopper;—*v.t.* to stop with a bung.—**bung-hole,** the hole in a cask through which it is filled [Etym. uncert.].

BUNG, bong (bung) *a. Colloq.* in Australia, dead; bankrupt.—**to go bung,** to die; fail; go bankrupt [Aboriginal].

BUNGALOID (bung'-gą-loid) *a.* denoting slovenly aspect of group(s) of haphazard bungalow-type dwellings [coined by Dean Inge].

BUNGALOW (bung'-gą-lō) *n.* the house of a European in India, of a single floor, slightly constructed.—small detached modern house in country or suburbs [Hind. *banglā*, fr. *Banga*, Bengalese].

BUNGLE (bung'-gl) *v.t.* to make or mend clumsily; to manage clumsily;—*v.i.* to act awkwardly;—*n.* a blundering performance.—**bunglingly** *adv.*—**bungler** *n.* [Perh. Scand.].

BUNION (bun'-yun) *n.* an inflamed swelling on the foot, esp. on the great toe joint [fr. the Scand. root of BUN].

BUNK (bungk) *n.* a wooden box, which serves for a bed at night; one of a tier of bed-places;—*n. Colloq.* nonsense; rubbish;—*v.i.* to lie in a bunk.—**bunker** *n.* a bin for coal, etc.; a hazard on a golf course;—*v.t. Colloq.* defeat; baffle [Scand.].

BUNKUM. *See* BUNCOMBE.

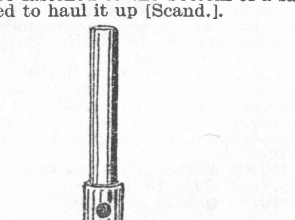
BUNNY (bun'-i) *n.* a pet name for a rabbit [Perh. Celt.]

BUNNYHUG (bun'-i-hug) *n.* modern dance.—**bunnyhugging** *n.*

BUNSEN BURNER (bo͝on'-sen, bun'-sen bur'-nęr) *n.* a gas burner in which a strong current of air produces a weakly luminous, but very hot, flame [fr. the inventor, *Bunsen*, the chemist]. See illus. p. 140.

BUNT (bunt) *n.* the middle or lag-

ging part of a sail;—*v.t.* to haul up the middle part of a sail;—*v.i.* to swell out.—**buntline** (bunt'-līn) *n.* a rope fastened to the bottom of a sail, used to haul it up [Scand.].



Bunsen Burner

BUNT (bunt) *n.* a smut or fungus, destructive to wheat and other cereals [BURNT].

BUNTING (bun'-ting) *n.* a small bird of different species, as *yellow-bunting, corn-bunting*; a woollen stuff used in the making of flags [Etym. unknown].

Snow Bunting

BUOY (boi) *n.* a float, esp. to indicate objects beneath the water;—*v.t.* to keep afloat;—*v.i.* to float; to rise by specific lightness.—**buoyage** *n.* buoys taken collectively; the providing of buoys.—**buoyant** *a.* floating; light; hopeful; in stock exchange, tending to increase in price.—**buoyantly** *adv.*—**buoyancy** *n.* the capacity for floating [D. *boei*, fr. F., fr. L. (pl.) *bojae*, collar].

BUR, burr (bur) *n.* a rough, prickly covering of seeds of certain plants.

BUR, burr (bur) *n.* a bright ring encircling the moon [Icel. *borg*, inclosure].

BURBLE (bėr'-bl) *v.i.* to bubble; gurgle, as of running water; *Colloq.* to talk idly; to be verbose [Imit.].

BURBOT (bur'-but) *n.* a fish having barbels on the nose and chin [*barbote*, fr. L. *barbo*, beard].

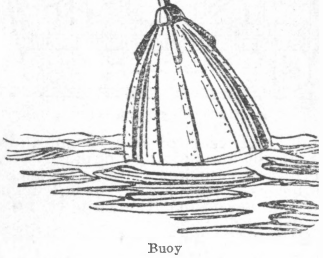
BURDELAIS (bur'-de-lā) *n.* a species of grape from neighbourhood of Bordeaux [F.].

BURDEN (bur'-dn) *n.* that which is borne; anything oppressive; load; the cargo capacity of a ship;—*v.t.* to load; to oppress. Also **burthen.**—**burdensome** *a.* grievous; oppressive.—**burdensomely** *adv.*—**burdensomeness** *n.* [A.S. *byrthen*, fr. (part) *boren*, borne].

BURDEN (bur'-dn) *n.* a refrain; the main theme, esp., running through a song [F. *bourdon*, deep murmur, fr. L. (acc.) *burdōnem*, droning; onset.].

BURDOCK (bur'-dok) *n.* a genus of weeds having a rough, bristly leaf [BUR, and DOCK, the plant].

BUREAU (bū-rō', bū'-rō) *n.* a desk or writing table; an office for business; a department of the public service; the staff of such department.—**bureaucracy** (bū-rō'-krą-si) *n.* system in which the government is carried on by irresponsible departmental officials.—**bureaucrat** (bū'-rō-krat) *n.* one that maintains the system of bureaucracy.—**bureaucratic** (bū-rō-krat'-ik) *a.* pert. to bureaucracy [F.=orig. a coarse woollen cloth, fr. O.F. *burel*, fr. L. *burrus*, red-brown].



Buoy

BURETTE (bū-ret) *n.* an ornamented pear-shaped vessel for holding liquids; a graduated tube for determining small quantities of liquid [F. dim. of *buire*, flagon].

BURG (burg') *n.* a fortified town; borough possessing certain privileges; in North America a town or village.—**burgh** (bur'-ō) *n.* borough.—**burghal** (bur'gal) *a.* pert. to a burgh.—**burgher** *n.* a burgess.—**burghership** *n.* the condition and privileges of a burgher.—**burgess** (bur'-jes) an inhabitant, citizen, or freeman of a borough.—**parliamentary burgh,** a burgh represented in House of Commons.—**royal burgh,** a burgh founded by royal charter [A.S. *burh,* cf. Late *burgus*].

BURGAGE (bur'-gāj) *n.* a tenure by rent, by which burgesses hold houses or lands [fr. *burg*; cf. F. *bourgage*].

BURGEE (bur'-jē) *n.* a swallow-tailed flag; small coal for furnaces [Etym. unknown].

BURGEON (ber'-jon) *v.t.* and *i.* to sprout, as buds, horns, etc. [F.].

BURGLAR (burg'-lar) *n.* one who is guilty of house-breaking by night.—**burglary** *n.* the entering of a house by night with intent to steal.—**burglarious** (burg-lā'-ri-us) *a.* pert. to housebreaking and robbery.—**burglariously** *adv.*—**burglar-proof,** able to frustrate burglarious intentions [O.F. *burg,* borough, and *leres,* fr. L. *latro,* robber].

BURGLE (bur'-gl) *v.t.* to enter with felonious intent;—*v.i.* to commit burglary.

BURGOMASTER (bur'-gō-mas-ter) *n.* a chief magistrate of a town in Holland and Germany [D. *burgemeester*].

BURGOO (bur'-gōō) *n.* a kind of gruel made on board ship [Etym. unknown].

BURGRAVE, burggrave (bur-grāv) the hereditary ruler of a town or castle [Ger.].

BURGUNDY (bur'-gun-di) *n.* a superior kind of wine [fr. *Burgundy,* France].

BURIAL (ber'-i-al) *n.* act of burying; sepulture; interment.—**burial-place,** a graveyard; the precise spot where one is buried.—**burial-service,** religious service suitable for a burial or interment [A.S. *byrgels,* tomb].

BURIN (bū'-rin) *n.* an engraver's steel tool; a graver [F., fr. It. *borino*; conn. with BORE].

BURKE (burk) *v.t.* to murder by stifling; to end suddenly [fr. an Irish murderer, who sold the corpses for dissection, 1829].

BURL (burl) *n.* a knot or lump in thread or cloth;—*v.t.* to dress, as cloth, by fulling; to pick knots, loose threads, etc., from, in finished cloth [O.F. *bouril*].

BURLAP (bur'-lap) *n.* a kind of coarse linen fabric [Etym. unknown].

BURLESQUE (bur-lesk') *a.* tending to excite laughter; jocular;—*n.* a ludicrous representation; a clever travesty;—*v.t.* to ridicule.—**burletta** *n.* comic opera [F., fr. It. fr. *burla,* waggery, fr. L. (pl.) *burræ,* nonsense].

Syn. of *n.* humour, wit, sarcasm, farce, caricature, parody, lampoon.

BURLY (bur'-li) *a.* of goodly bulk; stout; lusty.—**burliness** *n.* [M.E *burliche,* of uncert. etym.].

BURMESE (bur'-mēz) *n.* a native of Burma;—*a* pert. to Burma or its language.

BURN (burn) *v.t.* to consume or injure by fire; to scorch;—*v.i.* to be on fire; to be inflamed;—*n.* a hurt caused by fire.—**burning** *a.* scorching; intense.—**burnable** *a.*—**burner** *n.* the detachable part of a gas jet.—**burnt** *pp.* of *burn,* consumed by fire.—**burning-glass,** a lens used for focusing the sun's rays.—**burning-question,** one that urgently requires settling.—**burnt-offering,** a sin offering burnt on an altar.—**to burn one's fingers,** to suffer from speculation, or from interfering in other men's affairs [A.S. *byrnan* and *beornan*].

Syn. of "burning," blaze, combustion, conflagration.

BURN (burn) *n.* a rivulet; a brook [Also **bourn,** A.S. *burna,* brook].

BURNETTISE (bur'-net-īz) *v.t.* to preserve, as timber, by a solution of cloride of zinc [Sir William *Burnett* who patented the process].

BURNISH (bur'-nish) *v.t.* to polish by rubbing; to render bright or glossy;—*n.* gloss; lustre [O.F. (part.) *burnisant,* polishing, fr. *burnir,* fr. Teut.].

BURNISHER (bur'-nish-er) *n.* a tool for burnishing books.

BURNOUS (bur-nōōs') *n.* a white woollen mantle with a hood, worn by Arabs [fr. A.].

BURR (bur) *v.t.* and *i.* to pronounce in a guttural manner;—*n.* the rough sound of *r* [E., conn. with BUR.].

BURR (bur) *n.* a ring of iron behind the handle of a lance; a triangular chisel used to clear the corners of mortices.—**burr-stone,** a silicious stone used for mill-stones [Dan. *borre,* burdock].

BURREL (bur'-el) *n.* a pulpy pear; a reddish coarse cloth for making cloaks, etc. [O.F.].

BURROCK (bur'-uk) *n.* a small weir or dam used for catching fish. [Etym. unknown].

BURROW (bur'-ō) *n.* a hole made in the ground by rabbits, etc.;—*v.i.* to tunnel in the earth [form of BOROUGH].

BURSAR (bur'-sar) *n.* a treasurer;

a student who holds a bursary.—**bursary** *n.* the treasury of a college; a scholarship in a Scottish school or university [Late L. *bursārius*, purse-bearer, fr. L *bursa*].

BURSE (burs) *n.* a purse; an exhibition or bursary [F. *bourse*, fr. Low L. *bursa*, purse].

BURST (burst) *v.t.* to break asunder; to open suddenly;—*v.i.* to break open; to escape;—*n.* a sudden breaking forth; a sudden rending [A.S. *berstan.*]

BURTON (bur'-tun) *n.* a tackle formed by two or three blocks or pulleys [Etym. unknown].

BURY (ber'-i) *n.* a borough; a manor; a castle—as in Canter*bury* [form of BOROUGH].

BURY (ber'-i) *v.t.* to cover out of sight; to inter.—**burying** *n.* burial; interment.—**to bury the hatchet,** to restore friendly relations [M.E. *burien*, fr. A.S. *byrigan*].

BUS (bus) *n.* an abbreviation of **omnibus,** term of endearment for any mechanically propelled vehicle or aeroplane.—**catch the bus,** be lucky; do the right thing.—**miss the bus,** miss the mark; fail to seize the opportunity [abbrev.].

BUSBAR (bus'-bar) *n.* in electricity, a bar or heavy wire forming a common connector for a number of pieces of apparatus [Abbr. omni*bus-bar*].

BUSBY (buz'-bi) *n.* a bearskin cap worn by British hussars and artillerymen [Prob. Hung.].

BUSH (boosh) *n.* a shrub or small tree; a branch of ivy (sacred to Bacchus) hung out at vintners' doors; a fox's tail; the backwoods of Australia and Cape Colony;—*v.t.* to set bushes for;—*v.i.* to grow thick or bushy.—**bushed** *a.* in Australia, lost in the bush; lost; bewildered; perplexed.—**bushy** *a.* full of bushes; thick and spreading.—**bushman** *n.* a woodsman; a settler in the backwoods; one of a S. African tribe of savages.—**bush-fighting,** a guerilla warfare carried on among bushes.—**bush-ranger,** an escaped convict or a robber, in the Australian bush.—**to beat about the bush,** to approach a matter in a roundabout way [M.E. *busch, busk*, fr. Teut. *See* BOSKY].

BUSH (boosh) *n.* a metallic axle bearing; any form of lining in small hole, especially a gun-metal tubular bearing.—**bush-metal,** hard brass; gun-metal used for bearings [D. *bus*, box, fr. L. *buxum*. *See* BOX (1)].

BUSH BUCK (boosh'-buk) *n.* an antelope of South Africa [D. *bosch-bok*].

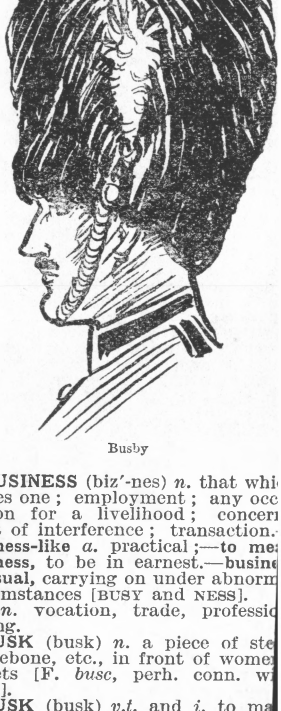
BUSHEL (boosh'-el) *n.* a dry measure, containing 4 pecks [O.F. *boissel*, a little box, fr. *boiste*, fr. *buxum*].

BUSHELAGE (boosh'-el-āj) *n.* duty payable on commodities by t bushel.

BUSHIDO (bōō'-shē-do) *n.* t ethical code of the Samurai or m tary caste of Japan [Jap. "way chivalry"].

BUSHMENT (boosh'-ment) *n.* ambush; an ambuscade; a thick [M.E. *busshement*].

BUSHWHACKER (boosh'-wha er) *n.* one accustomed to beat abo or travel through, bush; an inst ment for cutting brush [U.S.].



Busby

BUSINESS (biz'-nes) *n.* that whi busies one; employment; any occ pation for a livelihood; concer right of interference; transaction.- **business-like** *a.* practical;—**to me business,** to be in earnest.—**busin as usual,** carrying on under abnorm circumstances [BUSY and NESS].

Syn. vocation, trade, professio calling.

BUSK (busk) *n.* a piece of ste whalebone, etc., in front of wome corsets [F. *busc*, perh. conn. w BUST].

BUSK (busk) *v.t.* and *i.* to ma ready; to dress or attire [Scand.].

BUSKIN (bus'-kin) *n.* a high b

a by hunters; a high-soled shoe a by ancient actors in tragedy.—ined *a.* dressed in buskins [Etym. rt].

JSS (bus) *n.* a kiss;—*v.t.* to kiss

JST (bust) *n.* the upper part of trunk of the body; a statue re-enting the upper part of the e [F., fr. It. *busto*, fr. Late L. *m*, the trunk].

Bust

STARD (bus'-tard) *n.* a large bird [Formerly also **bistard,** .F., fr. L. (*a-*) *vis tarda*, slow

STLE (bus'-l) *v.i.* to stir quickly; very active;—*n.* great stir.—r *n.* [Scand.].

a. of *n.* hurry, haste, despatch, lt, uproar, speed.

STLE (bus'-l) *n.* a kind of on worn by ladies behind, th the skirt [*See* BUSK (1)].

SY (biz'-i) *a.* active in work; en- in business;—*v.t.* to make or busy.—**busily** *adv.*—**busy-body,** ddling person [A.S. *bysig*].

a. occupied, active, energetic, *Ant.* disengaged, unoccupied, ve.

T (but) *prep.* except; besides; *j.* unless; save that; on the ary; yet;—*adv.* only;—**but-en** *n.* a two-roomed house *būtan*, fr. *be*, by, and *ūt-an*, le].

TANE (bū'-tān) *n.* a hydrocarbon e paraffin group [L. *butyrum* r].

TCHER (booch'-ẹr) *n.* one that slaughters animals for market, or retails their flesh; one that recklessly destroys human life; in Australia, a long drink of beer;—*v.t.* to kill for food; to murder.—**butchery,** great slaughter.—**butcher-meat,** the flesh of animals slaughtered for the table. —**butcher's broom,** a kind of stiff, spiny-leaved shrubs, used as brooms by butchers [O.F. *bochier*, one who kills goats. *See* BUCK].

Syn. of "butchery," carnage, massacre, murder.

BUTLER (but'-lẹr) *n.* a servant in charge of the liquors, plate, etc.—**butlery,** *n.* a buttery; a butler's pantry [M.E. *boteler*, fr. *botel*, bottle].

BUTMENT (but'-ment) *n.* *See* ABUTMENT.

BUTT (but) *n.* the larger end, as of timber; a mark to be shot at; one at whom ridicule is directed;—*v.t.* to strike by thrusting the head against;—*n.* a thrust given in fencing, or by the head of an animal.—**butt-end,** the thick or large end, as of a rifle.—**butt-joint,** a joint consisting of the flattened ends of any two pieces. —**butt-log** *n.* in North America, the trunk or bole of a tree, particularly the wide part near the root.—**to butt in,** *Colloq.* to interfere [O.F. *boter*, fr. Teut.].

BUTT (but) *n.* a large cask; a measure of wine equal to 126 gallons [O.F. *boute*, cask, fr. Low L. (acc.) *buttam*].

BUTTER (but'-ẹr) *n.* a fatty substance obtained from cream by churning; flattery;—*v.t.* to spread with butter; to flatter.—**buttery** *a.* having the qualities of butter.—**buttermilk** *n.* the milk that remains after churning.—**butterine** (but'-ẹr-in) *n.* a substitute for butter, made from lard and other fats; margarine.—**buttercup** *n.* a plant of the genus Ranunculus, with yellow flowers.—**butternut** *n.* the nut of a South American tree.—**butterwort** *n.* a genus of plants growing in marshes. —**butter-boat,** a vessel for holding melted butter sauce.—**butterscotch,** a sweetmeat akin to toffee.—**butter-tree,** an African tree from which buttery oil is extracted.—**to know on which side one's bread is buttered,** *Colloq.* to know what is best for one's interests [A.S. *butere*, L. *būtyrum*, fr. G. *bouturon*].

BUTTERFLY (but'-ẹr-fli) *n.* an insect with large wings; an inconstant person.—**butterfly screw** *n.* a screw with finger grips.—**butterfly throttle** *n.* in internal-combustion engine a circular plate blocking induction pipe when shut [A.S. *buter-flēge*]. See illus. p. 144.

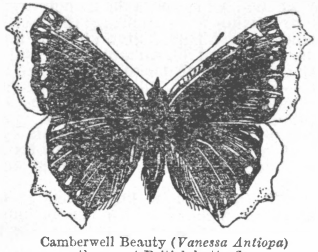
BUTTERIS (but'-ẹr-is) *n.* a steel

instrument set in wood, used for paring the hoofs of horses [F.].

BUTTERY (but'-ẹr-i) *n.* a pantry; a wine-cellar [O.F. *boterie*].

BUTTOCK (but'-ok) *n.* the rump, part of the body behind [dim. of BUTT (1)].

BUTTON (but'-n) *n.* a small ball; a knob; a catch used to fasten dress; *pl.* as *sing.* a boy in livery;—*v.t.* to fasten with buttons;—*v.i.* to be fastened by a button or buttons.—**buttonhole** *n.* the hole or loop in which a button is fastened;—*v.t.* to hold by the button; to detain in conversation.—**button-hook,** a hook for fastening shoes, etc., with buttons.—**button-mould,** a disk of bone, made into a button, by covering it with cloth [F. *bouton,* a knob, fr. *bouter,* thrust].



Camberwell Beauty (*Vanessa Antiopa*) the rarest British butterfly

BUTTRESS (but'-res) *n.* a projecting support to a wall; a prop;—*v.t.* to support [O.F. (pl.) *bouterez,* props, fr. *bouter,* butt (1, *v.*)].

BUTTY (but'-i) *n.* one that purchases the right to work a part of a coal-mining district; an intimate friend.—**butty-gang,** men that share their earnings equally [Dial. E.].

BUXOM (buk'-sum) *a.* lively; brisk; frolicsome.—**buxomly** *adv.*—**buxomness** *n.* [M.E. *buk-sum, boxom,* fr. A.S. *būg-an,* bend; aff. *-some*].

BUY (bī) *v.t.* to purchase; to pay a price for; to bribe;—*v.i.* to treat about a purchase.—**buyer** *n.* one that buys, esp. a buyer for a mercantile house.—**to buy in,** to purchase for the owner at an auction.—**to buy off,** to purchase a military discharge.—**to buy out,** to purchase another's interest, as in a company.—**to buy over,** to convert, by paying a price [A.S. *bycgan*].

BUZZ (buz) *v.t.* to make known by whispers;—*v.i.* to hum, as bees;—*v.t.* to telephone in Morse;—*n.* humming noise; a whisper [Imit

BUZZARD (buz'-ạrd) *n.* a bird prey of the falcon family; a blo head.—**buzzard-clock** *n.* the co chafer [F. *busard,* fr. *buse,* fr. L. L., fr. L. *buteo,* a sparrow-hawk].

BUZZER (buz'-ẹr) *n.* a tell tal a polishing wheel; in wireless, apparatus used for testing rece ing sets. — **buzzer - wavemeter** wave - meter excited by a buzz [cf. BUZZ].

BY (bī) *prep.* in the neighbourho of; near; past; through or wit according to;—*adv.* near; in t neighbourhood.—**bygone** *a.* past; *n.pl.* what is past.—**bystander** one standing near.—**byway** *n.* secluded way.—**byword** *n.* a prove bial saying; the object of such saying.—**by-and-by,** presently;—*n.* South Africa, a cannon.—**by-the-b** by the way; incidentally.—**b election,** an election between gener elections, to fill a vacancy in pa liament.—**by-lane,** a side lane.- **by-law,** a subordinate law made f a town, by a corporation, etc.—**b name,** a nickname.—**by-play,** acti carried on aside.—**by-product,** som thing produced in addition to t principal product.—**to come by,** obtain.—**to stand by,** to stand nea to support [A.S. *bi, big*; cp. Ger. *bei*]

BY (bī) *prep.* in South Africa, a in [D. *bij,* by, with, in].

BYARD (bī'-ạrd) *n.* a leath breast-strap used by miners in dra ging wagons [Etym. doubtful].

BYE (bī) *n.* a run made at crick when the ball passes the wicke keeper without having been struc by the batsman [Var. of BY].

BY-PASS (bī'-pâs) *n.* a road f diversion of traffic from crowd centres; tube in internal-combustio engine to carry superfluous oil bac to source of supply; in wireless, diversion of undesired frequencies.- **by-passing** *v.t.*;—*a.*—**by-pass co denser** *n.* fixed capacity condens connected across a circuit so th certain frequencies will pass throug it [BY and PASS].

BYRE (bīr) *n.* a cow-shed [Scot.

BYSSUS (bis'-us) *n.*;—*pl.* byss among the ancients, a textile fabri —**byssine** *a.* made of byssus.- **byssiferous** *a.* producing a byssus [L *byssus* and *ferre,* bear].

BYZANTIAN (bi-zan'-shạn) *a.* per to Byzantium or Constantinople.- **Byzantine** (bi-zan'-tīn) *a.* Byzantian —*n.* a bezant.

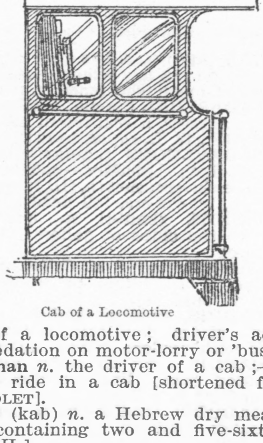
C

, c, the third letter in the English abet, has two sounds, *k* and *s.* digraph *ch* has four sounds—*tsh,* *church* ;—*sh* as in *chaise* ;—*k,* as *horus* ;—guttural *h,* as in *loch.* usic, **C** after the clef is the mark ommon time. **C** is also the name note in the scale—the keynote or, and the third minor, of the ral scale.—**C,** symbol for elecl capacity.—**" C " battery,** in less, the grid-bias battery [Ameri-.

3, term to denote degenerate or sically unfit people.

AABA (kä'-ą-bą) *n.* the sacred ne of Mecca, enclosing a famous k stone [A.].

AB (kab) *n.* a hackney carriage rn by one horse; the covered



Cab of a Locomotive

of a locomotive; driver's acmodation on motor-lorry or 'bus; **bman** *n.* the driver of a cab ;—to ride in a cab [shortened fr. RIOLET].

AB (kab) *n.* a Hebrew dry mea-, containing two and five-sixth s [H.].

ABAL (kȧ-bal') *n.* a number of ons united to promote their views intrigue ;—*v.i.* to intrigue; to pire [H.].

m. conspiracy, faction, junto.

ABALA, cabbala (kab'-ą-lą) *n.* a tical interpretation of the Penuch consisting in the meaning ched to certain forms and comtions of the letters of the law; eric doctrine.—**cabalism** *n.*—**caba-** *a.* [L.L.].

ABARET (kab'-ą-ret, ka-ba-rā') *n.* café or restaurant providing informal musical entertainment at unusual hours; the entertainment itself; a tea-set, or coffee-set [F.].

CABAS (ka-bȧ'; kab'-ą) *n.* a lady's work-basket or reticule [F.].

CABBAGE (kab'-āj) *n.* a garden vegetable;—*v.i.* to form a head in growing.—**cabbage-rose,** a rose with a large flower [M.E. *cabache,* fr. F. *caboche,* a big head, fr. L. *caput,* head].

CABBAGE (kab'-āj) *n.* cloth purloined by a tailor ;—*v.t.* to pilfer [fr. F. *cabas,* a hand-basket].

CABER (kā'-bęr) *n.* a stem of a tree, used in the Highland game of tossing the caber [Celt.].

CABIN (kab'-in) *n.* a small room; a hut; an apartment in a ship ;—*v.t.* to confine in a cabin ;—*v.i.* to live in a cabin; to lodge.—**cabin boy,** a boy who waits on the officers of a ship [F. *cabine,* fr. *cabane,* a hut, fr. Celt.].

CABINET (kab'-i-net) *n.* a small room; a closet; the select council of ministers; a chest or box, or case. —**cabinet-council,** a meeting of the cabinet.—**cabinet-maker,** a maker of cabinets and other furniture [F. dim., fr. *cabine*].

CABLE (kā'-bl) *n.* a large strong rope or chain, used to retain a vessel at anchor, etc.; a submarine telegraph; stranded copper conductors for carrying electric current; telephone line laid underground ;—*v.t.* to fasten with a cable; to send a message by cable.—**cablegram** *n.*—**cable's-length,** 100 fathoms. — **cablet** *n.* a little cable; a tow-rope [O.F., fr. Late L. (acc.) *capulum,* fr. L. *capere,* to hold].

CABOB (ką-bob') *n.* a small piece of meat roasted with spices; in India roast meat generally [Per., fr. *kab,* ox].

CABOOSE (ką-bȯȯs') *n.* the kitchen of a ship ; the galley ; a kitchen van; in North America, a car attached to a freight train for the use of the conductor. — **caboodle** *n.*—**the whole caboodle,** *Collog.* the whole lot [D.].

CABOTAGE (kab'-o-tij) *n.* coasting trade [F.].

CABRE (kȧ'-brā') *v.i.* to fly upside down.—**cabring** *n.* [F. lit. reared].

CABRIOLE (cąb'-ri-ōl) *a.* of leg of chair, curved and often ending in a claw and ball foot [F., fr. L. *caper,* goat].

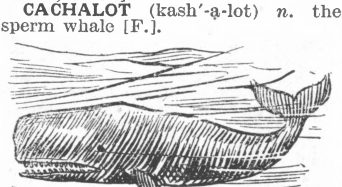
CABRIOLET (kȧb-ri-ō-lā') *n.* a cab [F. = cab, fr. *cabriole,* O.F. *capriole,* an agile leap, fr. L. *capra,* she-goat].

CA'CANNY (kaw'-kạn'-ny) *v.i.* to go easy; to reduce purposely output of work [Scot. (for *call canny*, drive cautiously)].

CACAO (ka-kā'-ō) *n.* the chocolate tree [Mex. Sp.].

CACHÆMIA (ka-kē'-mi-ạ) *n.* a bad state of the blood [G. *kakos*, bad, and *haima*, blood].

CACHALOT (kash'-ạ-lot) *n.* the sperm whale [F.].



The Cachalot or Sperm Whale

CACHE (kash) *n.* a hole in the ground for hiding provisions, etc.;—*v.t.* to hide.—**cachet** (ka'-shā') *n.* a seal.—**lettre de cachet**, a royal warrant of imprisonment, etc. [F., fr. *cacher*, hide].

CACHINNATION (kak-i-nā'-shun) *n.* loud or immoderate laugh'er.—**cachinnatory** (ka-kin'-ạ-tor-i) *a.* [L., fr. *cachinnāre*, laugh loudly].

CACHOU (ka-shòó') *n.* an aromatic preparation, in the form of a tablet or pellet, used to perfume the breath [F.].

CACIQUE (ka-sēk') *n.* chief among the Indians [Sp., fr. W. Ind.].

CACK (kak) *v.i.* to go to stool [L. *cacare*].

CACKLE (kak'-l) *v.i.* to make a noise like a hen; to prattle;—*n.* the noise of a hen; prattle.—**cackler** *n.* [E.].

CACOCHYMIA (kak-ō-kim'-i-ạ) *n.* a vitiated state of the humours of the body [G.].

CACODOXY (kak'-ō-dok-si) *n.* heterodoxy; demonstrably wrong opinion [G. *kakos*, bad, and *doxa*, opinion].

CACOGASTRIC (kak-ō-gas-trik) *a.* dyspeptic [G. *kakos*, bad, and *gaster*, stomach].

CACOGRAPHY (kạ-kog'-rạ-fi) *n.* bad spelling or writing [fr. G. *kakos*, bad, and *graphia*, writing].

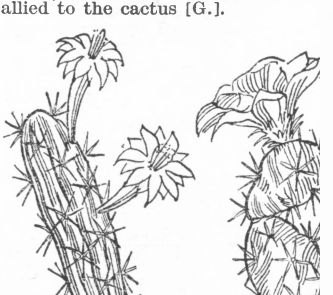
CACOLET (kak'-ō-lā) *n.* a mule-litter for the transport of sick persons [F.].

CACOLOGY (kạ-kol'-ō-ji) *n.* bad choice of words; bad pronunciation [fr. G. *kakos*, bad, and *logos*, word].

CACOPHONY (kạ-kof'-ō-ni) *n.* a disagreeable sound; a discord.—**cacophonous** *a.* [G. *kako-phōnia*, lit. a bad sound, fr. *phōnē*, voice].

CACOTROPHY (ka-kot'-rō-fi) defective nourishment [G. *tropi* nourishment].

CACTUS (kak'-tus) *n.* an Americ plant, having thick, fleshy, prick stems, and without leaves.—**cactal** allied to the cactus [G.].



Varieties of Cactus

1, Ratabunia Alomosensis. 2, Opuntia Rhodanti

CAD (kad) *n.* a bus conductor; hanger-on; a low fellow.—**caddish** vulgar; mean [shortened fr. CADET]

CADASTRAL (kạ-das'-tral) *a.* per to a cadaster, a register of real pr perty [F., fr. L. *caput*, head].

CADAVEROUS (kạ-dav'-e-rus) *adv.*—**cadaverousness** *n.* [L., fr. *cadāve* corpse, fr. *cad-ere*, fall dead].

CADDIE (kad'-i) *n.* one tha carries the clubs of golfers [form CADET].

CADDIE (kad'-i) *n.* *Colloq.* in Au tralia, a slouch-hat or wide-awak [Etym. dubious].

CADDIS, caddice (kad'-is) *n.* th larva of the caddis-fly, a favouri bait with anglers [Etym. unknown

CADDIS (kad'-is) *n.* a kind worsted lace; lint for dressing wound [O.F. *cadaz*].

CADDOW (kad'-ō) *n.* a chough a jackdaw [Gael.].

CADDOW (kad'-ō) *n.* a roug woollen garment [Ir.].

CADDY (kad'-i) *n.* a small box fo keeping tea [Malay, *kātī*, a weight, 1 lbs. (for tea)].

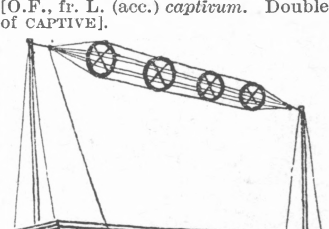
CADE (kād) *a.* tame, domesticated —*v.t.* to bring up by hand [Etym doubtful].

CADENCE (kā'-dens) *n.* a fall the voice in reading or speaking; modulation of sound; a unifor time in dancing;—*v.t.* to regula by musical measure.—**cadency** —**demi-cadence** *n.* in music, a ha

nce [F., fr. L. (part. stem) *nt-*, falling. Doublet of CHANCE].
ADENE (ka-dēn′) *n.* an inferior of Turkish carpet [F., fr. L. *cadena*, n].
ADET (ka-det′) *n.* a younger son; leman that serves as a private, to in a commission; a military ent.—**cadetship** *n.* [F., fr. O.F. *-et*, fr. dim. fr. L. *caput*].
ADGE (kaj) *v.i.* to hawk goods.—**er** *n.* a huckster; a hawker m. unknown].
ADI (kä′-di, kă′-di) *n.* the judge of vn or village among the Turks [A.].
ADMEAN (kad-mē′-an) *a.* re- g to Cadmus, said to have)duced into Greece the earliest abet [L. *cadmeus*].
ADMIA (kad′-mi-a) *n.* an oxide of [L., fr. G. *kadmia*].
ADMIUM (kad′-mi-um) *n.* a metal nbling tin [L.].
ADRE (kä′-dr) *n.* permanent, ex- ible establishment of regiment

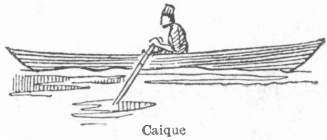
ADUCEUS (ka-dū′-sē-us) *n.* the)f Mercury [G. *kerykeion*, herald's].
ADUCOUS (ka-dū′-kus) *a.* falling arly, as leaves or flowers.—**cadu-** *a.* [L. *cadūcus*, fr. *cad-ere*, fall].
ECUM (sē′-kum) *n.*; *pl.* **cæca**, the l gut; a branch of an intestine one end closed.—**cæcal** (sē′-kal) *a. caecus*, blind].
ESAREAN (sē-za′-rē-an) *a.* pert. to ır, or to a Roman Emperor or ır.—**Cæsarism** (sē′-zar-ism) *n.* ex- e imperialism.
ESIUM (sē′-zi-um) *n.* a silver- e alkali metal [L. *caesius*, bluish-].
ESURA, cesura (sē-zū′-ra) *n.* a e or division in a verse.—**cæsu-** *a.* [L., fr. (part.) *caes-us*, cut, fr. *re*].
AFE (kaf′-e, ka-fā′) *n.* a coffee- e; restaurant.—**caffeine** (kaf′- ka-fē′-in) *n.* a bitter principle l in coffee, tea, etc.—**cafeteria** fe-tēr-ia) *n.* quick-lunch counter

AGE (kāj) *n.* an enclosure for ning birds or animals;—*v.i.* to ne in a cage; to imprison.—**cage l, phantom aerial** *n.* wireless l in which wires form a cage l a spreader [F., fr. L. (acc.) *m. See* CAVE].
AINOZOIC (kā-nō-zō′-ik) *Geol.* ry; pert. to the upper strata of arth, holding fossil remains like t animals and plants [fr. G. *-s*, recent, and *zō-on*, animal].
AIQUE (ka-ēk′) *n.* a Turkish or light boat [F., fr. Turk.].
AIRN (kārn) *n.* a rounded or al pile of stones.—**cairngorm** (kārn′-gorm) *n.* a yellowish rock-crystal, fr. the Cairngorm mountain, Scotland [Celt.].
CAISSON (kā′-son) *n.* an ammunition chest or waggon; a water-tight case used in laying foundations in deep water [F.].
CAITIFF (kā′-tif) *n.* a captive; a mean, despicable person.—*a.* base [O.F., fr. L. (acc.) *captīvum*. Doublet of CAPTIVE].



Cage or Phantom Aerial

CAJOLE (ka-jōl′) *v.t.* to delude by flattery; wheedle.—**cajoler** *n.*—**cajolery** *n.* the act of cajoling [F., of uncert. etym.].
Syn. to blarney, flatter, deceive, entrap.
CAKE (kāk) *n.* a composition of flour, butter, sugar, etc., baked—esp. a biscuit of oatmeal; a flattish mass of matter;—*v.t.* and *i.* to form into a cake.—**cake-walk** *n.* an Edwardian graceful-walk dance [Scand.].
CALABAR (kal′-a-bar) *n.* a gray Siberian squirrel or its fur [fr. *Calabaria*, a town from whence exported].
CALABASH (kal′-a-bash) *n.* an American fruit; a vessel made from a gourd [fr. Per.].
CALAMANDER (kal-a-man′-der) *n.* ebony wood used in cabinet work [*Coromandel*].
CALAMARY (kal′-a-ma-ri) *n.* a cuttle fish [L. *calamus*, reed].



Caique

CALAMBOUR (kal′-am-bo͝or) *n.* a species of aloes wood, mottled in colour [F.].
CALAMINE (kal′-a-mīn) *n.* a zinc ore [L. *cadmia*].
CALAMITY (ka-lam′-i-ti) *n.* any great misfortune; disaster.—**calamitous** *a.* miserable; producing

distress and misery. — **calamitously** *adv.*—**calamitousness** *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *calamit-ātem*].

Syn. misfortune, mischance, mishap, affliction, evil. *Ant.* good fortune, good.

CALAMUS (kal'-ą-mus) *n.* a reed used in ancient times as a pen, or made into a musical instrument; the sweet flag.—**calamiferous** *a.* [L., fr. G.].

CALANDO (ką-lan'-dō) *ppr. Mus.* gradually becoming slower and softer [It.].

CALASH (ką-lash') *n.* a light carriage with low wheels, having a top that can be raised or lowered [F. *caliche*].

CALATHUS (kal'-ą-thus) *n.* a workbasket found on monuments as a symbol of maidenhood; *Bot.* a composite flower head [L., fr. G. *kalathos*].

CALCAR (kal'-kâr) *n.* a kind of oven or reverberatory furnace; a hollow tube into which a petal is lengthened at the base [L.].

CALCAREOUS (kal-kā'-rē-us) *a.* having the nature of limestone; containing chalk or lime.—**calcareous spar,** crystallized carbonate of lime. —**calcareous tufa,** an alluvial deposit of carbonate of lime [L. *calcārius,* fr. stem *calc-,* of *calx,* lime].

CALCEOLARIA (kal-sē-ō-lā'-ri-ą) *n.* a genus of plants producing beautiful slipper-shaped flowers [fr. L. *calceolus,* dim. of *calceus,* slipper, fr. stem *calc-,* of *calx,* heel].

CALCIFEROL (kal-sif'-ę-rol) *n.* vitamine D in pure crystalline form [L.].

CALCIFY (kal'-si-fī) *v.t.* and *i.* to change into lime. — **calcic** *a.* pertaining to calcium or lime [*-fy* = F. *fier* = L. *-ficāre,* for *facere,* make].

CALCINE (kal'-sin, -sīn, kal-sīn') *v.t.* to reduce to powder by heat;—*v.i.* to be turned into a powder.—**calcinable** *a.* —**calcination** (kal-si-nā'-shun) *n.* the act of reducing to cinders or ashes by heat [F. *calciner,* calcify].

CALCIUM (kal'-si-um) *n.* the metallic base of lime.—**calcite** (kal'-sīt) *n.* native carbonate of lime. — **calcium carbide,** a compound made from quicklime and carbon in an electric furnace [fr. L. stem *calci-*].

CALCOGRAPHY (kal-kog'-ra-fi) *n.* the art of drawing with chalks [L. *calx,* lime, and G. *graphein,* write].

CALCULATE (kal'-kū-lāt) *v.t.* to count; to make a reckoning;—*v.i.* to make a calculation.—**calculable** *a.* —**calculation** (kal-kū-lā'-shun) *n.* the result of calculating.—**calculative** *a.* tending to calculate. — **calculator** *n.* one that calculates; a calculating machine [L. (part.) *calculātus,* reckoned].

Syn. to reckon, compute, enumerate, estimate.

CALCULUS (kal'-kū-lus) *n.*; **calculi** (kal'-kū-lī) a hard concretic formed in various parts of the bod one of the branches of mathemati —**calculose** *a.* like stone; har gritty [L. = a counter; dim. *calx,* a stone, lime].

CALDRON, cauldron (kawl'-dron) a large kettle or boiler [M.E. *caudero* fr. O.F. *chauderon,* fr. L. *caldārius* hot bath, fr. *calidus,* warm].

CALECANNON (kāl-kan'-un) *n.* Irish dish of greens, potatoes, et [Etym. doubtful].

CALEDONIAN (kal-e-dō'-ni-ąn) Scottish;—*n.* a Scot [L. *Caledōni* Scotland].

CALEFACTION (kal-e-fak'-shun) act of heating; state of being heate —**calefacient** (kal-e-fā-shi-ent) making warm.—**calefactor** *n.* anyo or anything that excites warmth. **calefy** (kal'-e-fī) *v.t.* to make warm —*v.i.* to grow warm [fr. L. *calēre,* warm, and (part.) *factus,* made].

CALEMBOUR (kal'-em-bōōr) *n.* play upon words [F.].

CALENDAR (kal'-en-dąr) *n.* a tal of the days of the year; an almana a list of criminal cases.—**calen** (kal'-endz) *n.pl.* the first day of ea month, among the Romans.—**at t Greek calends,** never (the Greeks h no calends).—**calendar line,** li through Pacific Ocean to be east west of which signifies a day's d ference in time [L. *calendārium,* account book, fr. *Calendae,* t Calends, when interest was payabl

CALENDER (kal'-en-dęr) *n.* a h press used to make cloth, et smooth and glossy; a calenderer; *v.t.* to press in a calender [F. *caland* cylinder].

CALENDULIN (ką-len'-dū-lin) *n* gum obtained from the marigold [L

CALENTURE (kal'-en-tūr) *n.* a v lent fever caused by heat in the trop [F., fr. L. (part. stem) *calent-,* fr. *calē* be warm].

CALF (kâf) *n.*; *pl.* **calves** (kâvz) t young of the cow, etc.; a stupid cowardly person; calf-skin leather. **calfskin** *n.* — **calve** (kâv) *v.t.* to bri forth a calf; to throw off a berg, a glacier [A.S. *cealf*].

CALF (kâf) *n.* the thick, fleshy pa of the leg below the knee [Scand.].

CALIBRE (kal'-i-bęr) *n.* diamet of the bore, as of a cannon; ment capacity [F., fr. A.].

CALICLE (kal'-i-kl) *n.* a cup-shap part or organ.—**caliciform** *a.* [L. di of *calx,* cup].

CALICO (kal'-i-kō) *n.* white cott cloth.—**calico printing,** the art printing calico [F. *calicot,* fr. *Calica*

CALID (kal'-id) *a.* hot, burnir ardent [L. *calidus,* fr. *calere,* be ho

CALIDUCT (kal'-i-dukt) *n.* a pipe ed to convey heat [L. *ductus*, a ding].

CALIGO (ka-li'-go) *n.* dimness of ht; obscure vision.—**caliginous** a-lij'-i-nus) *a.* [L., darkness].

CALIPASH (kal'-i-pash) *n.* the part a turtle next to the upper shell, ntaining the so-called greenish fat.

calipee (kal'-i-pē) *n.* the part of a rtle next to the lower shell, conning the light-yellowish flesh [W. l.].

CALIPH (kal'-if) *n.* a title given to e successors of Mahomet.—**caliate, califate** (kal'-i-fāt) *n.* office or vernment of a caliph [A.].

CALIX, calyx (kā'-liks) *n.* a cup-aped organ or cavity; the outer vering or leaf-like envelope of a wer [L., cup].

CALK (kawk) *v.t.* to drive oakum o the seams of a ship (in this ise also **caulk**);—*n.* a spur on a rseshoe to prevent slipping.—**calk oe** *n.* sometimes **cork shoe,** in rth Amer., a spiked shoe worn by nbermen.—**calker** *n.* one that ks ships.—**calking-iron** *n.* a chisel, ed in calking ships [F. *cauquer*, fr. L. *cāre*, to tread down, fr. *calx*, heel].

CALL (kawl) *v.t.* to give a name ; to name, as for office; to utter a loud voice; to invite to come; *v.i.* to cry out; to make a brief it;—*n.* a summons or invitation; public claim; a divine summons; short visit; a whistle or pipe; tice requesting payment of a rtain sum in respect of shares not ly paid up.—**caller** *n.*—**calling** *n.* ial occupation.—**call-note,** the call a bird to its mate.—**at call,** on mand.—**within call,** within hearing. **to call in,** to collect; to withdraw m circulation.—**to call in question,** impugn.—**to call out,** to challenge a duel; to order into service.—**to l over,** to read aloud.—**to call to count,** to demand explanation of. **to call to the bar,** to admit as a rrister.—**calls in arrears,** unpaid ls due by shareholders [A.S. *llian*].

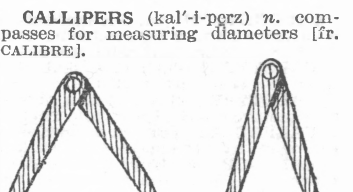
Syn. to bid, cite, convoke, invoke, signate.

CALLID (kal'-id) *a.* crafty, cunning . *callidus*, shrewd].

CALLIGRAPHY (ka-lig'-ra-fi) *n.* e art of beautiful writing.—**calligrapher, calligraphist** *n.* one who ites beautifully.—**calligraphic** (kal-raf'-ik) *a.* pert. to calligraphy [G., *kalli-* = *kalos*, fair, and *-graphia*, iting].

CALLIOPE (ka-lī'-ō-pē) *n.* the Muse at presided over eloquence and roic poetry (Class. Myth.); a am organ [G.].

CALLIPERS (kal'-i-perz) *n.* compasses for measuring diameters [fr. CALIBRE].



Callipers.—A, For measuring external diameters. B, For measuring internal diameters

CALLISTHENICS (kal-is-then'-iks) *n.* light gymnastic exercises.—**callisthenic** (kal-is-then'-ik) *a.* pert. to callisthenics [G. *kallisthen-ēs*, fr. *sthen-os*, strength].

CALLOUS (kal'-us) *a.* hardened; hardened in mind.—**callously** *adv.*—**callousness** *n.* want of feeling.—**callosity** (ka-los'-i-ti) *n.* a horny hardness of the skin [L. *callōsus*, fr. *callum*, thick skin].

Syn. hard, unfeeling, obdurate, indurated, unsusceptible. *Ant.* kind, susceptible, sentimental.

CALLOW (kal'-ō) *a.* pert. to the condition of a young bird; unfledged [A.S. *calu*, bald, fr. L. *calvus*].

CALLUS (kal'-us) *n.* a hardened or thickened part; osseous matter between the extremities of fractured bones [L. *callosus*].

CALM (kąm) *a.* still; quiet; at rest;—*n.* the state of being calm; —*v.t.* to make calm;—*v.i.* to become calm.—**calmly** *adv.*—**calmness** *n.* [F., fr. Late L. (acc.) *caumam*, the heat of the day, fr. G.].

Syn. serene, peaceful, placid, tranquil, unruffled, undisturbed. *Ant.* stormy, rough, disturbed.

CALOMEL (kal'-ō-mel) *n.* a mild chloride of mercury [G. *kalo-*, fair, and *mel-as*, black].

CALORESCENCE (kal-ō-res'-ens) *n.* the change of dark rays into luminous heat rays [L. *calor*, heat].

CALORIC (ka-lor'-ik) *n.* heat;—*a.* pert. to heat.—**calorific** (cal-ō-rif'-ik) *a.* causing heat.—**calorimeter** (kal-ō-rim'-e-ter) *n.* an apparatus for measuring the heat contained in bodies [F., fr. L. *calor*, heat].

CALORIE (kal-ō-ri) *n.* the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one gramme of water 1 degree centigrade [F., fr. L. *calor*, heat].

CALORIFERE (ka-lor'-i-fār) *n.* a heating apparatus for conservatories [L. *calor*, heat].

CALORIMOTOR (kal-ō-ri-mō'-tur) *n.* a galvanic battery for producing heat effects [L. *calor*, heat, and MOTOR].

CALOTTE (ka-lot') *n.* a skull cap worn by ecclesiastics [F.]

CALOTYPE (kal'-ō-tīp) *n.* a photographic process [G. *kalo-s*, and TYPE].

CALPAC (kal'-pak) *n.* a sheepskin cap worn by Armenians, etc. [Turk.].

CALTROP (kal'-trop) *n.* an instrument with four iron spikes, so arranged that one always projects upward [M.E. *kalketrappe*, fr. L. stem *calci-*, of *calx*, heel, and TRAP].

CALUMET (kal'-ū-met) *n.* the tobacco-pipe of the N. Amer. Indians [O.F. = a pipe, fr. L. *calamus*, reed].

CALUMNIATE (ka-lum'-ni-at) *v.t.* to accuse falsely;—*v.i.* to slander.—**calumniation** (ka-lum-ni-ā'-shun) *n.* false and slanderous representations.—**calumniator** *n.*—**calumniatory, calumnious** *a.* slanderous.—**calumniously** *adv.*—**calumny** (kal'-um-ni) *n.* a false accusation; malicious slander; libel [L. (part.) *calumniātus*].

Syn. to defame, vilify, asperse, traduce, libel, blacken. *Ant.* praise, extol, defend, eulogise.

CALVARY (kal'-va-ri) *n.* the place of Christ's crucifixion; in R.C. lands, a representation of the Passion, often in the open air [= *Golgotha*, place of skulls; L. *calvāria*, skull, fr. *calvus*, bald].

CALVINISM (kal'-vin-izm) *n.* the doctrines of Calvin, a Swiss Protestant Reformer (*d.* 1564).—**calvinist** *n.*—**calvinistic** (kal-vin-is'-tik) *a.* pert. to Calvin or to his theology.

CALX (kalks) *n.*; *pl.* **calxes, calces** (kalk'-sēz, kal'-sēz) the earthy substance that remains after the burning of a metal or mineral [L.].

CALYPTRA (ka-lip'-tra) *n.* a hood; an order of limpets.—**calyptrate** *a.* [G. *kaluptra*, a veil].

CALYX (kā'-liks, kal'-iks). *See* CALIX.

CAM (kam) *n.* a projecting part of a wheel, or moving piece, so shaped as to give an alternating or variable motion to another wheel or piece.—**cam-gear,** in motoring, a chain of wheels which drives the camshaft [D.].

CAMAIEU (ka-mā'-ū, kam'-i-ū) *n.* a cameo; a monochrome [F.].

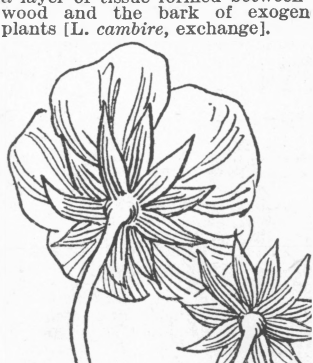
CAMARADERIE (kam-a-rad-rē) *n.* companionship; good fellowship [F.].

CAMARILLA (kam-a-ril'-a) *n.* a secret council; a cabal [Sp., fr. L. *camera*, vault].

CAMBER (kam'-ber) *n.* convexity upon an upper surface; curve of a ship's plank; a small dock; in motoring, amount of vertical curve in frames, springs, etc., of vehicle; curvature of aeroplane wing [O.F. *camber*, bent].

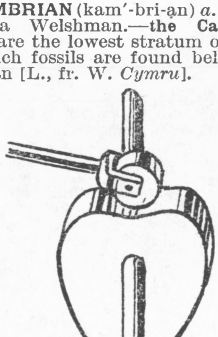
CAMBIST (kam'-bist) *n.* a mon changer, one skilled in exchange **cambistry** *n.* the science of excha [L. *cambire*, exchange].

CAMBIUM (kam'-bi-um) *n.* a layer of tissue formed between wood and the bark of exogen plants [L. *cambire*, exchange].



The Undersides of Flowers showing Calyx

CAMBRIAN (kam'-bri-an) *a.* Wel —*n.* a Welshman.—**the Cambr rocks** are the lowest stratum of ro in which fossils are found below Silurian [L., fr. W. *Cymru*].



Heart-shaped Cam

CAMBRIC (kām'-brik) *n.* a linen [fr. *Kamerijk*, Cambray].

CAMEL (kam'-el) *n.* a large be of burden, of Asia and Africa, w one or two humps; in South Afr

giraffe.—**cameleer** *n.* a camel ver.—**cameline** *n.* stuff made of iel's hair.—**camelry** *n.* troops inted on camels [F., fr. L. (acc.) *ēlum*, fr. H.].

AMELEON (kạ-mēl-yun) *n.* *See* MELEON.

AMELLIA (kạ-mēl'-yạ) *n.* a genus flowering, evergreen shrubs [fr. *mel*, a Jesuit traveller].

AMELOPARD (kạ-mel'-ō-pård, n'-el-ō-pard) *n.* the giraffe [G. CAMEL, PARD].

AMEMBERT (kạ'-mảm-bār') *n.* mall soft rich cheese [village in rmandy].

AMEO (kam'-ē-ō) *n.* a stone, on ich figures are engraved in relief , of unknown etym.].

AMERA (kam-e-rạ) *n.* an arched f ; a judge's chamber.—**camera-n** *n.* professional cinema-film otographer.—**camera obscura**, an paratus by which images, received ough lenses, are thrown upon a ite surface placed within a dark umber [L. Doublet of CHAMBER].

AMIKNICKERS (kam'-i-nick-ers) woman's undergarment, compris- camisole and knickers [Invented rd].

AMION (kam'-i-un) *n.* heavy tor lorry used in military trans- t [F.].

AMISADE (kam'-i-sād) *n.* shirt rn by soldiers over uniform in a ht attack, to enable them to re- nise one another [F. *camisade*, a ht attack].

AMISOLE (kam'-i-sōl) *n.* a man's light dressing jacket ; a man's bodice, usually of silk and e [F., fr. L. *camisia*. *See* CHEMISE].

AMLET (kam'-let) *n.* a cloth iginally of camel's hair, now of wool i silk, etc. [F., fr. A.].

AMMOCK (kam'-uk) *n.* a plant, rest-harrow, etc. [A.S.].

AMOMILE (kam'-ō-mīl) *n.* a dicinal plant [F., fr. L. = earth-ple, fr. G. *chamai*, on the ground, i *mēlon*, apple].

AMOUFLAGE (kả'-mòó-flazh) *n.* guise ;—*v.t.* to disguise [F.].

AMOUFLET (kả'-mòó-flā) *n.* a id of mine [F., puff of smoke].

AMP (kamp) *n.* the place where army is lodged in tents ; encamp-nt ; in South Africa, the enclosed tion of a farm ;—*v.t.* and *i.* to en-mp ; in South Africa, to fence off arm into fields, etc.—*v.t.* in Aus-lia, *Collog.* to get the better of ; ve superior to ;—*v.i.* in Australia, sleep at an unusual time or in an usual place.—**camp-bedstead**, a ht, portable bedstead.—**camp-ol** *n.*—**camp-follower**, one, not a dier, that follows an army.—**camp-fire**, a section or reunion of certain societies, as in Camp Fire Girls [F., fr. L. (acc.) *campum*, field].

CAMPAIGN (kam-pān') *n.* an extensive tract of country, not hilly ; the period during which an army keeps the field.—**campaigner** *n.* one that has served in campaigns [F. *campagne*, fr. L. (acc.) *campāniam*, open country. *See* CAMP].

CAMPANIFORM (kam-pan'-i-form) *a.* in the shape of a bell [Low L. *campana*, bell, and L. *forma*, form].

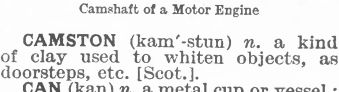
CAMPANILE (kam-pạ-nē'-le, kam'-pạ-nīl) *n.* ; *pl.* **campanili, campaniles**, a bell-tower of the larger kind (p. 152).—**campanology** (kam-pạ-nol'-ō-ji) *n.* the science and art of casting or ringing bells [It., fr. L. *campāna*, bell].

CAMPHENE, camphine (kam'-fēn) *n.* pure oil of turpentine [fr. CAMPHOR].

CAMPHOR (kam'-for) *n.* a whitish substance with a bitter taste and fragrant smell, used in medicine.—**camphorate** *v.t.* to impregnate with camphor [F. *camphre*, fr. A.].

CAMPIMETER (kam-pim'-e-tęr) *n.* a contrivance for determining the area of space, determination, and colour-sense [L. *campus*, a field, and METER].

CAMSHAFT (kam'-shaft) *n.* in motoring, a rotating shaft to which cams are fixed to lift the valves.



Camshaft of a Motor Engine

CAMSTON (kam'-stun) *n.* a kind of clay used to whiten objects, as doorsteps, etc. [Scot.].

CAN (kan) *n.* a metal cup or vessel ;—*v.t.* to put into a can, as fish.—**cannery** *n.* a canning factory [A.S. *canne*].

CAN (kan) *v.i.* to be able [A.S. (pres. indic.) *can*, fr. *cunnan*, know].

CANADIAN (kạ-nā'-di-ạn) *n.* an inhabitant of Canada ;—*a.* pert. to Canada.

CANAILLE (kạ-nā'-yē) *n.* the dregs of society ; the rabble [F., fr. L. *canis*, dog].

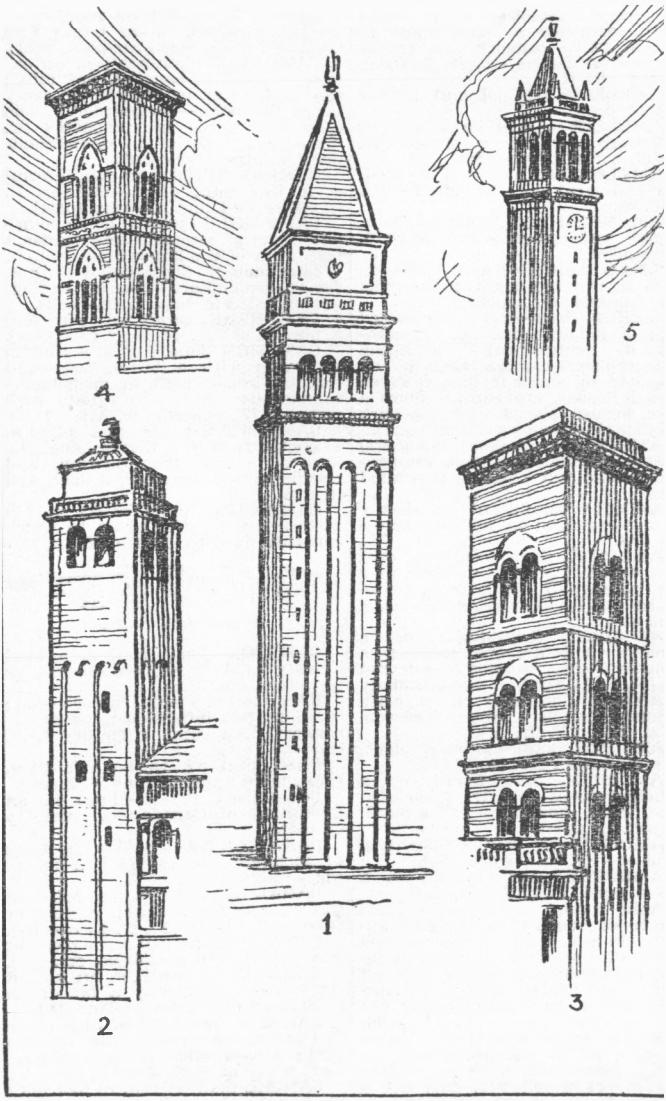
CANAL (kạ-nal') *n.* an artificial watercourse for vessels ; a duct or tube in the body [F., fr. L. *canālis*].

CANAPE (kan-ạ-pā) *n.* a piece of fried bread with anchovies, etc. [F.].

CANARD (kạ-nārd') *n.* an absurd story given as news ; a hoax ; in aviation, a tail-first aeroplane [F.].

CANARY (kạ-nā'-ri) *n.* wine made in the Canary Islands ; the canary-bird ; a pale-yellow colour.—**canary-bird**, a yellow song-bird [F. *canarie*].

CANCEL (kan'-sel) *v.t.* to blot out ; to annul ; to strike out common



FORMS OF CAMPANILE

1, St. Mark's, Venice. 2, San Geremia, Venice. 3, Capua Cathedral. 4, Prato Cathedral. 5, California University.

ctors [Late L. *cancellāre*, to cancel y scoring), fr. L.—(pl.) *cancellī*, lat- ce].

CANCER (kan'-sẽr) *n.* the crab ; a gn in the zodiac ; an eating, spread- g tumour.—**cancerous** *a.* like can- r ; affected with cancer.—**cancrine** ang'-krīn) *a.* having the qualities a crab [L.].

CANDELABRUM (kan-dē-lā'-brum) ; *pl.* **candelabra,** a branched and namented candlestick [L., fr. *can- la*, candle].

CANDENT (kan'-dent) *a.* white- ot [L. *candere*].

CANDID (kan'-did) *a.* fair ; open ; ank.—**candidly** *adv.*—**candidness** *n.* '. *candide*, fr. L. (acc.) *candidum*, hite, fair].

Syn. sincere, cordial, hearty, just, npartial, ingenuous. *Ant.* secretive, sticent, insincere.

CANDIDATE (kan'-di-date) *n.* one hat seeks an appointment.—**candi- ature** *n.* position of being a candi- ate [L. *candidatus*, clothed in white].

CANDLE (kan'-dl) *n.* a body of llow, wax, etc., enclosing a wick.— **ndlestick** *n.* a stand to hold a candle. **-not fit to hold a candle to,** very nferior.—**not worth the candle,** not orth the pains.—**to burn the candle t both ends,** to overwork one's-self. **-candle-power,** taken as a unit of easurement [A.S., fr. L. *candēla*].

CANDLEMAS (kan'-dl-mas) *n.* a stival on the second day of February n honour of the purification of the irgin Mary [A.S.].

CANDOUR (kan'-dur) *n.* the quality f being candid ; sincerity ; frank- ess [F. *candeur*, fr. L. (acc.) *can- orem*].

CANDY (kan'-di) *v.t.* to conserve n sugar ;—*v.i.* to become candied ; —*n.* a confection of sugar.—**candied** . coated with sugar ; flattering [F., . A.].

CANDY-TUFT (kan'-di-tuft) *n.* an nnual plant cultivated in gardens r. *Candia*].

CANE (kān) *n.* a long, strong reed ; he bamboo, etc. ; the sugar-cane ; walking-stick ;—*v.t.* to beat with cane.—**caning** *n.* a beating with a ane.—**cane-chair,** one with a platted ane bottom.—**cane-sugar,** sugar ob- ained from the sugar-cane [F. *canne*, . L., fr. G. *kanna*, reed].

CANGUE (kang) *n.* a heavy wooden ollar or frame worn round the neck s a punishment in China [Chinese *ang*, carry, and *kia*, collar].

CANINE (ka-nīn') *a.* of, or pert. to, dog.—**canine-teeth,** two pointed eth in each jaw, one on each side L. *canīnus*, fr. *canis*, dog].

CANISTER (kan'-is-tẽr) *n.* a small ase for holding tea, coffee, etc.—**canister-shot,** a number of small iron balls enclosed in a shell [fr. G. *kanastron*, a panier, fr. *kanna*, reed].

CANKER (kang'-kẽr) *n.* an ulcer or ulcers in the mouth ; anything that destroys ; a disease in the feet of horses ;—*v.t.* to consume ;—*v.i.* to decay.—**cankered** *a.*—**cankerous** *a.* resembling canker.—**canker-worm,** a worm destructive to plants [F., fr. L. *cancer*, crab].

CANNABINE (kan'-a-bīn) *n.* a poisonous resin obtained from hemp [L. *cannabis*, hemp].

CANNED (kan'-d) *a. Colloq.* to denote music, speech, etc., recorded for reproduction by mechanical means.

CANNEL-COAL (kan'-el-kōl) *n.* a hard coal, burning with a clear smokeless flame, used in the manufacture of gas [for **candle-coal**].

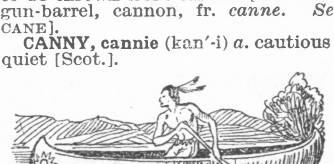
CANNELURE (kan'-el-ūr) *n.* a groove or channel, as the fluting in Doric columns [F., fr. L. *canālis*, canal].

CANNIBAL (kan'-i-bal) *n.* a person that eats human flesh.—**cannibalism** *n.* practice of eating human flesh by man [Sp. = *Caribal*, a Carib].

CANNING (kan'-ing) *n.* preservation of food in sterile containers ;—*v.t.*—**canner** *n.* [A.S. *canne*].

CANNON (kan'-on) *n.* a large gun ; in billiards, the impact of the cue-ball against two other balls in succession ;—*v.i.* in billiards, to make a cannon ; to collide.—**cannonade** (kan-on-ād') *n.* an attack with artillery ; —*v.t.* to bombard.—**cannoneer, cannonier** (kan-on-ēr') *n.* one that manages cannon.—**cannon-ball,** a ball to be thrown from cannon [F. *canon*, gun-barrel, cannon, fr. *canne*. *See* CANE].

CANNY, cannie (kan'-i) *a.* cautious ; quiet [Scot.].



Canoe

CANOE (ka-nōō') *n.* a light boat propelled by a paddle [Sp., fr. W. Ind.].

CAÑON (kan'-yon) *n.* a ravine ; a deep gorge [Sp., conn. with CANNON].

CANON (kan'-on) *n.* a rule in general ; rule of doctrine or discipline ; the genuine books of the Scriptures ; a dignitary of a cathe-

dral church ; in printing, a large size of type, four-line pica ; in music, a vocal composition in which the different voices produce the same melody one after another so as to form harmony.—**canoness** *n.* one of a community of women living under rule, but not bound by vows.—**canonic, canonical** (kạ-non'-ik, -i-kạl) *a.* pert. to a canon ; according to rule ; authorised.—**canonically** *adv.*—**canonicals** *n.pl.* the full official dress of the clergy.—**canonicity** (kan-on-is'-i-ti) *n.* the quality of being canonical.—**canonise** (kan'-on-īz) *v.t.* to place upon the list of saints.—**canonisation** (kan-on-i-zā'-shun) *n.*—**canonry** (kan'-on-ri) *n.* the benefice or office of a canon.—**canon law,** ecclesiastical law [G. *kanōn*].

CANOPY (kan'-ō-pi) *n.* a covering over a throne or bed ; *Arch.* an ornamental projection, over doors, arches, etc. ;—*v.t.* to cover with a canopy [F. *canopé,* fr. L., fr. G. *kōnōpeion,* a net over a bed].

CANOROUS (kạ-nō'-rus) *a.* musical ; tuneful [L. *canōrus,* fr. *can-ere,* sing].

CANT (kant) *n.* an inclination from the level ;—*v.t.* to tilt ; to jerk [D.].

CANT (kant) *n.* an insincere mode of speaking ; an expression peculiar to a class ; slang ;—*v.i.* to speak whiningly ; to make hypocritical pretensions to goodness [L. *cantāre,* fr. (part.) *cantus,* sung].

CANTAB (kan'-tab) *n.* a member of Cambridge University [fr. L. form *Cantabrigia,* of Cambridge].

CANTABILE (kan-tä'-bi-li) *adv. Mus.* in a flowing, graceful style [It.].

CANTALOUPE, cantaloup, cantelope (kan'-ti-lūp) *n.* a variety of musk melon [*Cantalupo,* a town in Italy].

CANTANKEROUS (kan-tang'-ke-rus) *a.* ill-natured ; cross-grained [Etym. unknown].

CANTATA (kan-tä'-tạ) *n.* a short musical composition in oratorio or lyric drama form.—**cantatrice** (kan'-tạ-trēs, kan-tạ-trē'-che) *n.* a professional female singer [It.].

CANTEEN (kan-tēn') *n.* a soldier's water-flask ; a barrack tavern ; a case with table necessaries for travelling.—**dry canteen,** food and dry goods store, often with restaurant attached.—**wet canteen,** shop selling beer and other liquors, but not spirits [F., fr. It.].

CANTER (kan'-tẹr) *v.t.* to cause to canter ;—*v.i.* to move in an easy gallop ;—*n.* a moderate gallop.—**in a canter,** easily [fr. *Canterbury gallop,* easy pace of pilgrims riding to Canterbury].

CANTERBURY (kan'-tẹr-ber-i) *n.* a stand with divisions to hold musi etc.

CANTHARIS (kan'-thạ-ris) *n.* ; *p* **cantharides** (kan-thar'-i-dēz) a Spa ish-fly used for blistering.—**cantha idine** (kan-thar'-i-din) *n.* the acti principle of Spanish flies [L.].

CANTHARUS (kan'-thạ-rus) *n.* large two-handled drinking cup ; laver in the courtyard before ancie churches [L., fr. G.].

CANTHUS (kan'-thus) *n.* the ang formed by the meeting of the eyeli —**canthitis** *n.* inflammation of th angle in which the eyelids meet [G.

CANTICLE (kan'-ti-kl) *n.* a song a chant.—**canticles,** the Song Songs, or Song of Solomon [*canticulum,* a little song, dim. f *canticum,* a song].

CANTILEVER, cantaliver (kan'-t lēv-er, kan'-tạ-liv-ẹr) *n.* a bracket fo supporting a cornice or balcony ; on of two long arms or brackets project ing towards each other from opposit banks or piers, used in bridge-making in motoring, a spring arranged a lever [fr. CANT (1) and LEVER].

CANTLE (kan'-tl) *n.* a corner ; piece ; the hind bow of a saddle ;—*v.t.* to divide [O.F. *cantel,* < Late L *cantellus,* dim. of *cantus,* corner].

CANTO (kan'-tō) *n.* a division o part of a poem [It., fr. L. (acc.) *can tum,* song].

CANTON (kan'-ton) *n.* a small di trict ; a division having a separat government ;—*v.t.* to divide into di tricts, as territory ; to allot quarter to troops.—**cantonal** *a.* pert. to canton ; consisting of cantons.—**can tonment** *n.* quarters for troops [O.F fr. It.].

CANTOON (kan-tōōn') *n.* a kind o strong sheff or fustian [Etym. doubt ful].

CANTOR (kan'-tur) *n.* a precento [L., a singer, fr. *canere,* sing].

CANTRIP (kan'-trip) *n.* a magi charm ; an incantation or spell mischief [Etym. unknown].

CANTY (kan'-ti) *a.* lively ; chee ful [Scot., of uncert. etym.].

CANUCK (kạ-nuk') *n.* a Canadian a French-Canadian [American].

CANVAS (kan'-vas) *n.* a coars cloth made of hemp or flax ; the sail of a vessel.—**canvas-back,** a specie of sea-duck [O.F. *canevas,* fr. Late L *canabācius,* hempen, fr. L. *cannabis* fr. G.].

CANVASS (kan'-vas) *v.t.* to sift to examine thoroughly ;—*v.i.* t solicit votes ;—*n.* close sifting of subject ; a seeking to obtain votes —**canvasser** *n.* one that solicits votes orders, etc. [fr. CANVAS = sift, a through canvas].

CANZONE (kan-tzō'-nā) *n.* *Mus*

a air in two or three parts [It., fr. *canere*, sing].

CANZONET (kan-tzō-net′) *n.* a little or short song [It.].

CAOUTCHIN (kòò′-chin) *n.* an ly compound obtained from caoutouc [fr. S. Amer. name].

CAOUTCHOUC (kòò′-chook) *n.* dia-rubber [F., fr. S. Amer.].

CAP (kap) *n.* a covering for the ead; the highest point;—*v.t.* to over the top of; to complete; to rpass.—**cap-a-pie** (kap-a-pē′) *adv.* om head to foot; completely.—**e cap fits,** the remark applies.—**cap verses,** to quote verses in rn.—**to set one's cap at,** to try to cure in marriage [Low L. *cappa*, pe].

CAPABLE (kā′-pa-bl) *a.* competent; ilful.—**capableness** *n.*—**capability** ā-pa-bil′-i-ti) *n.* power [F., fr. L. *pābilis*, fr. L. *cap-ere*, hold].

Syn. able, fitted, efficient, qualified. *nt.* incompetent, unfit, impotent, capable.

CAPACIOUS (ka-pā-shus) *a.* able to old much; comprehensive.—**capaciusly** *adv.*—**capaciousness** *n.*—**capacate** (ka-pas′-i-tāt) *v.t.* to render apable [L. stem *capāci-*, of *capax*].

CAPACITY (ka-pas′-i-ti) *n.* power receiving or containing; intellectual ability, aptitude; in internal-ombustion engine, volume of space vept by pistons; in electricity, of ccumulator, number of amperehours it will give out at normal rate f discharge from fully-charged condition.—**capacity-coupling** *n.* in electricity, coupling of two circuits by condenser to transfer energy from ne to the other.—**capacity-earth,** ounterpoise.—**capacity-reaction,** in ireless, deneutralisation [L. *capatas*, fr. *capa-c*].

CAPARISON (ka-par′-i-son) *n.* a overing laid over a horse; trappings; -*v.t.* to cover with a decorated cloth; o adorn with rich dress [F., fr. Sp., . Low L. *cappa*, cape].

CAPE (kāp) *n.* a headland; **The ape,** Cape of Good Hope; Cape olony; a covering for the shoulders . *cap*, fr. It., fr. L. *caput*, head].

CAPER (kā′-per) *v.i.* to leap about a sprightly manner;—*n.* a frolicome skip; a jump.—**to cut capers,** o play pranks [short. fr. It. *capreole. ee* CABRIOLET].

CAPER (kā′-per) *n.* the pickled ower-bud of the caper-bush [F., fr. . *kapparis*, fr. A.].

CAPERCAILZIE (ka-per-kāl′-yi) *n.* he wood-grouse [Celt.].

CAPIAS (kā-pi-as) *n.* a writ authoring a person or his goods to be laid old of [L.].

CAPILLAMENT (ka-pil′-a-ment) *n.* a filament or fine fibre [L., fr. *capillus*].

CAPILLARY (kap′-i-la-ri, ka-pil′-a-ri) *n.* a very fine vessel or canal; one of the minute vessels connecting the arteries and veins;—*a.* resembling a hair; pert. to capillary tubes or vessels.—**capillarity** (kap′-i-lar′-i-ti) *n.*—**capillary attraction,** the ascent of a fluid in a capillary tube [L. *capillāris*, hair-like, fr. *capill-us*].

CAPILLOSE (kap′-i-lōs) *a.* hairy; rough;—*n.* a sulphide of nickle [L. *capillosus*].

CAPISTRUM (ka-pis′-trum) *n. Surg.* a bandage for the head [L.].

CAPITAL (kap′-i-tal) *a.* pert. to the head; involving the forfeiture of life; first in importance;—*n.* the head of a column, etc.; the chief city or town in a country; the estimated value of a business, property, stock, etc.; a larger type used in proper names, etc.—**capitally** *adv.* [L., fr. stem, *capit-*, of *caput*, head].

Syn. chief, principal, controlling, prominent.

CAPITAL, classes of. Authorised capital, amount authorised in the Memorandum of Association; also known as **nominal capital** or **registered capital. Issued** or **subscribed capital,** the amount allotted to shareholders of the company. — **called-up capital,** the portion of subscribed capital called up by the directors.—**uncalled capital,** that portion of the subscribed capital on which no call has yet been made.—**paid-up capital,** the portion of the called-up capital actually received by the company.

CAPITALISM (kap′-i-tal-ism) *n.* form of economic, industrial, and social organisation of society involving ownership, control, and direction of production by privately managed business organisations.—**capitalist** *n.* one that has capital.—**capitalise** *v.t.* to convert into capital.—**capitalisation** *n.*—**capital-levy,** the exaction by a state, for a specific purpose, of a proportion of the capital of its members.

CAPITATION (kap-i-tā′-shun) *n.* a census; a tax or grant per head [L. *capitātiōnem*, poll-tax].

CAPITOL (kap′-i-tol) *n.* the temple of Jupiter in Rome; the buildings of the U.S. Congress.—**capitolian, capitoline** (kap-i-tō′-li-an, ka-pit′-ō-lin) *a.* pert. to the Roman Capitol.—the **Capitoline Games** were held in honour of Jupiter Capitolinus [L. *Capitōlium*].

CAPITULAR, capitulary (ka-pit′-ū-lar,-i) *a.* belonging to a chapter; growing in small heads, as the dandelion;—*n.* an act passed in a church council; a collection of laws or statutes.—

capitularly *adv.* [L. *capitulāris*, fr. *capitulum*, chapter].

CAPITULATE (kạ-pit'-ū-lāt) *v.i.* to surrender on terms.—**capitulation** (kạ-pit-ū-lā'-shun) *n.* the act of capitulating.—**capitulator** *n.* one that capitulates [L. (part.) *capitulātus*, agreed, of terms].

CAPNOMANCY (kap'-nō-man-si) *n.* divination by the ascent or motion of smoke [G. *kapnos*, smoke, and *manteia*, divination].

CAPNOMOR (kạp-nō-mor) *n.* a colourless oil-like fluid obtained from wood-tar [G. *kapnos*, smoke, and *moira*, part].

CAPOC (kạ-pok') *n.* a fine cotton from the East Indies [Hind. *kapās*, cotton].

CAPON (kā'-pon) *n.* a young cock chicken fed for the table.—**caponet**, *dim.* [A.S. *capun*, fr. L., fr. G.].

CAPORAL (kap'-o-rāl') *n.* a French tobacco [F.].

CAPOT (kạ-pot') *n.* a winning of all the tricks at piquet;—*v.t.* to win all the tricks from [F.].

CAPOTE (kạ-pōt') *n.* a kind of long, hooded cloak [F. dim. of *cape*].

CAPREOLATE (kap'-rē-ō-lāt) *a.* furnished with tendrils [L. *capreolus*, tendril].

CAPRIC, caprid (kap'-rik) *a.* of or belonging to goats [L. *caper*, goat].

CAPRICE (kạ-prēs') *n.* sudden change of mind.—**capricious** (kạ-prish'-us) *a.* changeable; fickle.—**capriciously** *adv.*—**capriciousness** *n.* [F., fr. It., fr. L. (acc.) *caprum*, goat].

Syn. freak, fancy, whim, humour, variableness. *Ant.* stable, normal.

CAPRICORN (kap'-ri-korn) *n.* the tenth sign of the zodiac, into which the sun enters at the winter solstice [L., fr. *caper*, goat, and *cornu*, horn].

CAPRINE (kap'-rīn) *a.* like a goat [L. *caprinus*].

CAPSICUM (kap'-si-kum) *n.* a genus of tropical plants producing Cayenne pepper.—**capsicine** *n.* the active principle in capsicum pods [L.].

CAPSIZE (kap-sīz') *v.t.* and *i.* to upset; overturn [Etym. unknown].

CAPSTAN (kap'-stạn) *n.* a vertical windlass [F. *capestan*, fr. Low L., fr. L. *capistrum*, halter, fr. *capere*].

CAPSTONE (kap'-stōn) *n.* a top or crowning stone of a wall, etc.; a fossil sea urchin.

CAPSULE (kap'-sūl) *n.* *Bot.* a seed-vessel opening by valves, teeth, or pores; a gelatinous envelope containing some medicine; a metal cover placed over the mouth of a corked bottle.—**capsular** *a.* hollow like a capsule.—**capsulated** *a.* enclosed in a capsule [L. *capsula*, dim. fr. *capsa*, case].

CAPTAIN (kap'-tin) *n.* one th commands a company, troop, or ship; the head of a team; a leade —*v.t.* to command.—**captaincy** *n.* t rank of a captain [O.F. *capitain*, Late L. *capit-ānus*, a chief of soldie fr. L. *caput*, head].

CAPTATION (kap-tā'-shun) *n.* attempt to get, usually by guile.- **captate** *v.t.* [L. *captare*, to seek afte

CAPTION (kap'-shun) *n.* a headin as of a section; the title of an illustr tion; the letter press in a cinemat graph film [L. *captio*, from *capere*, take].

CAPTIOUS (kap'-shus) *a.* apt find fault; difficult to please.—**ca tiously** *adv.*—**captiousness** *n.* [F., L. *captiōsus*, cavilling, fr. L. *captio*, fallacy, fr. *capere*, take].

Syn. carping, peevish, critic cavilling, censorious. *Ant.* eulogist uncritical, complimentary.

CAPTIVE (kap'-tiv) *n.* a prison of war; one charmed, as by beaut etc.;—*a.* made prisoner; fascinate —**captivate** (kap'-ti-vāt) *v.t.* to char to fascinate; mislead.—**captivity** (ka tiv'-i-ti) *n.* bondage; servitude. **captor** (kap'-tor) *n.* one that tak a prisoner or a prize.—**captivati** (kap-ti-vā'-shun) *n.* [F. *captif*, fr. *captīvus*, fr. *capere*. Doublet CAITIFF].

Syn. of *v.* to enchant, enraptu enslave, overpower, subdue, enthra *Ant.* repel, repulse.

CAPTURE (kap'-tūr) *n.* act taking or seizing; arrest; the thi taken;—*v.t.* to take or seize by for surprise, or stratagem [L. *captura*, *capere*, to take].

Syn. seize, apprehend. *Ant.* lib ate, free, emancipate, disenthrall.

CAPUCHIN (kạp-ū-shēn, kap'- shin) *n.* a Franciscan monk; hooded cloak; a kind of pigeon; kind of monkey.—**capuche** (kạ-pōōsh *n.* a hood, esp. that worn by t Capuchins [It. *cappucino*, cowl, Late L. *cappa*, cape].

CAR (kär) *n.* a wheeled vehicle; triumphal conveyance; a large o nibus that runs on rails; abbr. f motor-car [F., fr. Celt.].

CARACK, carrack (kar-ạk) *n.* large ship of burden [Etym. uncert

CARACOLE (kär'-ạ-kōl) *n.* a le sideways, as of a horse; a spi staircase; a shifting movement cavalry;—*v.i.* to wheel [Sp.].

CARACOLY (kar'-ạ-kol-i, kar- kō'-li) *n.* an alloy of gold, silver, a copper [Etym. doubtful].

CARACT (kar'akt) *n.* a characte sign; mark; a magical symbol formula [O.F. *caracte*].

CARAFE (kạ-räf') *n.* a glass wat bottle or decanter [F., fr. A.].

ARAMEL (kår'-ą-mel) *n.* burnt
ar, used for colouring spirits; a
l of sweetmeat [F.].
ARAPACE (kar'-ą-pās) *n.* a thick
l that covers the back of a tor-
e [F.].
ARAT (kar'-ąt) *n.* a jeweller's
ght; a 24th part, 24 carats being
standard of pure gold [F. fr. A.,
G. *keration*, a seed, very light
ht].
ARAVAN (kar-ą-van') *n.* a com-
y travelling together for greater
rity; a large, close carriage.—
vansary *n.* an Eastern inn,
re caravans rest.—**caravaneer,** the
er of an oriental caravan [Per.].
ARAVEL, carval (kar'-ą-vel, kår'-
n. a kind of ship [G. *carabos*].
ARAWAY (kar'-ą-wā) *n.* a bien-
aromatic plant, and its seed,
h is used as a flavour [Sp., fr. A.].
ARBIDE (kår-bīd) *n.* a compound
arbon with a metal; a caburet.
ARBINE (kår'-bīn) *n.* a short
dry rifle.—**carbineer, carabineer** soldier armed with a carbine; a
horseman [F., of uncert. etym.].
ARBOLIC (kår-bol'-ik) *a.* de-
d from coal-tar, as carbolic acid.
rbolise (kår-bul-īz) *v.t.* to im-
nate with carbolic acid [L. *carbo*,
, and *oleum*, oil].
ARBON (kår'-bon) *n.* pure char-
.—**carbonate** (kår'-bo-nāt) *n.* a
of carbonic acid; a deposit of burnt
on inside of cylinder of internal-
bustion engine.—**carbonated** *a.*
bined with carbonic acid.—**Car-
c** (kår-bon'-ik) *a.* pert. to carbon.
rboniferous (kår-bo-nif'-e-rus) *a.*
lucing coal.—**carbonise** (kår-bon-
.*t.*—**carbonisation** *n.* the process of
lucing carbon.—**carbonic acid,** or
on dioxide, a gaseous compound
arbon and oxygen.—**carburetted**
ombined with carbon.—**carbur-**
n. that part of a petrol engine in
h the petrol vapour is carbonised
re being ignited [F. *carbone*, fr. L.
.) *carbŏnem*, coal].
ARBONARI (kår-bu-nå'-ri) *n.pl.*
bers of a secret political associa-
in Italy and France (early 19th
.) [It. = charcoal-burners].
ARBORUNDUM (kår'-bō-run'-
) *n.* artificial silicate of carbon;
vireless, a crystal rectifier.—**car-
ndum-wheel** *n.* a machine used
rind, turn, and dress steel [CAR-
and CORUNDUM].
ARBOY (kår'-boi) *n.* a large glob-
glass bottle enclosed in basket-
k [Per.].
ARBUNCLE (kår'-bung-kl) *n.* a
of a deep red colour; a garnet;
nflamed bunion or boil.—**carbun-
r** *a.* [L. *carbunculus*, a small coal,
arbo. Cp. ANTHRAX].

CARBURET (kår'-bū-ret) *n.* a carbide;—*v.t.* to combine or impregnate with carbon [fr. CARBON].
CARBURETTOR (kår'-bū-ret-er) *n.* a device employed in internal-combustion engine to convert liquid petrol into vaporised form. — **carburetting** *n.*—**carburation** *n.* process of mixing air with petrol vapour to produce explosive mixture [fr. CARBON].
CARCANET (kår'-ką-net) *n.* a collar of jewels [dim. fr. F. *carcan*, convict's collar, fr. Teut.].
CARCASS, carcase (kår'-kąs) *n.* the body; the dead body of man or animal [F., fr. It. *carcassa*, shell].
CARCINOLOGY (kår-si-nol'-ō-ji) *n.* the department of geology dealing with crustaceans [G. *karkinos*, crab and *logos*, discourse.]
CARD (kård) *n.* a piece of pasteboard, printed as address card, playing-card, etc.; a ticket or printed note, conveying an intimation, invitation, etc.—**card-sharper,** one that cheats in gambling.—**on the cards,** possible.—(To speak) **by the card,** with precision [fr. F. *carte*. Doublet of CHART].
CARD (kård) *n.* an instrument for combing wool, etc.;—*v.t.* to comb, as wool.—**carder** *n.*—**carding-machine** (kår'-ding-mą-shēn) *n.* a machine for combing, breaking, and cleansing wool, cotton, etc.—**cardan-shaft** (kår'-dan-shå-ft) *n.* in motoring, shaft carrying drive from engine to gear-box [F. *carde*, fr. L. (acc.) *cardum* = *carduum*, thistle].
CARDBOARD (kård'-bōrd) *n.* a stiff pasteboard for making cards, etc.
CARDIA (kår'-di-ą) *n.* the opening that admits food into the stomach [G. *kardia*, heart].
CARDIAC (kår'-di-ak) *a.* pert. to, affecting, the heart;—*n.* a heart tonic; a cordial [L., fr. G. *kārdiakos*, pert. to the heart, fr. *kardia*].
CARDIALGIA, cardialgy (kår-di-al'-ji-ą, -ji) *n.* heartburn [G. *kardia*, heart, and *algos*, pain].
CARDIGAN (kår'-di-gan) *n.* a kind of knitted waistcoat [fr. an Earl of *Cardigan*].
CARDINAL (kår'-di-nal) *a.* chief; fundamental; deep scarlet;—*n.* one of the seventy prelates of the R. C. Sacred College; the Pope's council; a red-crested finch.—**cardinalate, cardinalship** *n.* the office, rank, or dignity of a cardinal.—**cardinal-flower,** a plant. (*Lobelia cardinalis*) bearing red flowers. —**cardinal numbers,** 1, 2, 3, etc.—**cardinal points,** N. S. E. W.—**cardinal virtues,** justice, prudence, temperance, fortitude [L., fr. stem, *cardin-* of *cardo*, hinge].
CARDIOGRAPH (kår'-di-ō-graf) *n.*

an apparatus for recording the motions of the heart [G. *kardia*, heart, and *graphein*, write].

CARDIOID (kär-di-oid) *n.* a heart-shaped curve [G. *kardia*, heart, and *eidos*, form].

CARDITIS (kär-dī'-tis) *n.* inflammation of the tissues of the heart.

CARDUUS (kär-dū-us) *n.* a genus of plants containing the thistles *Carduus benedictūs*, the blessed thistle [L.].

CARE (kār') *n.* concern; charge or oversight; pains or heed; the object of care;—*v.t.* to be anxious; to be concerned.—**careful** *a.* full of care; painstaking; attentive.—**carefully** *adv.*—**carefulness** *n.*—**careless** *a.* heedless; thoughtless; regardless.—**carelessly** *adv.*—**carelessness** *n.*—**caretaker**, one that takes care of an unoccupied building, etc. [A.S. *caru*].

Syn. anxiety, solicitude, regard, management, caution, direction, attention. *Ant.* carelessness, negligence, inattention, heedlessness, disregard.

CAREEN (kạ-rēn') *v.t.* to turn a ship on one side in order to repair.—**careenage** *n.* a place for, or the cost of, careening [F. *carène*, fr. L. *carīna*, keel].

CAREER (kạ-rēr') *n.* rapid motion; a course; a profession;—*v.i.* to move or run rapidly.—**careerist** *n.* one who takes up an occupation for his own glory rather than for the sake of others [F. *carrière*, orig. a chariot course. *See* CAR].

CARESS (kạ-res') *v.t.* to treat with affection; to fondle;—*n.* a fond embrace.—**caressingly** *adv.* [F. *caresse*, fr. It., fr. L. *cārus*, dear].

CARET (kā'-ret, kar'-et) *n.* a mark (^) which shows that something omitted in the line is interlined above, or inserted in the margin [L. = is wanting, fr. *carēre*].

CARGO (kär'-gō) *n.* the freight of a ship.—**cargo-plane** *n.* aeroplane specially designed to carry goods [Sp., fr. Low L. *carricāre*, to load, fr. *carrus*, car. *See* CHARGE].

CARIACOU (kar'-i-a-kōō) *n.* the Virginian deer, characterised by its white tail [S. Amer.].

CARIBOU (kar'-i-bōō) *n.* the North American reindeer [Canadian F.].

CARICATURE (kar'-i-kạ-tūr) *n.* the grotesque; exaggeration, in drawing or words, that of which is characteristic in a person or thing;—*v.t.* to burlesque.—**caricatural** *a.*—**caricaturist** (kar-i-kạ-tūr'-ist) *n.* one that makes caricatures [It., fr. *caricare*, load. *See* CHARGE].

CARICOUS (kar-i-kus) *a.* resembling a fig, as a *caricous* tumour [L. *carica*, a dried fig].

CARIES (kā'-ri-ēz) *n.* decay of the bones or teeth.—**carious** *a.* dec [L.].

CARILLON (kar'-i-lon) *n.* a set of bells of different tones; an played on such bells [F.].

CARINA (kạ-rī'-nạ) *n.* a keel structure in a plant or anim **carinate** *a.*—**carinated** *a.* havin carina [L.].

CARIOLE, carriole (kar'-i-ōl) small open carriage used in Nor [F., fr. L. *carrus*].

CARK (kärk) *n.* care; distres *v.t.* to make anxious;—*v.i.* to anxious [perh. A.F. = F. *charge*, lo

CARL, carle (kärl) *n.* a clown strong old man.—**carline** *n.* an woman [Scand.; conn. with CHU

CARLISLE-SYSTEM (kär-lī'-l tem) *n.* system of public owner and management of public houses CARLISLE].

CARLIST (kär'-list) *n.* a suppo of the claims of Don Carlos and heirs to the Spanish throne.

CARLOCK (kär-lok) *n.* a kin isinglass, made from sturgeon's b der [Russ.].

CARLOVINGIAN (kär-lō-vin'-ji *a.* pert. to, or descended fr Charlemagne.

CARMAGNOLE (kär-man'-yol) nickname for a French soldier at time of the Revolution; a pop song and dance of that period

CARMAN (kär'-mạn) *n.* a man drives a car; a carter; a carrier and MAN].

CARMELITE (kär'-mel-īt) *n.* going friar of the order of Mo Carmel;—*a.* [fr. MOUNT CARMEL].

CARMINATIVE (kär-min'-ạ-tiv a medicine to remedy colic and fl lency;—*a.* acting as a carmina [L. *carminare*, cleanse].

CARMINE (kär'-mīn) *n.* a brill crimson, prepared from cochineal fr. Low L. *carmesīnus*, fr. A. CRIMSON].

CARNAGE (kär'-nāj) *n.* slaugh massacre [F., fr. L. stem *carn-caro*, flesh].

CARNAL (kär'-nạl) *a.* pert. to fl sensual; natural, as opposed to s tual.—**carnalise** *v.t.* to make carna **carnally** *adv.*—**carnalism** *n.* [L. CARNAGE].

CARNATION (kär-nā'-shun) flesh-colour; a variety of pink S. Europe [F., fr. L. (acc.) *carn nem*, fleshiness].

CARNIFY (kär'-ni-fī) *v.i.* to f flesh; to grow corpulent; *path* lose the normal structure and bec fleshy.—**carnification** *n.* [L. c flesh, and *facere*, make].

CARNIVAL (kär'-ni-vạl) *n.* a f val in R.C. countries held before L a time of revelry and frolic [F. *ca*

·. It., fr. Low L. *carnelevāle*, the
g away of flesh, fr. L. (acc.)
m, flesh, and *levāre*, remove].
RNIVORA (kär-niv'-ō-ra) *n.pl.*
als that feed on flesh.—**carnivor-**
kär-niv'-ō-rus) *a.* [L. (neut. pl.)].
RNOSE, carnous (kär'-nōs, -nus)
hy; consisting of flesh.—**carnosity**
fleshy excrescence [L. *carnosus*,
ro, flesh].
RNOTITE (kär'-nō-tīt) *n.* a
al rich in radium [After *Carnot*,
ctor-general of mines in France].
ROB (kar'-ob) *n.* an evergreen
its fruit, called locust-beans

ROL (kar'-ol) *n.* a song of joy;
;—*v.t.* to celebrate in song;—*v.i.*
g a carol; to sing joyfully [O.F.
, a dance song; of uncert. etym.].
ROLINE (kar'-ō-līn) *a.* pert. to
time of Charles I. or II., of
in [fr. Charles, Latinised *Car-*

ROLUS (kar-ō-lus) *n.* a gold coin
harles I. of Britain [Low L.
us, Charles].
RŌMEL (kar'-ō-mel) *n.* caramel.
ROTEEL (kar-ō-tēl') *n.* a cask
ied fruits, holding about 800 lbs.;
rying Oriental unit of weight
nd.].
ROTENE (kar'-ō-tēn) *n.* colour-
matter of carrots from which
nin A has been prepared [L.
, carrot].
ROTID (kạ-rot'-id) *n.* each of
arteries conveying blood to the
[G., fr. *karos*, stupor, caused, it
thought, by a stoppage of the
of blood].
ROUSE (kạ-rouz') *v.i.* to revel;
nk deep;—*n.* a carousal.—**carou-**
a drinking bout [O.F. *carous*, fr.
gar-aus, (drink) right out!].
ROUSEL (kar'-ōō-zel) *n.* a merry-
und; a tournament [F.; of
't. etym.].
RP (kärp) *v.i.* to find fault with-
eason.—**carping** *a.* apt to carp;
fault-finding.—**carpingly** *adv.*
id.].
RP (kärp) *n.* a soft-finned fresh-
fish [O.F. *carpe*, fr. Teut.].
RPEL (kär'-pel) *n.* a simple
, or one of the parts of a com-
d pistil.—**carpillary** *a.* [F., fr. G.
s, fruit].
RPENTER (kar'-pen-tẹr) *n.* a
er in timber; a builder of houses,
-**carpentry** *n.* [O.F. *carpentier*, fr.
acc.) *carpentārium*, carriage-
r, fr. L. *carpentum*, car].
RPET (kär'-pet) *n.* a woven or
covering for floors, etc.;—*v.t.* to
ith carpet.—**carpeting** *n.* carpet
antity.—**carpet-bagger**, a politi-
dventurer.—**carpet-knight**, one
has seen no service.—**carpet-**
sweeper, a carpet-sweeping apparatus, fitted with revolving brush and dust-pan.—**on the carpet**, under consideration [O.F. *carpite*, fr. Late L. (acc.) *carpītam*, cloth made from shreds, fr. L. *carpere*, to pluck].

CARPOLITE (kär'-pō-līt) *n.* a fossil fruit [G. *karpos*, fruit, and *lithos*, stone].

CARPOLOGY (kär-pol'-ō-ji) *n.* that branch of botany which deals with seeds and fruit [G. *karpos*, fruit, and *logos*, discourse].

CARPUS (kär'-pus) *n.* the wrist in man, and the corresponding part in other animals [L., fr. G. *karpos*, wrist].

CARREAU (ka-rō) *n.* a pane, small square, or diamond of glass; a quarrel or a row [F.].

CARRIAGE (kar'-ij) *n.* act of carrying; price of carrying; a vehicle for passengers; demeanour; the wheeled support of a cannon.—**carriage forward**, paid [O.F. *cariage*, luggage].

CARRIER (kar'-i-er) *n.* one that carries goods; a species of pigeon.—**carrier-wave**, the high-frequency wave emitted by a wireless telephone transmitter.—**carrier-frequency**, frequency of a carrier-wave [*See* FREQUENCY].

CARRION (kar'-i-on) *n.* dead, rotting flesh;—*a.* feeding on carrion.—**carrion-crow**, the common crow [M.E. and O.F. *caroigne*, fr. Late L. (acc.) *carō-niam*, carcase, L. *caro*, flesh].

CARROM, carom (kar'-um) *n.* a cannon at billiards [F.].

CARRONADE (kar'-o-nād) *n.* a short cannon [fr. *Carron*, Scotl.].

CARROT (kar'-ot) *n.* a plant having a reddish-yellow tap-root, edible.—**carroty** *a.* like a carrot; red-haired [F. *carotte*, fr. L. (acc.) *carōtam*, fr. G.].

CARRY (kar'-i) *v.t.* to convey; to transport; to transfer, as from one page to another; to imply;—*v.i.* to cover (distance), as of a ball;—*n.* the motion of the clouds.—**to carry coals to Newcastle**, to perform unnecessary labour.—**to carry it off**, to brazen it out.—**to carry on**, to manage; to persist in face of difficulties.—**to carry out**, or **through**, to accomplish.—**to carry over**, *v.t.* to continue a transaction from one account to another [O.F. *carier*, fr. Late L. *carricāre*, to load, fr. L. *carrus*. *See* CAR].

CARSE (kārs) *n.* in Scotland, alluvial land traversed by a river [perh. Scand.].

CART (kārt) *n.* a two-wheeled vehicle used for heavy goods;—*v.t.* to convey on a cart.—**cartage** *n.* carting; the price paid for carting.—**carter** *n.*—**cartwright** *n.* a cart builder.—**cart-horse**, a draft horse [Scand. or E.].

CARTE (kårt) *n.* a card; a bill of fare.—**carte-blanche** (kårt-blångsh) *n.* unlimited discretion.—**carte-de-visite** (kårt-de-vi-zēt′) *n.* a photographic portrait on a small card [F., fr. L. (acc.) *chartam*, paper, fr. G. *chartes*. Doublet of CARD].

CARTEL (kår′-tel) *n.* an agreement between states at war, as for the exchange of prisoners; a note of defiance; a challenge; union of manufacturers for trade and industrial purposes.—**cartelised** *a.* as cartelised concerns.—**cartilisation** *n.* [F., fr. L. *cartello*].

CARTESIAN (kår-tē′-zi-ạn) *a.* pert. to Descartes or to his philosophy;—*n.* an adherent of this philosophy [Latinised, *Cartesius*].

CARTHUSIAN (kår-thū′-zi-ạn) *n.* one of the religious order of the Grande Chartreuse, in France; a scholar of the Charterhouse School (orig. a Carthusian monastery) [fr. Latinised, form, *Cartorissius*].

CARTILAGE (kår′-ti-lāj) *n.* a whitish, hard, elastic substance; gristle.—**cartilaginous** (kår-ti-laj′-i-nus) *a.* pert. to cartilage; gristly [F., fr. L. (acc.) *cartilāginem*, gristle, fr. *cartilāgo*].

CARTOGRAPHY, etc. *See* CHARTOGRAPHY, etc.

CARTOMANCY (kår′-tō-man-si) *n.* divination by playing cards [Low L. *carta*, a card, and G. *manteia*, divination].

CARTON (kar′-tun) *n.* thin pasteboard; a cartoon; a white disc on the bull's-eye of a target; a shot that strikes the carton [F., fr. L. *charta*].

CARTONNAGE (kår′-to-nij) *n.* paste-board for book-covers, etc., the casing of mummies [F. *carton*].

CARTOON (kår-tōōn′) *n.* a design drawn on strong paper; a full-page illustration, esp. one treating lightly some current event [F. *carton*, fr. It., fr. L. *charta*, paper].

CARTOUCHE (kår-tōōsh′) *n.* a cartridge-box; a covering for ammunition; *Arch.* a scroll for an inscription [F.].

CARTRIDGE (kår′-trij) *n.* a case containing a gun charge.—**cartridge paper,** stout, thick paper [=*cartridge*, fr. F. *cartouche*, a paper roll, fr. It., fr. L. *charta*, paper].

CARTULARY (kår′-tū-lạr-i) *n.* a register of the temporal rights of a monastery [Late L., fr. *chartula*, a document, dim. fr. *charta*].

CARUCATE (kar′-oo-kāt) *n.* as much land as could be cultivated with one plough in a year [L. *carruca*, plow].

CARVACROL (kår′-va-crōl) *n.* an origanum-derived substitute for thymol [F. *carvi*, caraway].

CARVE (kårv) *v.t.* to cut into mental shapes; to cut into slic *v.i.* to cut up meat.—**carver** *n* that carves; a large table-knif carving.—**carving** *n.* art of cu wood, etc.; the work of a c [A.S. *ceorfan*].

CARVEL (kår′-vel) *n.* a jelly- a carvel-built craft.—**carvel-** with planks all flush [F., fr. L. *car* a wicker boat, fr. G.].

Type of Caryatid used in Classical Archite

CARYATID (kar-i-at′-id) *n.* **caryatides** (kar-i-at′-i-dēz) a f

ure used instead of a column.—**ryatic** *a.* pertaining to caryatids [G. *ruatis*, woman of Caryæ in Arcadia].

CARYOCAR (kar'-i-ō-kár) *n.* a nus of trees containing the butternut e [G. *karuon*, nut, and *kara*, head].

CARYOCINESIS (kar-i-ō-si-nē'-sis) *Bot.* the series of changes that the cleus of a cell goes through in cell rision [G. *karuon*, nut, and *kinesis*, ovement].

CARYOPHILINE (kar-i-ō-fil'-īn) *n.* rystalline substance got from cloves treating them with alcohol.—**ryophilic** *a.* [L., fr. G.].

CARYOPSIS (kar-i-op-sis) *n.* a gle-seeded fruit, to which the perirp is adherent throughout, as in asses [N.L. *caryo-* and *opsis*].

CASCADE (kas'-kād) *n.* a small aterfall; in electricity, pieces of paratus so connected that the outt of the first constitutes the input the second, and so on, are in cade.—**cascade amplifier**, in wireless, multi-valve amplifier [F., fr. It., fr. *cāsdre*, totter, fr. *cadere*, fall].

CASCARA (kas'-ka-ra) *n.* a Calinian bark used as a tonic aperient p.].

CASE (kās) *n.* a covering, box, or eath; that which encloses or conins; a frame for holding type;—. to put in a case.—**casing** *n.* a case covering.—**case-man**, a compositor. **case-shot**, canister-shot. — **case-rdening**, heating of soft steel in ntact with carbonaceous material, that carbon is absorbed, and a rface of harder steel produced [O.F. *sse*, fr. L. (acc.) *capsum*, fr. *capere*, ke].

CASE (kās) *n.* an event, occurrence, circumstance; a state; a suit to tried in court; an inflection in a un.—**casal** *a.* pertaining to a gramatical case.—**in case**, lest.—**in good se**, in a good condition [M.E. *cas*, F. *cas*, fr. L. (acc.) *cāsum*, accident, (part.) *cāsus*, fallen].

CASEIN, caseine (kā'-sē-in) *n.* the rd or cheesy part of milk.—**caseous** pert. to, like, cheese.—**caseic** *a.* [F., L. *cāseus*, cheese].

CASEMATE (kās'-māt) *n.* *Fort.* ulted bomb-proof chamber, partly derground.—**casemated** *a.* [F., fr. .].

CASEMENT (kās'-ment) *n.* a win-ow, or part of a window, opening on nges [fr. ENCASE. *See* CASE].

CASH (kash) *n.* ready money;—*v.t.* turn into cash.—**cash-balance**, the lance on the debtor side of a cash count.—**cash-book**, a book in which register money transactions.—**cash gister**, calculating machine used in tail shop.—**cash on delivery**, system by which goods are paid for on delivery, *abbr.* C.O.D.— **to cash in** *v.i.* *Colloq.* in North Amer., to die [=orig. a money CASE (1)].

CASHEL (kash'-el) *n.* a circular stone fortification [Ir.].

CASHIER (kash-ēr') *v.t.* to dismiss from office; to discard;—*n.* one that has charge of money transactions [D., fr. F. *casser*, annul, dismiss, fr. L. *cassāre*, fr. *cassus*, empty].

CASHMERE (kash'-mēr) *n.* a fine woollen stuff; a shawl of cashmere [fr. *Cashmere*, India].

CASINO (ka-sē'-nō) *n.* a public assembly-room or dancing saloon, esp. one in which gambling is carried on [It., fr. L. *casa*, cottage].

CASK (kask) *n.* a large wooden vessel, nearly cylindrical, for holding liquors; the content of a cask.—**casket** *n.* a small box for jewels or other articles; in North Amer., a coffin [Sp. *casco*, shell, cask, fr. L.].

CASQUE (kask) *n.* a sort of military helmet [F. Doublet of CASK].

CASSANDRA (kas-an'-dra) *n.* one who recalls Cassandra, a daughter of Priam, whose prophecies, though true, were decreed by Apollo always to be disbelieved [G.].

CASSATION (ka-sā'-shun) *n.* the act of annulling.—**court of cassation**, the highest court of appeal in France [F., fr. *casser*. *See* CASHIER (2)].

CASSAVA (ka-sā'-va) *n.* the starch obtained from the root of the manioc plant; tapioca [W. Ind.].

CASSE-PAPER (kas'-pā-per) *n.* broken paper; the two outside quires of a ream [F.].

CASSEROLE (kas'-e-rōl) *n.* a saucepan; a sort of stew; small handled dish used in chemical operations [F.].

CASSIA (kash'-ya) *n.* a genus of plants including the senna; a cheap kind of cinnamon [L. *casia*, fr. G., fr. H.].

CASSIDEOUS (ka-sid'-ē-us) *a.* *Bot.* helmet shaped [L. *cassis*, helmet].

CASSIMERE (kas-i-mēr) *n.* a thin twilled, woollen cloth; kerseymere [cf. F. *casimir*].

CASSINO (ka-sē'-nō) *n.* a game at cards for four players [It.].

CASSIUS (kas'-i-us) *n.* a beautiful purple pigment.

CASSOCK (kas'-ok) *n.* a close garment worn by clergymen under the gown [F., fr. It.].

CASSOLETTE (kas'-ō-let) *n.* a perforated box containing perfumes; a censor [F.].

CASSONADE (kas-o-nād') *n.* unrefined sugar [F., fr. O.F. *casson*, a large chest].

CASSONE (cas-ō-ni) *n.* a long decorated marriage coffer or chest [It.].

CASSOWARY (kas'-ō-wą-ri) *n.* a bird of the ostrich kind [Malay].

CAST (kast) *v.t.* to fling; to hurl; to turn, as the eyes; to throw to the ground; to scatter, as seed; to throw, as dice; to shed; to reckon; to form in a mould; to distribute, as the parts of a play among actors;—*n.* the act of casting; a throw; the distance a thing is thrown; a mould, form, or shape; assignment of parts in a play; the actors appearing in a play; a squint, or motion, of the eye.—**casting** *n.* the act of casting or founding; anything formed in a mould.—**cast-off,** discarded.—**cast-steel,** steel melted, cast, and rolled out into bars.—**casting-vote, casting-voice,** vote of a chairman, which decides a question when the votes are equally divided.—**to cast down,** to depress.—**to cast in the teeth of,** to upbraid with.—**to cast off** *Naut.* to let go.—**to cast one's-self on,** to trust one's-self to.—**caster action,** in motoring, a trailing action in steering which tends to make the wheels go straight ahead [Scand.].

CASTALIAN (kas-tā'-li-an) *a.* pert. to Castalia, a spring on Mt. Parnassus, sacred to the Muses.

CASTANETS (kas'-tą-nets) *n.pl.* two small concave shells of ivory or hard wood, rattled as an accompaniment to dancing [F. *castagnettes,* dim. fr. L. *castanea. See* CHESTNUT].

CASTAWAY (kast'-ą-wā) *n.* an abandoned or lost person;—*a.* rejected; shipwrecked.

CASTE (kast) *n.* one of the four hereditary classes into which society in India is divided; an order or class [Pg. *casta,* fr. L. *castus,* pure].

CASTELLAN (kas'-te-ląn) *n.* a governor or constable of a castle.—**castellany** *n.* the jurisdiction of a castle [L. *castellum,* castle].

CASTELLATED (kas'-te-lā-ted) *a.* adorned with turrets and battlements like a castle.—**castellated shaft,** machine-shaft having keys or feather solid with shaft [L.L. *castellatus*].

CASTER (kas'-ter) *n.* one that casts or computes; a phial or cruet; a small wheel on a swivel; a castor [cf. CAST].

CASTIGATE (kas'-ti-gāt) *v.t.* to correct; to chastise.—**castigatory** *a.*—**castigation** (kas-ti-gā'-shun) *n.* [L. (part.) *castigātus,* **chastened,** fr. *castus,* pure].

Syn. of "castigation," punishment; discipline, correction.

CASTILE SOAP (kas-tēl' sōp) *n.* a fine, hard, white, or mottled soap, made with olive oil and soda [orig. in Castile].

CASTLE (kas'-l) *n.* a fortified residence; a fortress; a piece used in chess.—**castled** (kas'-ld) *a.*—**castellan** (kas'-te-ląn) *n.* a governor or warde of a castle.—**castle in the air,** or, **Spain,** a visionary project [A.S. *cast* fr. L. *castellum,* dim. for *castrum,* for

CASTOR (kas'-tor) *n.* the beave —**castor-oil,** the oil of the Paln Christi, a plant of the W. Indies [G

CASTRAMETATION (kas-trą-m tā'-shun) *n.* art or act of encampin the marking or laying out of a can [L.].

CASTRATE (kas-trāt) *v.t.* to ema culate.—**castration** *n.* [L. (part.) *cc trātus,* cut, fr. *castrāre*].

CASUAL (kazh'-ū-al) *a.* accidenta incidental.—**casually** *adv.*—**casualty** an injury or death by accident.· **casual-ward,** a ward in a workhous or hospital, to meet emergency app cations [L., fr. *cāsus. See* CASE (2)].

Syn. fortuitous, occasional, u expected. *Ant.* expected, organise

CASUIST (kazh'-ū-ist) *n.* one th studies and resolves cases; o versed in casuistry.—**casuistry** *n.* **casuistic** *a.* [L. *casus,* fall].

CAT (kat) *n.* a well-known domest animal; a whip;—*v.t.* and *i. Coll* to vomit.—**cat-call** (kat'-kawl) *n.* squeaking instrument used to e press disapprobation of plays; whistling in imitation.—**cat-eyed,** at to see in the dark.—**cat-fish,** a fi found in United States waters, whi produces a sound like the purring a cat.—**cat-o'-nine-tails,** a whip wi nine thongs or lashes.—**cat's-eye,** variety of quartz.—**cat's light** *n.* North Amer., twilight.—**cat's-paw,** dupe, used as a tool; a light breez —**cat's whisker** *n.* in wireless, a fi wire used to make contact with t crystal in a crystal receiver [E.].

CATACAUSTIC (kat-ą-kaws'-tik) formed by reflected rays;—*n.* caustic curve formed by reflection [*kata,* against, and *kaustikos,* caustic

CATACLYSM (kat'-ą-klizm) *n.* a overflow; a deluge; a catastrophe.· **cataclysmal** *a.* [G., fr. *kata,* down, a *kluzein,* wash].

CATACOMB (kat'-ą-kōm) *n.* a underground cave used as a buryin place, esp. applied to old sepulchr at Rome, in Egypt, etc. [It., perh. f G. *kata,* downward, and *kumbos,* cavity].

CATACOUSTICS (kat-ą-kous'-tik *n.* that part of acoustics which trea of reflected sounds or echoes [G.].

CATADIOPTRIC (kat-ą-dī-op'-tri *a.* pert. to, or involving, the reflectio and refraction of light [G.].

CATAFALQUE (kat'-ą-falk) *n.* structure, in the form of a tomb, rais over a coffin [It.; of unknown etym

CATALAN (kat'-ą-ląn) *a.* of, pert. to, Catalonia, Spain;—*n.*

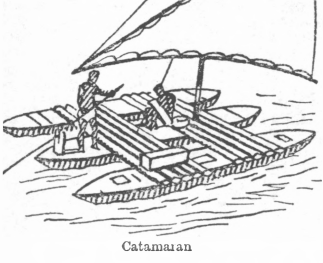
CATALECTIC (kat-a-lek'-tik)

anting a syllable at the end of a erse [G., fr. *kata-*, outright, *lēgein*, to op].

CATALEPSY (kat'-ą-lep-si) *n.* suspension of the senses and bodily powers; a trance.—**cataleptic** (kat-ą-lep'-tik) *a.* [G. *kata-*, and *lēpsis*, seizure].

CATALOGUE (kat'-ą-log) *n.* a methodically arranged list;—*v.t.* to make a list of [G., fr. *kata-*, throughout, and *gein*, to speak].

CATALYSIS (ką-tal'-i-sis) *n.* dissolution; the decomposition of one substance by the mere presence of another, which itself remains unchanged.—**catalytic** *a.*—**catalyst** (kat'-a-list) *n.* a substance that induces a chemical reaction, though in the process it undergoes no chemical change [G.].



Catamaran

CATAMARAN (kat-ą-mą-ran) *n.* a raft consisting of three pieces of wood fastened together [Tamil].

CATAMOUNT, catamountain (kat'-a-mount, -in) *n.* the wild cat; puma of N. America [Formed fr. *cat o' mountain*].

CATANADROMOUS (kat-ą-nad'-ro-mus) *a.* passing, at fixed intervals, from salt water into fresh, and returning [G. *kata*, and *anadromas*, running up].

CATAPETALOUS (kat-ą-pet'-ą-lus) having the petals adherent to the bases of the stamens.

CATAPHRACT (kat'-ą-frakt) *n.* male armour; *Zool.* scaly plates.—**cataphracted** *a.* [G.].

CATAPLASM (kat'-ą-plazm) *n.* a poultice [G., fr. *kata-plassein*, plaster over. *See* PLASTER].

CATAPULT (kat'-ą-pult) *n.* an engine used by the ancients for throwing stones, arrows, etc.; a boy's toy for throwing small missiles [L., fr. G. *katapeltēs*, fr. *kata*, against, and *pallein*, launch].

CATARACT (kat'-ą-rakt) *n.* a waterfall; the flow of a large body of water over a precipice; a disorder in the eye by which vision is marred [G. *katarhaktēs*, fr. *kata*, down, and *rhēgnumi*, break].

CATARRH (ką-tär') *n.* a discharge from the mucous membranes, esp. of the nose.—**catarrhal** *a.* [L. *catarrhus*, fr. G. *katarrhous*, a flowing down, fr. *rheein*].

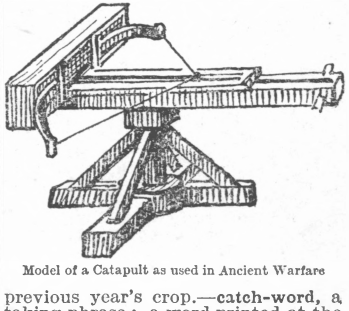
CATASTASIS (ka-tas'-tą-sis) *n.* the exordium of a speech; the part of the Greek drama where the action had reached its height; *Med.* constitution; state, or condition [G.].

CATASTERISM (ką-tas'-te-rizm) *n.* a catalogue of the stars; a constellation [G.].

CATASTROPHE (ką-tas'-trō-fē) *n.* a disaster; a decisive event in drama; the culmination.—**catastrophic** *a.* [G. = overturning, fr. *kata*, down, and *strephein*, turn].

Syn. calamity, convulsion, denouement.

CATCH (kach) *v.t.* to seize with the hand; to take, as in a snare; to take hold on; to detect; to understand; —*v.i.* to fasten upon;—*n.* act of seizing; that which is taken; sudden advantage; a round, in which singers begin one after another.—**catchable** *a.* that may be caught.—**catching** *ppr.* infectious; captivating. —**catchment** *n.* the area drained by a river.—**catchpenny** *n.* some worthless thing made only to sell;—*a.* made to sell.—**catch-chain,** a drain, on a slope, to catch surface water.—**catch colt** *n.* in North Amer., a foal of unknown paternity.—**catch crop** *n.* in North Amer., a crop sprung up on fallow land from seed dropped from the



Model of a Catapult as used in Ancient Warfare

previous year's crop.—**catch-word,** a taking phrase; a word printed at the foot of a page, as being the first in the next; an actor's cue.—**to catch a tartar,** to get more than one bar-

gains for, esp. from an opponent [O.F. Doublet of CHASE].

Syn. to grasp, gripe, hold, arrest, charm. *Ant.* to loose, set free, disgust.

CATCHFLY (kach'-flī) *n.* the name of certain plants to whose glutinous stems insects adhere [fr. CATCH and FLY].

CATCHPOLL (kach'-pōl) *n.* a sheriff's officer; a constable [O.F. *chacepol*, fr. Low L. = (one who chases hens) a tax officer. *See* CHASE, PULLET].

CATCHUP, catsup, ketchup (kach'-up, kat'-sup, kech-'up) *n.* a sauce made from mushrooms, walnuts, etc. [E. Ind.].

CATE (kāt) *n.*; *pl.* **cates** (kāts) a delicacy; a tit-bit [F.].

CATECHINE (kat'-e-shin) *n.* a white crystalline compound extracted from catechu.

CATECHISE (kat'-e-kīz) *v.t.* to instruct by question and answer, esp. in Christian doctrine; to question.—**catechetical** (kat-e-ket'-i-kal) *a.* consisting of questions and answers.—**catechetically** *adv.*—**catechism** (kat'-e-kizm) *n.* a book containing a summary of facts or principles in the form of questions and answers.—**catechist** *n.*—**catechumen** (kat-e-kū'-men) *n.* one who is being instructed with a view to baptism [G. *katezhizein*, to instruct, fr. *kata*, down and *echein*, to sound].

CATECHU (kat'-e-shōō) *n.* an astringent extracted from an E. Indian plant.—**catechuic** *a.* [Tamil].

CATEGOREMATIC (kat-e-gor-e-mat'-ik) *a.* capable of being employed by itself as a term [G. *katēgorēma*, predicate].

CATEGORY (kat'-e-gor-i) *n.* a class or order.—**categorical** (kat-e-gor'-i-kal) *a.* pert. to a category; precise; absolute.—**categorically** *adv.* [G., fr. *kata*, and *agoreuein*, to assert].

CATENARIAN (kat-e-nā'-ri-an) *a.* relating to, or resembling, a chain [L. *catena*, chain].

CATENARY (kat'-e-nar-i) *n.* a curve formed by a cord hanging between two points not in the same vertical line; a catenary curve [L. *catena*, chain].

CATENATION (kat-e-nā'-shun) *n.* a chain or series like the links of a chain [L. *catenatio*].

CATENULATE (ka-ten'-ū-lāt) *a.* consisting of little links; made up of parts united end to end [L. *catenula*, dim. of *catena*, chain].

CATER (kā'-ter) *v.i.* to market; to purvey. — **caterer** *n.* — **cater-cousin** (kā'-ter-kuzn) *n.* an intimate friend [M.E. *catour*, caterer, fr. O.F. *acat*, through Low L. fr. L. *accipere*, receive, buy].

CATERAN (kat'-er-an) *n.* a Highland or Irish irregular soldier or fi booter [Celt.].

CATERPILLAR (kat'-er-pil-ar) the grub of an insect.—**caterpil system**, fitting of motor-vehicles w articulated endless belts instead wheels for operation on rough or s ground.—**caterpillar tractor** [corr. O.F. *chatepelose*, lit. hairy cat. CAT and PILE (3)].

CATERWAUL (kat'-er-wawl) *v.i.* cry like cats in heat [Imit. A CATER and WAUL].

CATGUT (kat'-gut) *n.* a string cord made from the intestines animals; a kind of canvas [CAT a GUT].

CATHARINE-WHEEL (kath' rin-whēl) *n.* a circular window w radiating divisions; a firework wh rotates in burning [fr. St. *Catherine* Alexandria, martyred on a wheel]

CATHARTIC (ka-thar'-tik) *a.* pu ing;—*n.* a purging medicine.—**cath rist** (kath-a-rist) *n.* one that preter to unusual purity [G., fr. *kathar* pure].

CATHAY (ka-thay) in O.E. a na for China or Chinese Tartary.

CATHEAD (kat'-hed) *n.* a timb projecting from the bow of a sh through which the ropes pass by whi the anchor is raised;—*v.t.* to [Naut. term].

CATHEDRA (kath'-e-dra, ka-th dra) *n.* a bishop's seat or throne; professor's chair.—**ex cathedra,** autl ritatively [G., fr. *kath-*, *kata*, dow and *hedra*, seat].

CATHEDRAL (ka-thē'-dral) *n.* t principal church in a diocese;—pert. to a cathedral [*See* CATHEDRA

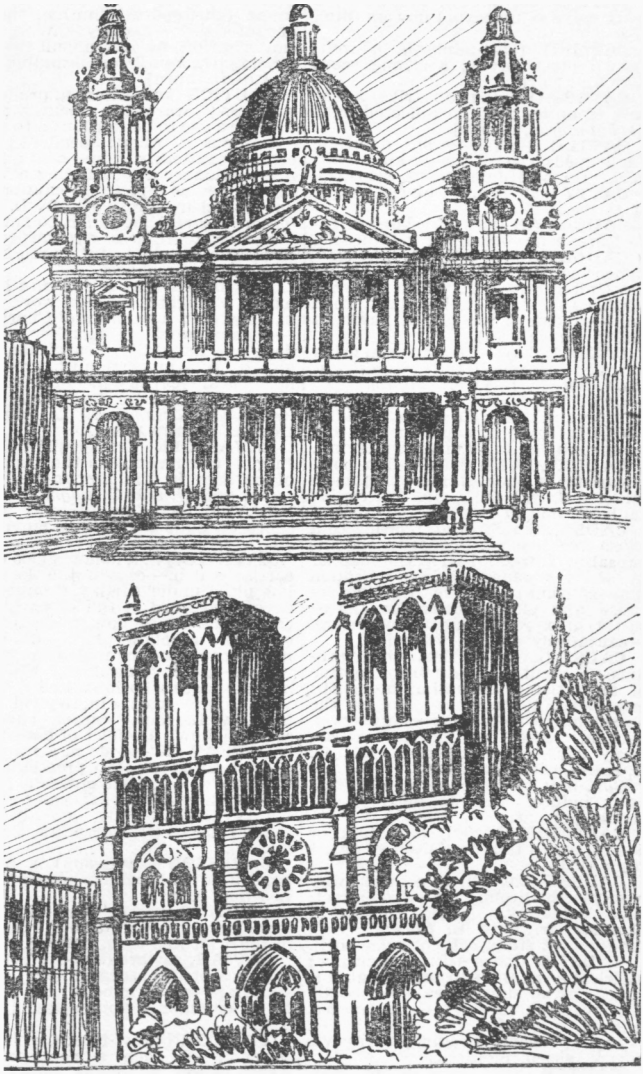
CATHETER (kath'-e-ter) *n.* a sm tube introduced into the bladder draw off the water [G.].

CATHODE (kath'-ōd) *n.* the negati pole of an electric current; in wirele the filament of a thermionic valve. **cathode rays,** negative ions or ele trons.—**cathode ray direction find** apparatus for detecting signals a disturbances [G. *kathodos*, descent

CATHOLIC (kath'-o-lik) *a.* unive sal; embracing all Christians; libera pert. to Roman Catholics;—*n.* member of the Church Universal of the R.C. Church.—**catholicism** (k thol'-i-sizm) *n.*—**catholicity** (kath lis'-i-ti) *n.* breadth of mind, esp. religion.—**catholicise** (ka-thol'-i-s *v.t.* to gain over to the R.C. faith [fr. G. *katholikos*, general fr. G. *ka* according to, and (gen.) *hol-ou*, whol

CATHOLICON (ka-thol'-i-kon) *n.* supposed universal remedy; a pa acea [G. *katholicos*, universal].

CATHOLICOS (ka-thol-i-kos) *n.* t patriarch or head of the Armeni Church [G.].



TWO FAMOUS CATHEDRALS

ove—St. Paul's, London, designed by Sir Christopher Wren in 1675. Below—Notre-Dame, Paris, an example of early Gothic Architecture, built in 1163.

CATKIN (kat'-kin) *n.* an ament ; a scaly spike of unisexual flowers [dim. of CAT].

CATMINT (kat'-mint) *n.* a well-known plant having a strong scent [CAT and MINT].

CATOPTRICS (kạ-top'-triks) *n.* the part of optics pert. to reflected light [G. *kat-optron*, mirror].

CATTLE (kat'-l) *n.pl.* domestic quadrupeds, esp. of the ox-kind [O.F. *catel*. Doublet of CHATTELS, CAPITAL].

CATTY (kat'-i) *n.* a Chinese weight of 1⅓ lbs. [Malay].

CAUCASIAN (kaw-kā'-shạn) *a.* Indo-European ; belonging to Caucasia.

CAUCUS (kaw'-kus) *n.* an electioneering political committee, esp. in the United States [Etym. unknown].

CAUDAL (kaw'-dạl) *a.* pert. to a tail.—**caudate** (kaw'-dāt) *a.* having a tail [L. *cauda*, tail].

CAUDLE (kaw'-dl) *n.* a warm drink for sick persons [O.F. *chaudel*, fr. *chald*, hot, fr. L. (acc.) *calidum*].

CAUF (kawf) *n.* a chest for keeping fish alive in water [L. *corbis*, basket].

CAUL (kawl) *n.* a net or covering for the head [O.F., of unknown etym.].

CAULIFLOWER (kaw'-li-flou-ẹr) *n.* a variety of short-stemmed cabbage [M.E. *col*, fr. O.F., fr. L. *caulis*, cabbage, and FLOWER].

CAUSAL (kaw'-zạl) *a.* relating to a cause or causes.—**causally** *adv.*—**causality** (kaw-zal'-i-ti) *n.* the manner in which a cause works.—**causation** (kaw-zā'-shun) *n.* the relation of cause and effect.—**causative** (kaw'-zạ-tiv) *a.* expressing a cause or reason.—**causatively** *adv.* [L. *causalis*].

CAUSE (kawz) *n.* that which produces a result ; the origin or motive of an action ; an action in court ; case ;—*v.t.* to produce ; to be the occasion of ; to induce.—**causeless** *a.* without reason or motive.—**causelessly** *adv.*—**causelessness** *n.* [F., fr. L. *causa*, cause, lawsuit].

Syn. of *v.* to create, produce, originate, induce. *Ant.* to destroy, dissuade, prevent.

CAUSERIE (kōz'-ri) *n.* a talk or gossip, esp. a talk on a literary or art topic [F.].

CAUSEY (kaw'-zi) *n.* a raised way over marshy ground ; a paved street. Also **causeway**. [O.F. *caucie* = F. *chaussée*, fr. Late L. *calciāta* (via), trodden, fr. stem, *calc-* of *calx*, heel].

CAUSTIC (kaws'-tik) *a.* burning ; satirical ;—*n.* any substance that corrodes animal substances.—**caustically** *adv.* bitterly ; severely [G., fr. *kaustos*, burned, fr. *kaiein*].

Syn. pungent, stinging, corrosive, severe, sharp, mordant.

CAUTER (kaw'-tẹr) *n.* a hot, searing iron.—**cauterise** *v.t.* to burn with fire, a hot iron, or caustics.—**cau sation** (kawtẹr-i-zā'-shun) *n.* the of cauterising.—**cautery** (kaw'-tẹr cauterisation, an instrument for terising [G., *kau-tērion*, branding- fr. *kai-ein*, burn].

CAUTION (kaw'-shun) *n.* prude wariness ; warning ; security ;- to advise one to be cautious ; to v —**cautious** *a.* wary ; prudent ; creet.—**cautiously** *adv.*—**cautiou** *n.*—**cautionary** *a.* containing a w ing ; given as a pledge.—**caution** one bound as surety [F., fr. L. *iōnem* (=*cavit-*), fr. *cavēre*, to bew

Syn. watchfulness, circumspec care, forethought. *Ant.* careless imprudence, rashness.

CAVALIER (kav-ạ-lēr') *n.* a h man ; a knight ; a raised work v in a bastion ; a partisan of Charl —*a.* gay ; warlike ; haughty.—**c lierly** *adv.* haughtily.—**cavalcade** (al-kād') *n.* a procession of persor horseback.—**cavalry** *n.* horse sol [F., fr. It. *cavaliere*, horseman, f (acc.) *caballārium*, fr. L. *cabo* Doublet of CHEVALIER].

CAVASCOPE (kav'-a-skōp) surgical contrivance for the inspe of cavities in the human body *cavus*, hollow, and G. *skopein*, vi

CAVATINA (kav-ạ-tē'-nạ) short or light air of one move [It.].

CAVE (kāv) *n.* a hollow place u earth ; a den.—**cavern** *n.* a deep low place under earth ; a large cave.—**caverned** *a.* full of caver **cavernous** *a.* hollow ; deep-s **cavity** *n.* a hollow place.—**cave-** *n.* a very masculine male of prim ways ;—*a.*—**cave-dwellers**, the historic races who inhabited cav W. Europe.—**to cave in**, to yield [fr. Low L. (acc.) *cavam*, cave *cavus*, hollow. Doublet of CAGE].

CAVEAT (kā'-vē-at) *n.* a warr a legal notice to stop proceedin **caveator** *n.* one that enters a ca [L. =let him beware, fr. *cav-ēre*].

CAVENDISH (kav' - en - dish caked tobacco [fr. *Cavendish*, the maker].

CAVESSON (kav-e-sun) *n.* a band used in breaking horses [F L. *caput*, head].

CAVETTO (kạ-vet'-ō) *n.* a holl moulding ; in decoration the opp of relief [It., fr. *cavo*, hollow].

CAVIAR, caviare (kav-i-ār', -ā the roes of the sturgeon, etc., sa —**caviare to the general**, too re to be commonly appreciated [F Turk].

CAVICORN (kav'-i-korn) *a.* ho horned ;—*n.* such a ruminant *cavus*, hollow, and *cornu*, horn].

CAVIL (kav'-il) *v.i.* to raise f

objections ;—*n.* to find fault unpleasantly ; a frivolous objection.—**ler** *n.*—**cavilling** *n.* [L. *cavillārī, willa,* a quibble].

.VIN (kav'-in) *n.* a hollow way, natural hollow, to cover troops [L. *s,* hollow].

.VY (kā'-vi) *n.* a genus of animals uding the guinea-pig [native S. r. name].

.W (kaw) *v.i.* to cry like a crow ven ;—*n.* the sound made by the , rook, or raven [Imit.].

.XON (kak'-sun) *n.* a kind of [Etym. unknown].

.XTON (kaks'-tun) *n.* any book ted by William Caxton (1422-).

.Y (kā) *n.* an islet ; a coast reef].

.YENNE (kā-en') *n.* a pungent per, red in colour [fr. *Cayenne,* rica].

.YMAN (kā'-mąn) *n.* an alligator mer. native name].

.YUSE (ki-yū's) *n.* in North r., an Indian pony; an inferior e [after the *Cayuse Indians*].

EASE (sēs) *v.t.* to put a stop to ;—o stop.—**ceaseless** *a.*—**ceaselessly** [F. *cesser,* fr. L. *cessāre. See* ATION].

n. of " ceaseless," unending, peral, incessant, endless. *Ant.* endtransitory, discontinuous.

ECILS (sē-silz) *n.pl.* meat crotes [Etym. uncertain].

ECITY (sē'-siti) *n.* blindness, esp. atively [L. *caecitas,* blindness].

EDAR (sē'-dar) *n.* a cone-bearing with durable, fragrant wood.—**n** *a.* made of cedar [F. *cèdere,* fr. cc.) *cedrum,* fr. G.].

EDE (sēd) *v.t.* to surrender ;—*v.i.* ve away [L. *cēdere. See* CESSION].

EDILLA (sē-dil'-ą) *n.* a mark d under the letter *c* (ç) to show it is to be sounded like *s* [Sp., fr. *ediglia,* fr. G. *zēta,* z].

EIL (sēl) *v.t.* to cover or line the side of a roof [M.E. *ceel-en,* to fr. F. *ciel* (sē-el') fr. L. *cœlum,*

EILING (sē-ling) *n.* the interior of the roof of a room ; in aviation, r level of clouds limiting height of plane [*See* CEIL].

ELANDINE (sel'-ąn-dīn) *n.* the low-wort, or the lesser celandine, the flowers of which swallows supposed to cure their young . *celidoine,* fr. Late L., fr. G. , *chelidon-,* of *chelidōn,* swallow].

ELANESE (sē'-lan-ēz) *n.* acetate protected trade name [*See* FICIAL SILK].

ELEBRATE (sel'-e-brāt) *v.t.* to] ; perform a rite ; to commemorate.—**celebrated** *a.* renowned ; well known.—**celebration** (sel-e-brā'-shun) *n.*—**celebrant** (sel'-e-brąnt) *n.* one that performs a public religious act.—**celebrity** (se-leb'-ri-ti) *n.* fame ; a person of mark [L. (part.) *celebrātus,* honoured, fr. *celeber,* frequented].

Syn. to honour, distinguish, solemnise. *Ant.* to dishonour.

CELERITY (se-ler'-i-ti) *n.* rapidity of motion (F., fr. L. (acc.) *celeritātem,* fr. *celer,* swift].

CELERY (sel'-e-ri) *n.* a vegetable of the parsley family.—**celeriac** (sę-ler'-i-ak) *n.* a turnip-rooted celery [F. *céleri,* fr. L. through prov. It., fr. G. *selinon,* parsley].

CELESTIAL (se-lest'-yąl) *a.* heavenly ; dwelling in heaven ; blessed ; —*n.* an inhabitant of heaven.—**celestially** *adv.*—**the Celestial Empire,** China [L. *cœlesti-s,* fr. *cœlum,* heaven].

CELIBACY (sel'-i-bą-si) *n.* the unmarried state.—**celibate** *n.* one unmarried ;—*a.* unmarried [L., fr. stem *cœlib-,* of *cœlebs,* unmarried].

CELL (sel) *n.* a small room, as in a prison ; a small cavity ; the simplest element in the structure of living bodies; a division of a battery [L. *cella,* a small room].

CELLAR (sel'-ąr) *n.* an underground store-room.—**cellarage** *n.* space for cellar ; charge for storage.—**cellarer** *n.* a monk in charge of the stores ; a spirit merchant.—**cellaret** *n.* a cabinet for holding liquor bottles.—**cellarman** *n.* a person employed in a wine or beer cellar.—**cellular** *a.* consisting of cells, as *cellular* tissue.—**cellulated** *a.* cellular in structure.—**cellule** *n.* a little cell [O.F. *celer,* fr. L. *cellārium,* a pantry].

CELLULOID (sel'-ū-loid) *n.* a substance made to imitate ivory, coral, amber, etc. [F.].

CELLULOSE (sel'-ū-lōs) *n.* a chemical substance, that of the ordinary vegetable cell-wall ; a group of carbohydrates ;—*a.* containing cells [*See* ARTIFICIAL SILK].

CELOTOMY (sē-lot'-ō-mi) *n.* an operation for the relief of hernia, by cutting or ligation [G.].

CELT, Kelt (selt, kelt) *n.* one of a race including the Highlanders of Scotland, the Irish, the Welsh, the Bretons, the Manx, and the Cornish. —**Celtic, Keltic** (sel'-, kel'-tik) *a.* and *n.*—**Celticism** (sel'-, kel'-ti-sizm) *n.* a Celtic custom or idiom [L. (pl.) *Celtae,* fr. Celt.].

CEMBALO (sem'-bą-lo) *n.* a musical instrument with wire strings, as a dulcimer, harpsichord, piano.—**cembalist** *n.* a player on the cembalo [It.].

CEMENT (sē-ment') *n.* any substance that makes bodies stick to-

gether ; bond of union ;—*v.t.* to unite by cement ; to unite closely.—**cementation** (sem-en-tā′-shun) *n.* act of cementing; the conversion of iron into steel [O.F. *ciment*, fr. L. *caementum*, stone chippings, fr. *cæd-ere*, cut].

CEMETERY (sem′-e-ter-i) *n.* a graveyard [Late L. *cœmētērium*, a sleeping-place, fr. G. *koima-ō*, I lull to sleep].

CENACLE (sen′-ą-kl) *n.* a supper room, esp. the scene of the Last Supper [F., fr. L.].

CENOBITE, cœnobite, (sē′-nō-bīt) *n.* one of a religious order dwelling in community. — **cenobitic, cenobitical** (sē-nō-bit′-ik, -i-kąl) *a.* living in community [L., fr. G. *koinobion*, convent, fr. G. *koino-s*, common, and *bios*, life].

CENOTAPH (sen′-ō-taf) *n.* a monument erected to one buried elsewhere ; an empty sepulchre.—**The Cenotaph,** the Empire's monument in Whitehall, London, to the British dead in the Great War, 1914-18 [G., fr. *keno-s*, empty, and *taph-os*, tomb].

CENSER (sen′-sęr) *n.* a pan for burning incense.—**cense** (sens) *v.t.* to perfume with odours from burning substances [O.F. *censier* = *encensier*. *See* INCENSE].

CENSOR (sen′-sor) *n.* a Roman magistrate that supervised the taxation, morals, etc., of the people ; a person who examines MSS. before publication ; a critic ; a fault-finder ; —*v.t.* to prevent dissemination of false or inconvenient facts.—**censorial** (sen-sō′-ri-ąl) *a.* given to blame or condemn.—**censorious** *a.* given to fault-finding. — **censoriously** *adv.* — **censoriousness** *n.*—**censorship** *n.* office of a censor [L. = critic, fr. *censēre*, estimate].

CENSURE (sen′-shūr) *n.* act of finding fault or condemning ; reprimand ;—*v.t.* to find fault with ; condemn.—**censurable** (sen′-shūr-ą-bl) *a.* worthy of censure.—**censurableness** *n.* —**censurably** *adv.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *censūram*, opinion].

Syn. blame, reproach, reproof, criticism. *Ant.* praise, approval.

CENSUS (sen′-sus) *n.* a numbering of the inhabitants of a country, usually also taking account of ages, occupations, etc. [L. = a rating, etc.].

CENT (sent) *n.* a hundred, as 10 per *cent* ; a coin worth the hundredth part of a dollar, etc.—**cental** (sen′-tąl) *n.* the new imperial hundredweight ; 100 lbs. avoirdupois.—**centime** (sen′-tēm) *n.* the 100th part of a franc.—**percentage** *n.* the rate per hundred. —**cent per cent,** 100 by means of 100 ; a profit equal to the outlay [L. *centum*].

CENTAUR (sen′-tawr) *n.* a fabulous being, half man and half horse [G. *kentauros*].

CENTENARY (sen′-ten-ą-ri, ten′-ą-ri) *n.* a century ; the c memoration of a hundredth anni sary. — **centenarian** (sen-te-nā′-ri *n.* a person a hundred years ol **centennial** (sen-ten′-i-ąl) *a.* belon to the 100th anniversary.—**cen mal** (sen-tes′-i-mal) *a.* 100th ;— hundredth part [fr. *centēnus*, a l dred (each)].

CENTERING (sen′-tęr-ing) *n.* temporary framing on which an is built [F. *centre*].

CENTIARE (sen′-ti-ār) *n.* a Fre measure of surface, equal to 1·19 yards ; the 100th part of an ar **centigrade** (sen′-ti-grād) *a.* gradu as the **centigrade thermometer,** which freezing-point is marked 0 boiling-point 100°.—**centigram, ce gramme** (sen′-ti-gram) *n.* in Fra the 100th part of a gramme.—**ce litre** (sen′-ti-lē-tęr) *n.* the hundr part of a litre.—**centimetre** (sen mē-tęr) *n.* the 100th part of a me equal to ·394 in. [F.].

CENTILLION (sen-til′-yun) *n.* hundredth power of a million.

CENTIME (sen′-tēm) *n.* the h dredth part of a franc.

CENTIPEDE, centiped (sen′-ti- -ped) *n.* an animal having a g number of feet [L. stem *ped-*, of foot].

CENTO (sen′-tō) *n.* a composi from different authors ; a me [L., fr. G. *kentron*, patchwork].

Centaur

CENTRAL (sen′-trąl) *a.* relatin or placed in, the centre ; chi **centrally** *adv.*—**centralise** *v.t.* to

ntral point ; to concentrate.—**isation** (sen-trąl-i-zā'-shun) *n.* tration.—**centric, centrical** *a.* in the centre.—**centrically** *adv.* **al heating,** steam or hot water ; of a building from one).—**central powers,** Germany owers allied with her in the War.—**central school,** a public tary school.—**Central Wages** board to deal with wage claims sputes of railway workers [L. *s*].

TRE (sen'-tęr) *n.* the middle of anything ; a point of conion ;—*v.t.* to place on a centre ; to collect round one point.—**bit,** a carpenter's boring-tool. **'e-board,** a shifting keel.—**of gravity,** that point in a body which it will balance.—**centre ion,** a point that remains at hile the other parts of the nove round it [F., fr. L. *centr.* G. *kentron,* prick, fr. *kentein,* i].

middle, nucleus.

TRIFUGAL (sen-trif'-ū-gąl) *a.* ; to fly from the centre.—**igal force,** the force by which moving round a centre have a cy to fly off at a tangent from cle round which they move.—**igally** *adv.*—**centrifugal ma**one that separates, with swift ions, substances of different es [L. *fūgere,* flee].

TRIPETAL (sen-trip'-e-tal) *a.* ; toward the centre. — **centri-orce,** the force of gravity that a body towards a centre [L. move toward].

TROID (sen-troid) *n.* the centre ; the point of stress in speech [L. *centrum*].

TROLINEAD (sen-trō-lin'-ē-ad) instrument for drawing lines ging to an inaccessible point.—**ineal** *a.* [L. *centrum,* and *linia,*

TURION (sen-tū'-ri-un) *n.* a y officer in command of a d men [L. (acc.) *centuriōnem*].

TURY (sen'-tū-ri) *n.* a hun- hundred years ; the company nturion.—**centurial** *a.*—**century** . a large aloe with spiny leaves, e-like flower stem [L. *centuria*].

HALIC (se-fal'-ik) *a.* pert. to ad ;—*n.* a medicine for head-**-cephalagic** *a.* relating to head-**-cephalic index,** the ratio of readth to skull-length. [G., fr.].

HALITIS (sef-a-lī'-tis) *n.* in- ation of the brain [G. *kephale,*

HALOMETER (sef-ą-lom'-e-tęr) instrument for measuring the head [G. *kephale,* head, and *metron,* measure].

CERAGO (sē-rā'-go) *n.* a mixture of pollen and honey, used by bees as food [L. *cera,* wax].

CERAMIC (se-ram'-ik, ke-ram'-ik) *a.* pert. to pottery.—**ceramics** *n.* fictile art ; the moulding, modelling, and baking of clay [G., fr. *keramos,* potter's clay].

CERASIN (ser'-ą-sin) *n.* a gum exuded by cherry or plum trees.—**cerasite** *n.* a cherry like petrifaction [L. *cerasus,* cherry-tree].

CERBEREAN (sęr-bē'-rē-an) *a.* relating to, or like, *Cerberus,* the three-headed watch-dog of Hades.

CERE (sēr) *v.t.* to cover with wax ; —*n.* the naked skin that covers the base of the bill in some birds.—**cerate** *n.* an ointment of wax, oil, etc. **cerated** *a.* waxed.—**cerecloth** *n.* a cloth smeared with wax in which dead bodies used to be wrapped.—**cerement** *n.* a cerecloth for embalmed bodies ; *pl.* grave-clothes [L. *cērāre,* fr. *cera,* wax].

CEREAL (sē'-rē-ąl) *a.* pert. to all kinds of grain used as food, as wheat, rye, etc. ;—*n.* any grain [L., fr. *Cerēs,* the goddess of agriculture].

CEREBRUM (ser'-e-brum) *n.* the upper and larger division of the brain. —**cerebral** *a.* pert. to the brain.—**cerebellum** (ser-e-bel'-um) *n.* the hinder and lower division of the brain.—**cerebrospinal** (ser-e-brō-spī'-nąl) *a.* pert. to brain and spinal cord [L.].

CEREMONY (ser'-e-mo-ni) *n.* mode of showing reverence, civility, etc. ; prescribed rule ; function.—**ceremonial** (ser-e-mō'-ni-ąl) *a.* relating to ceremony ;—*n.* an outward observance ; usage followed in performing rites.—**ceremonially** *adv.*—**ceremonious** *a.* particular in observing forms.—**ceremoniously** *adv.*—**ceremoniousness** *n.*—**ceremonial law,** the Mosaic Law.—**master of ceremonies,** one whose business it is to see that all forms are observed [F. *cérémonie,* fr. L. (acc.) *cœrimōniam,* a rite].

Syn. form, etiquette, formality. *Ant.* informality.

CEROGRAPH (sē-rō-graf) *n.* a writing or engraving on wax ; a painting in wax colours.—**cerographic** *a.*—**cerographist** *n.* one skilled in cerography [G. *kēros,* wax, and *graphein,* to write].

CERTAIN (sęr'-tin) *a.* sure ; not to be doubted or denied ; fixed or stated ; some or one.—**certainly** *adv.* **certainty** *n.* the quality of being certain ; that which is certain.—**cert** *n.* abbr. (colloq.) certainty.—**certes** (sęr'-tēz) *adv.* certainly ; in truth ; verily.—**certitude** (sęr'-ti-tūd) *n.* freedom from doubt ; assurance ; cer-

tainty [F., fr. L. *certus*, fr. *cernere*, decide].

Syn. real, regular, constant, unfailing. *Ant.* uncertain, doubtful.

CERTIFICATE (sęr-tif'-i-kāt) *n.* a written testimony to the truth of a fact; a testimonial;—*v.t.* to verify by certificate; to furnish with a certificate.—**school certificate,** granted on passing first school examination.—**higher certificate,** granted on passing second school examination.—**certificate of incorporation,** certifies that a company is incorporated, on receipt of which the company may begin business [F. *certificat*; suff. = L. (part.) *-ficātus*, made].

CERTIFY (sęr'-ti-fī) *v.t.* to testify to in writing; to make known as a fact.—**certification** (sęr-ti-fi-kā'-shun) *n.* [F. *certifier*; suff. *-fier* = L. *-ficāre*, to make].

CERULEAN (se-rōō'-le-ąn) *a.* sky-blue [L. *cæruleus*, fr. *cælum*, sky].

CERUMEN (se-rōō'-men) *n.* the wax-like matter secreted in the ear [L. *cera*, wax].

CERUSE (sē'-rōōs) *n.* white lead.—**cerusite,** *n.* a carbonate of lead [L. *cērussa*, white lead, perh. fr. *cēra*, wax]

CERVINE (sęr'-vīn) *a.* pert. to deer; fawn coloured [L., fr. *cervus*, deer].

CERVUS (sęr'-vus) *n.* a genus of ruminants, including the deer [L.].

CESS (ses) *n.* a tax;—*v.t.* to tax [For *sess*, short. fr. ASSESS].

CESSATION (se-sā'-shun) *n.* stoppage; discontinuance [F., fr. L. (acc.) *cessātiōnem*. *See* CEASE].

CESSER (ses-ā') *n.* cessation of terms, liability, etc. [F.].

CESSIO BONORUM (ses'-i-ō bō-nō'-rum) *n.* in Scotland, surrender of all goods or assets.—**cessionary** *a.* a giving up [L.].

CESSION (sesh'-un) *n.* a yielding or surrender [Fr., L. *cedere* (part.), *cessus*].

CESSPOOL (ses'-pōōl) *n.* a pit to retain sewage [Perh. short. fr. *secess-pool*. *See* SECEDE].

CESTOID (ses'-toid) *a.* resembling a tapeworm;—*n.* a tapeworm [G. *kestos*, girdle, and *eidos*, form.

CESTUS (ses'-tus) *n.* a girdle, esp. that of Venus; a marriage girdle; a kind of boxing glove [L., fr. G. *kestos*].

CETACEA (sē-ta'-sē-ą) *n.pl.* animals of the whale kind.—**cetacean** (sē-tā'-shąn) *a.*—**cetaceous,** *a.* pert. to the whale, or to the whale kind [fr. L. *cētus*, G. *kētos*, any large sea animal].

CETIC (sē'-tik) *a.* pertaining to the whale.—**cetic acid,** an acid produced from spermaceti [L. *cetus*, whale].

CHABLIS (shab'-lē) *n.* a white wine, made near Chablis, in Burgundy, France [place name].

CHABOUK (cha-bouk') *n.* a long whip used in the East [Pers.].

CHACK (chak) *n.* a toss of the head of a horse to ease the pressure of the bridle [Imit.].

CHACONNE (sha-kōn) *n.* an old stage dance supposed to be Spanish [F.].

CHAFE (chāf) *v.t.* to warm by rubbing; to irritate; to wear by rubbing;—*v.i.* to rage; to threaten to be worn by rubbing [M.E. *chaufe*, warm, fr. O.F. *chaufer* = F. *chauffer*. *See* CHAUFFEUR].

CHAFER (chā'-fęr) *n.* a beetle; a cockchafer [A.S. *ceafor*, a beetle].

CHAFERY (chā-fęr-i) *n.* a forge in which iron is reheated or wrought into bars [*See* CHAFE].

CHAFF (chaf) *n.* the husk of grain etc.; straw cut small for cattle; worthless matter; refuse—**chaffinch** (chaf'-insh) *n.* a bird of the finch family, said to delight in chaff.—**chaffy** (chaf'-i) *a.* containing chaff; worthless [A.S. *ceaf*].

CHAFF (chaf) *n.* banter;—*v.t.* to quiz; to make fun of [Form of CHAFE = irritate].

CHAFFER (chaf'-ęr) *v.t.* to buy;—*v.i.* to bargain; to chatter;—*n.* haggling [M.E. *chapfare*, haggling *See* CHEAP and FARE].

CHAFING-BOARD (chā'-fing-bōr) *n.* a batten fastened upon the rigging of a ship to prevent chafing [*p.* of *v.* to chafe, and BOARD].

CHAFING-DISH (chā'-fing-dish) *n.* a vessel holding live coal or charcoal used to keep dishes warm; a portable grate for coal [*p.* of *v.* to chafe, and DISH].

CHAGRIN (sha-grēn') *n.* ill-humour; vexation;—*v.t.* to vex; to mortify [F.; of unknown etym.].

CHAIN (chān) *n.* a string of links passed one through another, for use or ornament; a fetter; a mountain range; a succession; a line for measuring land, being 100 links equal to 66 feet;—*v.t.* to fasten or connect with a chain.—**chainless,**

Chain-shot, a destructive projectile formed with two cannon balls

without chains; unfettered.—**chain-bridge,** a suspension bridge.—**chain-gang,** a number of convicts chained together.—**chain-mail,** armour made of small interlaced rings.—**chain-shot,** two balls, etc. connected by a chain.

ain-stitch, an ornamental stitch sembling a chain.—**chain-broad-sting,** in wireless, a powerful key ation, acting as feeder to smaller ations by means of telephone ; **chain-rocket,** in motoring, toothed wheel ansmitting power from engine to ain [O.F. *chaëne*, fr. L. (acc.) *catē-m.* *See* CONCATENATION.].

CHAIR (chār) *n.* a movable seat ith a back ; an official position, as a professor, etc. ; one of the iron ocks supporting the rails on a ilway ;—*v.t.* to carry in a chair in iumph.—**chairman,** *n.* person pre-ding at a meeting.—**chairmanship** [O.F. *chaiere* (F. *chaire*, pulpit), fr. (acc.) *cathedram.* *See* CATHEDRAL].

CHAISE (shāz) *n.* a two-wheeled, ie-horse carriage ; a posting carriage ', a form of *chaire*].

CHALAZION, chalazium (ka-lā'-on) *n.* a small hard tumour, esp. ie on the eyelid [G.].

CHALCEDONY (kal-sed'-ō-ni, kal'-) a whitish variety of quartz.—**chal-donic,** *a.* [fr. *Chalcedon*, Asia inor].

CHALCOGRAPHY (kal-kog'-ra-fi) the art of engraving on copper or ass [G. *chalkos*, brass, and *graphein*, rite].

CHALDAIC (kal-dā'-ik) *a.* pert. to aldea or its language (W. Ara-aic) ;—*n.* the language, or a native, Chaldea. Also **chaldean, chaldee** al'-dē) [L. *chaldaicus*].

CHALDER (chawl'-der) *n.* a Scot-h dry measure, containing 8 imp. s. [conn. with CHALDRON].

CHALDRON (chawl'-dron) *n.* a easure for coals containing 25½ rts. [*See* CAULDRON].

A Swiss Chalet

CHALET (sha-lā') *n.* a Swiss hut ; residence in the style of a Swiss ttage [F.].

CHALICE (chal'-is) *n.* a cup or wl ; a communion-cup.—**chaliced** *a.* having a cup, as a flower [O.F. = F. *calice*, fr. L. (acc.) *calicem*, cup, fr. G. *kulix*].

CHALK (chawk) *n.* a soft, white, carbonate of lime ;—*v.t.* to rub or mark with chalk.—**chalky** *a.* containing or like chalk.—**chalkiness** *n.*—**a long chalk,** a long way.—**brown chalk,** amber.—**to chalk out,** to plan [A.S. *cealc*, fr. L. stem, *calc-*, of *calx*, lime].

CHALLENGE (chal'-enj) *n.* an invitation to a contest, esp. to single combat ; the call of a sentry ; exception taken to a juror ;—*v.t.* to invite to fight ; to summon ; to accuse ; to object to.—**challenge-able** *a.*—**challenger** *n.* [O.F. *chalenge*, accusation, claim ; fr. L. (acc.) *calumniam.* Doublet of CALUMNY].

CHALUMEAU (shal-ū-mō) *n.* a musical instrument of the clarionet type ; a shepherd's pipe [F.].

CHALYBEATE (ka-lib'-ē-āt) *a.* impregnated with iron ;—*n.* any water or liquor into which iron enters [fr. G. stem, *chalyb-*, of *chalyps*, steel, fr. the *Chalybes*, who made it first].

CHAM (kām) *n.* the sovereign prince of Tartary [form of KHAN].

CHAMADE (sha-mād') *n.* the beat of a drum, or the sound of a trumpet, inviting to a parley [F., fr. L. *clamare*].

CHAMBER (chām'-ber) *n.* a retired room ; a cavity ; a place where an assembly meets, hence an assembly or association ;—*pl.* apartments ;—*v.t.* to shut up, as in a chamber.—**chambered** *a.* — **chamber-counsel,** counsel who gives legal opinions, but does not appear in court.—**chamber-maid,** a woman that has the care of bedrooms, etc.—**chamber-music,** music for stringed instruments with or without piano or wind instruments [F. *chambre*, fr. O.F. *cambre*, fr. L. (acc.) *cameram.* *See* CAMERA].

CHAMBERLAIN (chām'-ber-lān) *n.* one of the high officers of the household, or of a duchy, etc. ; a treasurer of public money.—**chamberlainship** *n.* [CHAMBER and O.E. suff. *-ling*].

CHAMELEON (ka-mēl'-yun) *n.* a lizard, remarkable for sudden changes of colour [L., fr. G. *chamaileōn*, a dwarf-lion, fr. *chamai*, on the ground, and *leōn*]. See illus. p. 172.

CHAMFER (cham'-fer) *v.t.* to groove ; to bevel ;—*n.* a groove ; a bevel [F.].

CHAMOIS (sham'-waw, sham'-i) *n.* a species of mountain antelope ; leather prepared from its skin [F., fr. O. Ger. *gamz* = Ger. *gemse*]. See illus. p. 172.

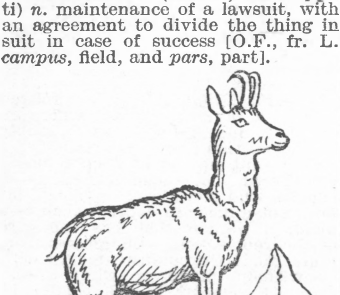
CHAMP (champ) *v.t.* and *i.* to bite with repeated action of the teeth [Imit.].

CHAMPAGNE (sham-pān) *n.* a light, effervescent white wine [fr. L. *campānium*. Doublet of CAMPAIGN].

CHAMPAIGN (sham-pān′) *n.* a flat, open country [O.F., fr. L. (acc.) *campāniam*. Doublet of CAMPAIGN].

Chameleon

CHAMPERTY (sham′-, cham′-per-ti) *n.* maintenance of a lawsuit, with an agreement to divide the thing in suit in case of success [O.F., fr. L. *campus*, field, and *pars*, part].



Chamois

CHAMPION (cham′-pi-on) *n.* one that combats for another or for a cause; the foremost athlete in any sport.—**championship** *n.* [O.F., fr. L. (acc.) *campiōnem*, combatant, fr. *campus*, field].

CHANCE (chans) *n.* an unforeseen occurrence; accident; opportunity; possibility;—*a.* happening by chance;—*v.t.* to risk;—*v.i.* to happen [O.F. *cheance*, fr. Late L. (acc.) *cadentiam*. Doublet of CADENCE].

Syn. fortune, hazard, probabilit possibility, fate, casualty. *Ant.* caus plan, design.

CHANCEL (chan′-sel) *n.* the pa of a church where the altar is place orig. shut off by a screen of lattic work [O.F., fr. L. (pl.) *cancellī*, screen, dim. of (pl.) *cancrī*, lattic *See* CANCEL].

CHANCELLOR (chan′-sel-or) a presiding officer of various kinds the head of a university.—**chancello ship** *n.*—**chancery** *n.* formerly, th chief English court of justice next parliament; now a division of th High Court of Justice.—**chancell of a diocese,** the official adviser of bishop, and president of diocesa courts.—**chancellor of the exchequ** the British minister of finance.- **lord high chancellor,** the highest la officer of the British Crown, the Keep of the Great Seal, Speaker of th House of Lords, etc. [F. *chancelie* fr. Late L. (acc.) *cancellārium*, fr. th screen before the judgment sea *cancellī*].

CHANCRE (shang′-kęr) *n.* a ven real ulcer.—**chancrous** *a.* [F. *S* CANKER].

CHANDELIER (shan-de-lēr′) a branching frame to hold lights [F fr. Late L. (acc.) *candēlāri-um*, candl holder, fr. L. *candēla*].

CHANDLER (chand′-lęr) *n.* dealer, as ship-chandler.—**chandle** *n.* goods sold by a chandler [*chandelier*, here, candle-merchant].

CHANFRIN (shan′-frin) *n.* the fo part of a horse's head; a chamfr [F.].

CHANGE (chānj) *v.t.* to alter make different; to shift; to qu one state for another; to exchang as pence for a shilling;—*v.i.* to altered;—*n.* a changing; alteration small pieces of money.—**changeab** *a.* variable; fickle; unsteady.- **changeableness** *n.*—**changeability** *n.*- **changeably** *adv.*—**changeful** *a.* fu of change; variable.—**changeful** *adv.*—**changefulness** *n.*—**changeless** —**changeling** *n.* a child left in pla of another taken by fairies; deformed child.—**change down, -u** in motoring, as of changing gear.- **to ring the changes,** to vary the orde to cheat in the changing of money [F fr. Late L. *cambiāre* (=L. *cambīre* barter].

Syn. to vary, to substitute, exchange. *Ant.* to maintain, kee retain.

CHANNEL (chan′-el) *n.* a wate course; the bed of a stream, estuar etc.; a strait; a groove or furrow means of communication;—*v.t.*

m channels in; to groove.—annelled *a.*—**channel iron, -steel,** n or steel rolled to a trough tion [O.F., fr. L. (acc.) *canālem.* ıublet of CANAL].

CHANSON (shăng-song′) *n.* a song.

chansonette (shăng-so-net′) *n.* a ort song [F.].

CHANT (chant) *v.t.* and *i.* to sing; celebrate in song; to intone;—*n.* ıg; melody; sacred words recited musical tones.—**chanter** *n.* a ger; the tube with finger-holes a bagpipe.—**chantress** *n.*—**chantry** an endowed chapel where masses the dead are sung.—**chanticleer** *n.* ock.—**chanty** *n.* a sailor's song [F. *nter*, fr. L. *cantāre*, sing, fr. *canere*].

CHANTERELLE (shan-ter-el′) *n.* e highest string of a violin, etc.; pecies of edible mushroom [F.].

CHAOS (kā′-os) *n.* empty space; ordered matter before the creation; ıfusion.—**chaotic** (kā-ot′-ik) *a.* [G.].

CHAP (chap) *v.t.* to split;—*v.i.* to ıck; to strike, as a clock, etc.;— a chink; a crack in the skin, m cold.—**chapped, chappy** *a.* full chaps or cracks [E.].

CHAP, chop (chap, chop) *n.* (usually) the jaw of an animal.—**chaplen,** having the lower jaw hanging; jected [Perh. Scand.].

CHAP (chap) *n.* a fellow.—**chap**ın *n.* a pedlar or hawker.—**chap**ok, a book hawked by chapmen .S. *ceapman. See* CHEAP].

CHAPE (chāp) *n.* a catch; a plate metal at the end of a scabbard . *See* CHAPERON].

CHAPEAU (shą-pō′) *n.* a hat; ıddress [F.].

CHAPEL (chap′-el) *n.* a private urch; a district church, sublinate to the parish church; a urch of dissenters; an association printers.—**chapel-royal,** a chapel ached to a palace.—**chapel of** se, an extra church in a parish .F. *chapele*, fr. Late L. (acc.) *ɔpellam*, orig. fr. a building holding e *cappa*, cape of S. Martin].

CHAPELET (chap′-el-et) *n.* a ir of stirrup leathers, with stirrups tened to the pommel of a saddle; tind of chain-pump [F., fr. Low L. *ɔpa*, hood].

CHAPERON (shap′-e-rōn) *n.* a kind hood; a lady that escorts an unırried lady in public;—*v.t.* to ort as chaperon.—**chaperonage** *n.* e protection of a chaperon [F. ig. = a mantle) dim. fr. *chape*, ɔe. *See* CHAPLET].

CHAPITER (chap′-i-ter) *n.* the ad of a pillar or column; capital ɔrm of CHAPTER].

CHAPLAIN (chap′-lin) *n.* a clergyın attached to a ship of war, army, public institution, or family.—**chaplaincy** *n.*—**chaplainship** *n.* the office of a chaplain [F. *chapelain*, fr. Late L. (acc.) *capellānum. See* CHAPEL].

CHAPLET (chap′-let) *n.* a garland for the head; a string of beads, a division of the rosary [O.F. dim. fr. *chapel*, head-gear, fr. CHAPE].

CHAPMAN (chap′-man) *n.* one that buys or sells; a merchant [A.S. *See* CHAP (3)].

CHAPS (shaps) *n.pl.* in North America, leggings of thick, increasable leather worn by cowboys [Etym. unknown].

CHAPTER (chap′-ter) *n.* a division of a book; an assembly of prebends and clergymen belonging to a cathedral, etc.; a branch of a society, esp. the Masonic.—**chapter-house,** a building where a chapter meets [F. *chapitre*, fr. L. *capitulum*, a chapter, a synod (where a "chapter" was read), dim. fr. *caput*, head. Doublet of CAPITAL].

CHAPTREL (chap′-trel) *n.* the capital of a pillar or pilaster that receives an arch [*See* CHAPITER].

CHAR, chare (chär, chār) *n.* a job; work;—*v.i.* to work by the day.—**char-woman,** a woman that does cleaning by the day.—**char.** *n. abbr. Collog*, a char-woman [orig. a "turn," fr. A.S. *cerr*].

CHAR (chär) *n.* a small fish of the salmon family [Perh. Celt.].

CHAR (chär) *v.t.* to reduce to charcoal; to burn to a black cinder.—**charcoal** *n.* what is left of substances, when heated in close vessels, esp. of wood [Etym. unknown].

CHAR-A-BANC (shar′-a-bang) *n.* a long, open coach with transverse seats.—**chara.** *n. abbr.* for motor-charabanc [F.].

CHARACTER (kar′-ak-tēr) *n.* a mark, letter, figure, or sign; the nature of a person or thing; reputation; the possessor of pronounced qualities; personage, as in literature; an eccentric; a certificate of morals, etc.;—*v.t.* to engrave; to portray.—**characteristic** (kar-ak-ter-is′-tik) *a.* serving to mark the character; peculiar; distinctive;—*n.* that which distinguishes a person or thing from another.—**characteristically** *adv.*—**characterless** *a.*—**characterise** *v.t.* to depict the peculiar qualities of.—**characterisation** (kar-ak-ter-i-zā′-shun) *n.*—**characteristic curve,** in electricity, a graph showing relationship between two variable interdependent quantities [fr. G. = a brand, stamp].

Syn. stamp, mark, aspect, nature, sort, kind, shape, mould.

CHARADE (shar-rād′) *n.* a sort of puzzle, where one has to guess a

word by the aid of the meaning of its syllables, each of which has a meaning of its own, presented in a line, a tableau, etc. [F.].

CHARGE (chȧrj) *n.* care; trust; commission; an earnest exhortation, as of a judge or bishop; any burden on property; accusation; the quantity that a gun, etc., is intended to hold; an onset; electrical contents of accumulator or battery; supply of air and fuel as explosive mixture; —*v.t.* to impose, as a task, or trust; to exhort solemnly; to ask as payment; to accuse; to entrust; to load, as a gun; to fill with electric force; to rush upon;—*v.i.* to make an onset.—**chargeable** *a.* that may be laid upon.—**chargeableness** (chȧr′-ją-bl-nes) *n.*—**charger** *n.* a large dish; a war-horse.—**charge-sheet,** a daily register of charges against prisoners. —**to give in charge,** to hand over to the police [F., fr. Late L. *carricāre,* load a cart. *See* CAR].

Syn. trust, custody, management, administration, cost, expense, attack, assault, order, command, injunction.

CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES (shȧr-zhā′-da-fār′) one sent by a minister to conduct diplomatic business with a foreign minister [F. = charged with affairs].

CHARIOT (char′-i-ot) *n.* a war car; a four-wheeled state carriage.—**charioteer** (char-i-o-tēr) *n.* one that drove a war chariot in ancient times [F., fr. *char.* *See* CAR].

CHARITY (char′-i-ti) *n.* love; goodwill to men; liberality to the poor; lenient in judging; any act of kindness; a charitable institution. —**charitable** *a.* pert. to charity; liberal to the poor; lenient in judging. —**charitably** *adv.*—**charitableness** *n.* [O.F. *charitet,* fr. L. (acc.) *cāritātēm,* affection, fr. *cārus,* dear].

Syn. benevolence, affection, tenderness, indulgence, alms. *Ant.* malevolence, lack of affection.

CHARIVARI (shȧr-i-vȧr′-i) *n.* a mock serenade, with tin-pans, horns, etc. [F.].

CHARLATAN (shȧr′-lą-tąn) *n.* a quack medicine vendor; an impostor.—**charlatanically** *adv.* [F., fr. It.].

CHARLES'S WAIN (charl′-zez wān) *n.* a cluster of seven stars known as Ursa Major, or the Great Bear; the Plough [A.S. *Carles Waegn,* the wain of Carl (Charlemagne)].

CHARLESTON (charlz′-ton) *n.* a round dance, negroid in origin, and very strenuous; a modern ballroom adaptation of same [Perh. fr. *Charleston,* S. Carolina].

CHARLEY (chȧr′-li) *n.* *Colloq.* a night watchman [Dim. of **Charles**].

CHARLOCK (chȧr-lok) *n.* a of the mustard family with flowers [A.S. *cerlic*].

CHARLOTTE (shȧr′-lut) *n.* made of fruit, cream, and b cake.—**apple-charlotte,** apple enclosed in sponge cake.—**c russe,** whipped cream encl sponge cake [F. form of *Charl* of **Charles**].

CHARM (chȧrm) *n.* a magica talisman; a powerful attr a pleasant feature;—*v.t.* to by magic; to attract irres to delight;—*v.i.* to please gr **charmer** *n.*—**charming** *ppr.* w fascinating.—**charmingly** *adv.*— **less** *a.* [F. *charme,* fr. L. *carmen*

Syn. of *v.* to fascinate, bewitch, allure, captivate, e *Ant.* disgust, revolt, offen enchant.

CHARMEUSE (shar-męz′) satiny fabric for dresses [F.].

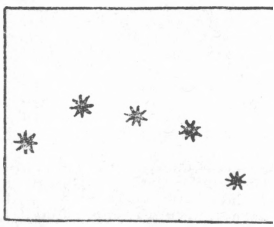
CHARNEL (chȧr′-nel) *a.* co dead bodies.—**charnel-house,** where the bones of the de deposited [O.F. = carnal].

CHARON (kā′-ron) *n.* the Erebus and Nox, who was en to ferry the souls of the dead the waters of Styx [L., fr. G.

CHARPIE (shȧr′-pi) *n.* l dressing a wound [L. *carpere,*

CHARRY (chȧr′-i) *a.* pertai charcoal, like charcoal [cf. c burn].

CHART (chȧrt) *n.* map of the sea, showing currents, etc.—**chartaceous** (kȧr-tā′-sh papery.—**chartless** *a.*—**chart** (kȧr-tog′-ra-fi) *n.* the art of maps or charts.—**chartograph** **chartographic** (kȧr-tō-graf′-ik **chartulary** (kar′-tu-lar-i) *n.* ca [O.F. *charte,* fr. L. (acc.) *cha* paper, fr. G. *chartē*].



Charles's Wain or the Plough

CHARTER (chȧr′-tẹr) *n.* a ment bestowing rights and priv an act of incorporation; the of a vessel;—*v.t.* to establ charter; to hire by charter, as —**chartered,** *pp.* acting under c

ɟed.—**chartist** *n.* a supporter People's Charter (1848).—**-party** *n.* contract between ɔwner and a merchant by which e vessel is hired or chartered *chartre*, fr. Late L. (acc.) *n*, document, dim. fr. L.

RTERHOUSE (char'-ter-hous) iblic school, formerly in Lon-ow at Godalming. *See* CAR-N.

RTREUSE (shar-trez') *n.* a formerly made at La Grande ouse. *See* CARTHUSIAN.

RY (chār'-i) *a.* careful; ıs; frugal.—**charily** *adv.*—**ss** *n.* [A.S. *cearig*, full of

SE (chās) *v.t.* to pursue; to wild beasts; to drive;—*n.* ɜ game; ground to which resorts [F. *chasser*, fr. a late ɔf L. *captāre*, try to catch, *re*. Doublet of CATCH].

SE (chās) *n.* an iron frame to ı type when set up [F., fr. L. box. Doublet of CASE (1)].

SE (chās) *v.t.* to engrave to emboss [short. fr. EN-

SER (chā'-ser) *n.* one that ; a pursuer; a gun at the r stern of a vessel; an en-; a tool used in screw-cutting *'hasur*].

SM (kazm) *n.* a deep opening in the earth; a cleft.—d *a.* cleft by chasms.—**chasmy** of chasms [G., fr. *chaskein*, conn. with CHAOS].

SSE (shās) *n.* a small glass rits or liqueur taken after F.].

SSÉ (shà'-sā) *n.* in dancing, ɛment across, or to right and the gliding step used;—*v.i.* e a chassé [F.].

SSEUR (sha-ser') *n.* a light-French soldier [F. = hunter].

SSIS (sha'-sē) *n.* the base-of a gun-carriage, motor-car, plane, as distinct from body.

STE (chāst) *a.* pure; modest; nd simple in taste.—**chastely** **hasteness** *n.*—**chastity** (chas'-. purity; modesty [O.F., fr. .) *castum*. *See* CASTE].

pure, virtuous, simple, in aste. *Ant.* unchaste, impure, , vulgar.

STEN (chā'-sn) *v.t.* to correct; pline by pain.—**chastener** *n.*—ɜ (chas-tīz') *v.t.* to correct by ment; punish.—**chastisable** *a.* **tisement** (chas'-tiz-ment) *n.* ASTE].

to chastise, punish, afflict.

CHASUBLE (chaz'-ū-bl) *n.* a sleeveless vestment worn by the priest saying mass [F., fr. Late L. *casubula*, a protection, fr. L. *casa*, cottage].

Back of a richly embroidered Chasuble

CHAT (chat) *v.i.* to talk lightly and familiarly; to rid oneself of lice;—*n.* light, familiar talk; a louse.—**chatter** (chat'-ɐr) *v.i.* to talk idly or foolishly; to rattle together, of the teeth;—*n.* idle talk.—**chatter-box** *n.* one that chatters incessantly.—**chatterer** *n.*—**chatty** *a.* talkative; gossipy [Imit.].

CHÂTEAU (shà-tō') *n.*; *pl.* **chateaux** (shà-tōz) a castle; a country seat.—**chatelaine** (shat'-e-lān) *n.* a female castellan; a chain at a lady's waist, to which are attached keys, seals, trinkets, etc. [F. *château*, fr. O.F. *chastel*. Doublet of CASTLE].

CHATOYMENT (sha-toi'-ment) *n.* play of colours.—**chatoyant** *a.* possessing a changeable lustre;—*n.* a stone with a changing lustre [F., fr. *chat*, cat].

CHATTEL (chat'-l) *n.* any kind of property, movable or immovable, except freehold [O.F. *chatel*, property, fr. L. *capitāle*. Doublet of CAPITAL, CATTLE].

CHATWOOD (chat'-wood) *n.* little sticks for burning [Dial. E. *chat*, a little stick, and WOOD].

CHAUDRON (chaw'-dron) *n.* *See* CHALDRON.

CHAUFFEUR (shō-fer') *n.* professional motor-vehicle driver and attendant.—**chauffeuse**, woman motor driver.—**chauffeurless** *a.* without a chauffeur [F., fr. O.F. *chauffeur*, make warm, fr. L. *cale-facere*, fr. *calē-re*, glow].

CHAUSSÉE (shō-sā′) *n. Fort.* the level of the soil [F.].

CHAUSSES (shō′-sez, shōs) *n.pl.* a kind of trunk hose; leg armour [F.].

CHAUVINISM (shō′-vi-nizm) *n.* blustering, quarrelsome patriotism; jingoism.—**chauvinist** *n.* [fr. *Chauvin*, a F. soldier devoted to Napoleon I.].

CHAW (chaw) *n.* a bumpkin, a country fellow;—*v.i.* and *v.t.* to chaw. *See* CHEW.

CHAWDRON (chaw′-drun) *n.* part of the entrails of an animal [O.F.].

CHEAP (chēp) *a.* low in price, esp. for the quality.—**cheaply** *adv.*—**cheapness** *n.*—**cheapen** *v.t.* to beat down the price of; enquire about prices.—**dog-cheap**, very cheap.—**cheap jack**, or **john**, a travelling hawker [M.E. *chep*, *cheep*, fr. A.S. *cēap*, bargain].

CHEAT (chēt) *v.t.* to deceive; to defraud; to trick;—*v.i.* to act as a cheat;—*n.* a fraud; a person that cheats.—**cheater** *n.* [Short. fr. ESCHEAT].

Syn. to cozen, gull, bamboozle, outwit.

CHECK (chek) *n.* a restraint; a stop: a cheque; checkered cloth; in chess, a movement requiring the adversary to move or guard his king; —*v.t.* to put a restraint upon; to rebuke or reprove; to make a mark, as against names, etc., in going over a list; in chess, to put in check.—**checkless** *a.* that cannot be checked; uncontrollable.—**checkmate** *n.* the final movement in chess, when the king can neither be moved nor protected; complete defeat;—*v.t.* to defeat; to corner.—**check-receiver**, apparatus for checking quality of wireless transmission.—**check-till**, a till that records all sums received.—**check-valve**, in motoring, valve permitting flow in one direction only [O.F. *eschek*, chess term = "watch the king!" fr. Per. *shāh*, king].

Syn. to restrain, repress, curb, control, hinder, chide. *Ant.* to help, encourage.

CHECKER (chek′-er) *v.t.* to variegate with cross lines; to diversify;—*n.* a square; checker-work; a draughtsman; *pl.* draughts.—**checker-board**, a chess board or draughts-board.—**checker-work**, a pattern of alternating squares of different colours [F. *échiquier*].

CHEDDAR (ched′-ar) *n.* a kind of cheese [fr. *Cheddar*, Somerset].

CHEEK (chēk) *n.* each of the sides of the face, below the eyes; insolence.—**cheek-bone**, the bone below the eye.—**cheek by jowl**, close together; intimate. [M.E. *cheke*, *cheoke*, fr. A.S. *ceāce*].

CHEEP (chēp) *v.i.* to chirp, a small bird.—**cheeper** *n.* a yo game bird [Imit.].

CHEER (chēr) *n.* the count ance and its expression of joy feeling; provision for a fea entertainment; expression of plause or encouragement by shouti etc.;—*v.t.* to render cheerful; inspirit or hearten; to salute w cheers.—**cheerer** *n.*—**cheerful** *a.* h ing good spirits.—**cheerfully** *adv* **cheerfulness** *n.*—**cheerily** *adv.* w cheerfulness.—**cheeriness** *n.*—**che ingly** *adv.*—**cheerio** *interj.* an inform salutation at parting.—**cheerless** gloomy; dreary.—**cheerlessness** *n* **cheery** *a.* in good heart; promot cheerfulness [O.F. *chere*, face, Late L. (acc.) *caram*].

Syn. of *v.* to encourage, heart animate, enliven, gladden, comf console, exhilarate, refresh. *Ant.* discourage, dishearten, sadden.

CHEESE (chēz) *n.* curd of m separated from the whey, pressed.—**cheesy** *a.* resembling chee —**cheese-cake**, a cake made of curds, sugar, and butter.—**chee monger**, a cheese merchant.—**chee paring**, parsimonious.—**cheese-pr** a press for pressing the whey fr the curd in cheese-making [A.S. *cyse*, fr. L. *cāscus*].

CHEETAH (chē′-tą) *n.* the hu ing leopard of India [Hind.].

CHEF (shef) *n.* a head cook **chef-d'œuvre** (shę-du′-vr) *n.* a mast piece, esp. in art or literature [F.].

CHEILOPLASTY (kī′-lō-plas-tī) the operation of forming an artifi lip from adjoining healthy flesh *cheilos*, lip].

CHEIROPTER (kī-rop′-ter) *n.* bat [G. *cheir*, hand, and *pteron*, wi

CHEKA (chē′-ka) *n.* central orga sation of political police of Sov Government [Russ.].

CHEKOA (chek-ō-′ą) *n.* a pa used in drawing figures on wh china-ware [Chinese].

CHELA (kē′-lą) *n.* the prehen claw of the crab.—**chelate** *a.*—**ch form** *a.* having the form of a che pioneer life [L., fr. G. *kēlē*, claw].

CHELA (chā′-lą) *n.* a novice disciple in esoteric Buddhism [Hi a slave, servant].

CHELONE (kē-lō′-nē) *n.* a genus turtles; a genus of flowers *chelōnē*, tortoise].

CHEMICAL (kem′-i-kąl) *a.* rela to chemistry; *n.pl.* substances u in practical chemistry.—**chemic** *adv.*—**chemical combination**, the un of substances to form a chemic new substance.—**chemical warfar** the use of poison gas as a wea of warfare.

CHEMISE (she-mēz′) *n.* a shirt orn by females.—**chemisette** (shem-zet′) *n.* a garment that covers only e breast, worn over the chemise ., fr. Late L. *camisiam*, shirt].

CHEMIST (kem′-ist) *n.* a person rsed in chemistry; a druggist.—**emistry** *n.* the science which treats elementary substances, their combinations, and processes by which ey act one upon another.—**inganic chemistry** deals with mineral bstances.—**organic chemistry** deals th animal and vegetable subances [Short. fr. ALCHEMIST].

CHEMITYPE (kem′-i-tīp) *n.* a ocess by which an impression is btained in relief from an engraved ate [CHEMICAL and TYPE].

CHEMOTAXIS (kem′-ō-taks′-is) *n. ot.* change of direction in response to emical stimulus [Root of ALCHEMY, d G. *taxis*, arrangement].

CHEMOTHERAPEUTICS (kem′-ō-er-a-pū′-tīks) *n.* chemical treatment disease.—**chemotherapy** *n.* [CHEMI-L and G. *therapeutikos*].

CHENILLE (she-nēl′) *n.* a soft ord of silk or worsted used as a imming [F. = a caterpillar, fr. L. cc.) *caniculam*, a little dog].

CHEQUE (chek) *n.* an order for oney drawn on a bank, payable at emand.—**cheque-book**, a book of lank cheques.—**crossed cheque**, a eque having two parallel lines rawn across it, payable only through banker [form of CHECK].

CHEQUER (chek′-er) *v.t.* to checker. **-chequered** *a.* [*Sec* CHECKER].

CHERISH (cher′-ish *v.t.* to hold ear; to treat tenderly; to foster.—**herishingly** *adv.* [F. (part.) *chérissant*, herishing, fr. *cher*, fr. L. *cārus*, dear]. *Syn.* to nurture, feed, nurse, comrt.

CHEROOT (she-rōōt′) *n.* a kind of gar, cut at both ends [Hind.].

CHERRY (cher′-i) *n.* the bright red uit of a tree akin to the plum; a herry-tree;—*a.* red; like a cherry.—**herry-brandy**, brandy in which herries have been steeped.—**cherry-heeked**, ruddy-cheeked.—**cherry-one**, the hard seed of the cherry [fr. .F. *cheris* = F. *cérise*, through L., . G. *kerasos*, perh. fr. *Kerasos*, ontus].

CHERT (cherт) *n.* a flint-like uartz or hornstone.—**cherty** *a.* full cloth; flinty [Celt.].

CHERUB (cher′-ub) *n.*; *pl.* **cheru-m, cherubs**, a celestial spirit; a eautiful child.—**cherubic** (che-rōō′-ik) *a.* angelic [H.].

CHERUP (cher′-up) *n.* a chirp or hirrup;—*v.t.* to urge on by chirping;—*v.i.* to chirp [Var. of CHIRUP].

CHERVICE (cher′-vis) *n.* a fine kind of tallow, much used in Turkey, imported from Russia [Etym. unknown].

CHERVONETZ (cher′-von-ets) *n.* the unit of Russian currency for exchange [Russ.].

CHESS (ches) *n.* a game played with pieces by two persons on a board containing sixty-four squares.—**chessman**, a piece used in the game of chess [fr. O.F. (pl.) *esches*, fr. *eschec*. *See* CHECK].

CHESSEL (ches′-el) *n.* a mould used in cheese-making [Prob. CHEESE and WELL. Oxf. E. D.].

CHEST (chest) *n.* a large box; part of the body under the ribs and breast-bone [A.S. *cist*, fr. L. *cista*, fr. G. *kistē*].

CHESTERFIELD (ches′-ter-fēld) *n.* a long overcoat; a heavily padded sofa [after Earl of *Chesterfield*].

CHESTNUT (ches′-nut) *n.* the nut of a large forest tree; the tree itself or its timber; a reddish-brown horse;—*a.* reddish-brown [=*chestennut*, fr. O.F. *chastaigne*, fr. L. (acc.) *casteneam*, chestnut tree, fr. G. *kastanon*].

CHEVALIER (shev-a-lēr′) a horseman; a knight of certain orders.—**cheval-de-frise** (shę-val-dę-frēz′) *n.*; *pl.* **chevaux-de-frise** (shę-vō) a hurdle set with iron-shod spikes, used for defence.—**cheval-glass**, a large looking-glass swinging within a frame [F. Doublet of CAVALIER].

CHEVELURE (shev′-e-lūr) *n.* a head of hair; a periwig; the tail of a comet; a nebulous light about heavenly body [Fr., fr. L. *capillus*, hair].

CHEVILLE (she-vēl′) *n.* the peg of a violin, or guitar, etc. [F., fr. L. *clavicula*, small key].

CHEVIOT (chev′-i-ot) *n.* a sheep bred on the Cheviot Hills.

CHEVRON (shev′-ron) *n.* a figure of two rafters meeting at the top; a device, representing two rafters meeting at the top; a badge worn on the coat sleeves of non-commissioned officers.—**chevronel** *n.* a half chevron [F., fr. *chèvre*, she-goat, fr. L. (acc.) *capram*].

CHEW (chōō) *v.t.* to bite and grind with the teeth.—**chew the cud**, to chew food over again, as a cow [M.E. *chewen*, fr. A.S. *cēowan*]. *Syn.* to masticate, champ, ruminate.

CHIAROSCURO (kyä-ros-kōō′-rō) *n.* the reproduction of light and shade in a picture (It. = CLEAR-OBSCURE].

CHIASM (ki-azm′) *n. Anat.* a decussation or intersection, as of the optic nerves [G.]

CHIBOUK, chibouque (chi-bōōk′)

n. an Eastern tobacco-pipe with a long tube [Turk.].

CHIC (shēk) *n.* easy elegance; great skill;—*a.* stylish; modish [F.].

CHICANE (shi-kān') *n.* trick; sharp practice; a bridge hand without a single trump;—*v.i.* to use shifts or artifices;—**chicanery** *n.* trickery; quibbling [F., fr. Pers. =orig. a game with ball and mallet].

Syn. artifice, stratagem, sophistry, quibble.

CHICK, chicken (chik, chik'-n) *n.* the young of fowls, particularly of the hen; a young person.—**chicken-hearted,** timid.—**chicken-pox,** a mild, contagious, eruptive disease, generally attacking children.—**chickweed,** a common weed with small white blossoms, used for feeding cage-birds [A.S. *cīcen*].

CHICK-PEA (chik'-pē) *n.* a small variety of pea or vetch; the tare [F., fr. L. *cicer,* and PEA].

CHICLE (chēk'-l) *n.* a gum-like milky juice obtained from several Central American trees; a chewing gum prepared from this substance [Sp. Amer.].

CHICORY (chik'-o-ri) *n.* a plant whose tap root, roasted and ground, is used to mix with coffee; succory [F. *chicorée,* fr. L., fr. G. *kichōrion*].

CHIDE (chīd) *v.t.* to scold at; to rebuke;—*v.i.* to find fault.—**chidingly** *adv.* [A.S. *cīdan*].

Syn. to blame, reproach, censure, reprove. *Ant.* approve, commend.

CHIEF (chēf) *a.* at the head or top; highest in office or rank; most influential;—*n.* a head or leader; principal person or thing.—**chiefless** *a.* without a leader.—**chiefly** *adv.* principally; for the most part.—**chieftain** (chēf'-tin) *n.* the head of a troop, army, or clan.—**chiefship** *n.*—**chieftaincy, chieftainship** *n.* the government over a clan.—**chief-baron,** the president of the Court of Exchequer.—**chief-justice,** the presiding judge in a court of several judges.—**chief-justiceship,** the office of a chief-justice [O.F. *chef,* chief, head, fr. L. *caput*].

Syn. main, principal, leading, prime, paramount, first, supreme.

CHIFFON (shif'-on, shi-fong') *n.* any decorative garment worn by women; a thin gauzy stuff.—**chiffonier** (shif'-o-nēr) *n.* an ornamental cupboard [F. =a rag].

CHIGNON (shē'-nyong) *n.* an artificial roll of back hair [F.]

CHILBLAIN (chil'-blān) *n.* a blain on the hand or foot, produced by cold [fr. CHILL, BLAIN].

CHILD (chīld) *n.* a son or a daughter; a young person of either sex; used to express origin, etc., as children of the East (Arabs *pl.* descendants, however remote.—**childbirth** *n.* the birth of a child.—**childe** (chīld) *n.* a noble youth, es one not yet admitted into knigh hood.—**childermass-day** (chil'de mas-dā) *n.* an anniversary of th church, held on Dec. 28, in con memoration of the slaughter of th Innocents; Innocents' Day.—**chil hood** *n.*—**childish** *a.* pert. to child; silly; trifling.—**childish** *adv.*—**childishness** *n.*—**childless** *a.*—**childlessness** *n.*—**childlike** *a.* like child; dutiful [A.S. *cild*].

CHILDREN'S COURT (chil'-dren' kōrt) *n.* a special court for tryin children charged with criminal o fences.

CHILIARCH (kil'-i-ārk) *n.* a lead or commander of a thousand men.—**chiliasm,** a millennium.—**chiliast,** millenarian [G. *chiliarchēs*].

CHILL (chil) *a.* cold; tending t cause shivering; cool in manne feeling, etc.;—*n.* a feeling of col ness, accompanied with shivering; check to warmth of feeling;—*v.t.* t cool; to check enthusiasm; to di courage.—**chilly** *a.* cold; creatin cold; depressing; ungenial.—**chilli ness** *n.* coldness; coolness [A.S. *cel ciele,* coldness].

CHILTERN HUNDREDS, a dis trict in Bucks and Oxfordshir belonging to the Crown, the steward ship of which a member of the Hous of Commons accepts when he wishe to vacate his seat [*See* HUNDREDS].

CHIME (chīm) *n.* musical sound c bells; a set of bells tuned to th musical scale;—*v.t.* to strike or soun in harmony, as bells; to be in har mony; to agree with.—**chiming-ir** keeping tune with; agreeing wit [M.E. *chimbe,* orig. =CYMBAL, fr. O.F *chimbale* =F. *cymbale*].

CHIME (chīm) *n.* the edge or brin of a cask formed by the ends of th staves [A.S. *cim*; cp. Ger. *kimm* edge].

CHIMERA (ki-mē'-rą) *n.* a fire breathing monster; a vain or foolis fancy.—**chimerical** (ki-mer'-i-kąl) *a* imaginary; fanciful.—**chimerically** *adv.* [G. *chimaira,* orig. she-goat].

Syn. of "chimerical," fantastic wild, vain, delusive, unfounded. *Ant* ordinary, real, well founded.

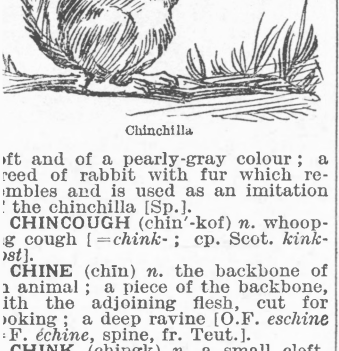
CHIMNEY (chim'-ni) *n.* the passag through which the smoke of a fire place, etc., is carried off.—**chimney cap,** a cowl.—**chimney-corner,** th corner of a fire-place.—**chimney piece,** a mantelpiece.—**chimney stalk,** a very tall chimney.—**chimney sweep,** one that sweeps and clean chimneys [F. *cheminée,* fireplace through L., fr. G. *kamīnos,* oven].

CHIMPANZEE (chim-pan′-zē) *n.* a rge ape [W. Afr.].

CHIN (chin) *n.* the lower extremity the face [A.S. *cin*].

CHINA (chī′-na) *n.* porcelain; a ie kind of earthenware first made in hina.—**Chinaman** *n.* a native of hina.—**Chinese** (chī-nēz) *n.* a native, ie natives, or the language of hina;—*a.* belonging to China.—**ina-clay**, the finer kinds of pottery ay, called kaolin.—**China-ink**, a lack pigment.—**china-shop**, a shop which china-ware is sold.—**china-are**, porcelain-ware.—**Chinese-lan-rn**, a lantern of coloured paper.

CHINCHILLA (chin-chil′-a) *n.* a nall animal, of the size of a large uirrel, with fur which is very



Chinchilla

ft and of a pearly-gray colour; a eed of rabbit with fur which re-mbles and is used as an imitation the chinchilla [Sp.].

CHINCOUGH (chin′-kof) *n.* whoop-g cough [=*chink-*; cp. Scot. *kink-st*].

CHINE (chīn) *n.* the backbone of a animal; a piece of the backbone, ith the adjoining flesh, cut for oking; a deep ravine [O.F. *eschine* F. *échine*, spine, fr. Teut.].

CHINK (chingk) *n.* a small cleft, fissure;—*v.i.* to crack.—**chinky** *a.* r. M.E. *chine*, cleft, fr. A.S. *cinu*].

CHINK (chingk) *n.* the sound of a ece of metal when struck; the ring of in;—*v.i.* to ring; to jingle [Imit.].

CHINOOK (chin-ook′) *n.* the mixed eech of N. American Indians in ealings with the white man; in orth America, a warm day; westerly ind occurring on the eastern slopes the Rocky Mountains [after the *hinook Indians*].

CHINSE (chins) *v.t.* to calk tem-orarily; to calk lightly [A.S. *cinu*, ssure].

CHINTZ (chintz) *n.* cotton cloth inted in more than two colours Hind. *chint*; orig. pl.].

CHIP (chip) *v.t.* to cut into small pieces; cut off;—*v.i.* to break off in small pieces;—*n.* a small piece of wood, etc., cut from a larger body; a fragment.—**chipping** *n.*—**a chip of the old block**, one that closely resembles his father.—**chips, chippy**, a carpenter, usually a ship's carpenter [E.; conn. with CHOP].

CHIPPENDALE (chip′-pen-dāl) *n.* a style of furniture, introduced by a maker named Chippendale (18th cent.).

CHIROGRAPH (kī-rō-graf) *n.* a legal document, written in part and counterpart; an autograph.—**chirographer** *n.* one whose business it is to write or copy.—**chirographic** *a.* [G. *cheir*, the hand, and *graphō*, to write].

CHIROGRAPHY (kī-rog′-ra-fi) *n.* the art of writing; handwriting [G., fr. *cheiro-*, for *cheir*, hand, and *graphein*].

CHIROLOGY (kī-rol′-ō-ji) *n.* the art of conversing by signs made with the hands and fingers.—**chirologist** *n.* one versed in chirology.—**chirological** *a.* [G. *cheiro* and *logos*].

CHIROMANCY (kī′-rō-man-si) *n.* palmistry.—**chiromantic** *a.* [fr. G. *cheiro-*, and *manteia*, divination].

CHIRONOMY (kī-ron′-ō-mi) *n.* artistic use of the hands in public speaking.—**chironomer** *n.* a teacher of chironomes [G. *cheir*, hand, and *nemein*, to manage].

CHIROPODIST (kī-rop′-ō-dist) *n.* one that treats the hands and feet, for corns, warts, etc. [fr., G. *cheiro-*, and stem *pod-*, of *pous*, foot].

CHIROPRACTIC (kī′-rō-prak-tik) *n.* method of healing by a manual adjustment of joints in the spine;—*a.*—**chiropractor** *n.* one who cures by chiropractic [G. *cheir*, hand, and *prassein*, to do].

CHIRP, chirrup (cherp, chir′-up) *n.* a short, sharp note, as of a bird or cricket;—*v.i.* to make such a sound; to talk gaily.—**chirper** *n.*—**chirpingly** *adv.* gaily [Imit.].

CHIRR (cher) *v.i.* to coo; to make a sharp, trilling sound [Imit.].

CHIRURGEON (kī-rur′-jun) *n.* a surgeon [F. *chirurgien*, fr. *chirurgie*, surgery, fr. L. (acc.) *chirurgiam*, a working with the hand, fr. G. *cheiro-*, and *ergein* to work. *See* SURGEON].

CHISEL (chiz′-el) *n.* an iron edge tool, sharp at one end, used in carpentry, sculpture, etc.;—*v.t.* to cut with a chisel [O.F., fr. Late L. (acc.) *cīsellum*, scissors, fr. L. (part.) *cīsus* =*caesus*, cut, fr. *caedere*].

CHIT (chit) *n.* a shoot;—*a.* pert child, as **chit of a girl** [A.S. *cīth*, shoot].

CHIT (chit) *n.* an informal note or memorandum; in India, a permit or pass [Hind. *chitthi*].

CHIT-CHAT (chit'-chat) *n.* prattle [Imit.].

CHITTERLINGS (chit'-ẽr-lings) *n.pl.* small intestines of swine, etc., as food [Etym. unknown].

CHIVALRY (shiv'-ạl-ri) *n.* knighthood; the knightly class; the usage of knighthood; gallantry.—**chivalric, chivalrous** *a.*—**chivalrously** *adv.* gallantly; generously [F. *chevalerie*, fr. *cheval*, horse. Doublet of CAVALRY].

CHIVVY, chivy (chiv'-i) *v.t.* to chase; to harass [fr. a hunting cry].

CHLAMYS (klam'-is, klā'-mis) *n.* a form of mantle; a purple pontifical cope [G.].

CHLORINE (klō'-rin) *n.* a heavy gas of greenish colour, used in disinfecting, bleaching, etc.—**chloral** *n.* a sleep-producing liquid.—**chloric,** *a.* pert. to chlorine.—**chlorate** *n.* a salt of chloric acid.—**chloride** *n.* a compound of chlorine with another element.—**chlorite** *n.* a mineral of a green colour, soft and friable.—**chlorodyne** *n.* a drug for the relief of pain, consisting of morphia, chloroform, etc.—**chloroform** *n.* a liquid of remarkable power in producing insensibility, consisting of carbon, hydrogen, and chlorine.—**chloric acid,** an acid containing hydrogen, chlorine, and oxygen [G. *chlōros*, pale-green].

CHLOROPHYLL (klō'-rō-fil) *n.* the green colouring matter of plants [G. *phullon*, leaf].

CHLOROSIS (klō-rō'-sis) *n.* the green sickness; a disease in plants.—**chlorotic** *a.* [G.].

CHOCK (chok) *n.* a wedge to steady a cask lying on its side.—**chock-full,** quite full [form of CHOKE].

CHOCOLATE (chok'-ō-lāt) *n.* a paste made from cacao and sugar; beverage made from this;—*a.* coloured like chocolate [Mex. Sp.].

CHOICE (chois) *n.* act of choosing; election; the power of choosing; the thing chosen;—*a.* worthy of being chosen; rare.—**choicely** *adv.*—**choiceless** *n.* [M.E. *chois*, fr. O.F. *chois* = F. *choix*, fr. Teut.].

Syn. of *a.* select, uncommon, rare. *Ant.* common, ordinary.

CHOIR (kwīr) *n.* a company of singers, etc.; that part of the church set apart for the singers; the chancel.—**choir-screen,** a screen dividing the chancel from the nave [O.F. *choeur*, fr. L. (acc.) *chorum*. Doublet of CHORUS].

CHOKE (chōk) *n.* in wireless, *abbr.* of choke-coil, a coil offering a high impedance to alternating current.—**choke-control,** in wireless, a system for modulating high-frequency oscillations.—**choke-tube,** in motoring, tube fitted inside a carburettor to contract the opening and so increa velocity of gas [E.].

CHOKE (chōk) *v.t.* to stop t breath, as by compression of t windpipe; to stifle; to block u to hinder the growth of;—*v.i.* to ha the windpipe stopped; to be suff cated.—**choky** *a.* suffocating; clo and damp.—**choke-damp,** carbon acid gas accumulated in mines, et —**choke-full,** quite full [E.].

Syn. to smother, suffocate, thrott

CHOLIC (kol'-ik) *a.* pertaining t or obtained from, bile [G. *cholī*, bile

CHOLOR (kol'-ẽr) *n.* bile; anger wrath.—**choleric** (kol'-e-rik) *a.* pa sionate; easily made angry.—**cho era** *n.* a deadly epidemic, bilious di ease marked by purgings, vomiting and griping pain.—**Asiatic cholera** called *cholera morbus*, a deadly ep demic form of the disease.—**Britis cholera,** a non-epidemic milder typ of cholera [O.F. *colere*. Doublet CHOLERA. The bile was supposed t beget wrath].

Syn. of "choleric," petulant, pee ish, irascible, ill-tempered. *Ant.* goo tempered, placid, composed.

CHONDROMETER (kon-drom'-ter) *n.* a steelyard for weighing gra [G. *chondros*, grain, and *metro* measure].

CHOOSE (chōōz) *v.t.* to make choi of;—*v.i.* to make a selection; ele [A.S. *cēosan*].

Syn. to select, prefer.

CHOP (chop) *v.t.* to cut into pieces to mince; to sever or separate b blows;—*v.i.* to do anything with quick motion;—*n.* act of chopping a piece chopped off; a cutlet.—**chopper** *n.*—**choppy** *a.* full of fissures having short, broken waves.—**chop stick** (chop'-stik) *n* one of two sma sticks of wood, ivory, etc., used b the Chinese in taking food.—**chop house,** an eating-house.—**choppin knife,** a knife to mince meat [D.].

CHOP (chop) *v.t.* to barter; to e change.—*v.i.* to shift suddenly, wind.—**to chop logic,** to dispute wit a display of logical form [D. *koope* buy].

CHOP (chop) *n.* the jaw [*S* CHAP (1)].

CHOP (chop) *n.* a clearance, pas port, or permit; brand [Hind.].

CHOPIN (chop'-in) *n.* an old liqui measure—in England, ½ pt.; in Sco land, 1 qt. [O.F.]

CHOPINE (cho-pēn') *n.* a hig patten, or wooden shoe, iron-sho formerly worn by ladies [Sp.].

CHORD (kord) *n.* string of a mus cal instrument; notes sounded i harmony; a straight line betwee two points in the circumference of circle [fr. L., fr. G. *chordē*, string].

HORE *n.* in North America, a all job occurring in the routine of house, office, or stable.—*v.i.* to ır [A.S. *cerr*, a turn].

HOREA (kō-rē'-ą) *n.* St. Vitus's nce, a nervous disease, marked by tchings of muscles and limbs.— reic *a.* pertaining to chorea [G. *reia*, a dancing].

HORIAMBUS (kō-ri-am'-bus) *n.* netrical foot (— ⏑ ⏑ —) [G.].

HORISIS (kō'-ri-sis) *n. Bot.* multi- cation by splitting [G.].

HOROGRAPHY (kō-rog'-rą-fi) *n.* art or practice of making a map lescription of a region or country.— **rographer** *n.* one skilled in chorо- phy [G. *chōros*, place, and *graphein*, describe].

HOROLOGY (kō-rol'-ō-ji) *n.* the ence of the geographical distribu- n of plants and animals [G. *chōrō-s*, ce, and *-logia*, science, fr. *legein*].

HORTLE (chor'-tl) *v.t.* ; *v.i.* to ıckle [portmanteau word CHUCKLE l SNORT].

HORUS (kō'-rus) *n.* a troupe of gers and dancers ; a company ging in concert ; anything sung, part meant to be sung by a chorus. **horal** *a.* belonging to a choir ; sung horus.—**chorally** *adv.*—**choric** (kō'-) *a.*—**chorister** (kor'-is-tęr) *n.* one a church choir [L., fr. G. *choros*. ublet of CHOIR].

HOSE (shōz) *n.* a thing ;—**chose ée**, a matter already settled.— **se in action**, property one has a ıt to sue for [F.].

HOUGH (chuf) *n.* a bird of the w family [E.].

HOUSE (chous) *v.t.* to cheat ;—*n.* eat [Perh. fr. a Turkish *chiaus* or erpreter who perpetrated a swindle London, 1609].

HOW-CHOW (chou-chou) *n.* a ture of any kind [Pidgin English].

HOWDER (chou'-dęr) *n.* a stew de of fish, pork, biscuit, etc. [F. *udière*, pot. *See* CAULDRON].

HOWRY (chou'-ri) *n.* a whisk to ve off flies [Hind. *chaunri*].

HRISM (krizm) *n.* holy oil ; unc- ı.—**chrismal** *a.* — **chrismatory** *n.* essel to hold the holy oil [G., fr. *ein*, anoint].

HRISOM (kriz'-um) *n.* a baptis- l robe ; a newly baptised child. 3. *crisma*].

HRIST (krīst) *n.* the Anointed— ame of the Saviour ; the Messiah. **istian** *n.* a disciple of Christ ; a ever in Christ ;—*a.* pert. to Christ His religion.—**christianity** (kris- n'-i-ti) *n.* the religion of Christians. **hristianise** (kris'-yan-īz) *v.t.* to con- t to Christianity.—**Christless** (krīst'- *a.* without faith in Christ.— **istmas** (kris'-mąs) *n.* the festival of Christ's nativity, observed annually on Dec. 25 ; Christmas-day.— **Christmastide** *n.* Christmas.—**Christology** (kris-tol'-ō-ji) *n.* the branch of theology which treats of the person and nature of Christ.—**Christmas box**, a box for Christmas presents ; a Christmas gratuity.—**Christmas card**, a card bearing good wishes sent at Christmas.—**Christmas carol**, a carol suitable for Christmas.—**Christmas eve**, the evening of Dec. 24.—**Christmas tree**, an evergreen tree, decorated and hung with Christmas presents.—**Christian era**, the era established from the birth of Christ.—**Christian name**, the name given in baptism [L., fr. G. *christos*. anointed, fr. *chriein*].

CHRISTEN (kris'-n) *v.t.* to baptise in the name of Christ ; to call by a name.—**christening** *n.* the baptismal ceremony.—**Christendom** *n.* the whole body of Christians ; that part of the world in which Christianity prevails.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE (krist'-yan-sī'-ens) *n.* a religious system based on the doctrine that all evil and disease are mental and subjective. Spirit is the real and eternal ; matter is the unreal and temporal.

CHROMASCOPE (krō'-mą-skōp) *n.* an instrument for showing certain optical effects of colour [G. *chrōma*, colour, and *skopein*, view].

CHROMATIC (krō-mat'-ik) *a.* relating to colour.—**chromatics** *n.* the science of colours. — **chromatography** (krō-mą-tog'-rą-fi) *n.* a treatise on colours.—**chromatic scale**, the scale in music that proceeds by semitones, the intermediate notes having been formerly printed in colours [G., fr. stem *chrōmat-*, of *chrōma*, colour].

CHROMATIN (krō'-mą-tin) *n.* the the substance in the nucleus of cells which takes the colour in staining tests [G. *chrōma*, colour].

CHROMATYPE (krō'-mą-tīp) *n.* a process for producing coloured prints [fr. TYPE].

CHROME, chromium (krōm, krō'-mi-um) *n.* one of the metals.—**chromic** *a.*—**chrome colour**, a yellow prepared from a chromium salt.—**chrome leather**, leather tanned with salts of chromium.—**chrome steel**, very strong, tough steel.—**chromium plated**, as motor-car bodies, taps, etc. [L., fr. G.].

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHY (krō-mō-li-thog'-rą-fi) *n.* lithography adapted to printing in colours.—**chromolithograph, chromo** (krō-mō-lith'-ō-graf) *n.* a print obtained by chromolithography [G.].

CHROMULE (krō'-mūl) *n.* the colouring matter of plants, except chlorophyll [G. *chromo*, colour].

CHRONIC (kron'-ik) *a.* continuing for a long time, as a disease.—**chronicle** *n.* a register of events in order of time; a history;—*v.t.* to record in order of time.—**Chronicles,** two books of the Old Testament.—**chronicler** *n.* a writer of chronicles [G. *chronikos,* fr. *chronos,* time].

CHRONOGRAPHY (krō-nog'-ra-fi) *n.* chronology.—**chronographer** *n.* a chronicler [G. *chronos,* time, and *graphein,* to write].

CHRONOLOGY (krō-nol'-ō-ji) *n.* the science that treats of historical dates and periods, and arranges them in order; a table of events and dates.—**chronologer, chronologist** *n.*—**chronologic, chronological** (kron-ō-loj'-ik, -loj'-i-kal).—**chronologically** *adv.* [G. *chrono-s,* time, and *-logia,* science, fr. *legein,* speak].

CHRONOMETER (krō-nom'-e-ter) *n.* a time-keeper; a watch or clock.—**chronometric, chronometrical** (kron-ō-met'-rik, -ri-kal) *a.* pert. to a chronometer.—**chronometry** *n.* the art or process of measuring time [G. *chrono-s,* time, and METRE].

CHRONOSCOPE (kron'-ō-skōp) *n.* a contrivance for measuring minute intervals of time [G. *chronos,* time, and *skopein,* observe].

CHRYSALIS (kris'-a-lis) *n.*; *pl.* **chrysalides** (kris-al'-i-dēz), the form of an insect, shut up in a shell, before it becomes a butterfly, etc.—**chrysalid** *a.* [G. *chrysallis,* fr. *chrysos,* gold].

CHRYSANTHEMUM (kris-an'-thē-mum) *n.* a family of plants, including the sun-flower, etc. [G. *chruso-s* and *anthemon,* flower].

CHRYSOLITE (kris'-ō-līt) *n.* a yellowish-green precious stone [L., fr. G. *chruso-s* and *lithos,* stone].

CHRYSOPHILITE (kri-sof'-i-līt) *n.* a lover of gold [G. *chrusus,* gold, and *philos,* loving].

CHUB (chub) *n.* a coarse fresh-water fish of the carp family.—**chubby** *a.* round and plump; stout.—**chubbiness** *n.* [E.].

CHUCK (chuk) *v.i.* to cluck, as a hen calling her chickens; to touch under the chin;—*n.* the call of a hen; a term of endearment.—**chuckle** *v.i.* to call as a hen; to laugh in a suppressed manner; a short quiet laugh [Imit.]

CHUFF (chuf) *n.* a dull or surly fellow; a miserly old fellow.—**chuffy** *a.*—**chuffily** *adv.* [Etym. unknown].

CHUKKER (chuk'-ker) *n.* one of the periods into which a game of polo is divided [Hind.].

CHUM (chum) *n.* an intimate friend [Etym. unknown].

CHUMP (chump) *n.* a lump of wood; the head [E.].

CHUNK (chungk) *n.* a short, th piece of wood, bread, etc. [E.].

CHURCH (church) *n.* a build set apart for Christian worship; worshippers in it; a denominati the whole body of Christians; clergy.—*v.t.* to unite with in return thanks in church, as after child-bi —**churchman** *n.* an ecclesiastic; member of the established Churc **churchwarden** *n.* an officer entru with the interests of a church parish; a long clay pipe.—**chu yard,** *n.* the ground adjoining church, in which the dead are bur —**church-ale,** ale brewed for a chu festival, hence the festival itsel **church-living,** a benefice.—**the Chu Catholic,** the collective body Christians.—**the Church Invisi** Christians in heaven and on earth **the Church Militant,** Christians earth.—**the Church Triumphant,** Ch tians in heaven [M.E. *chirche,* A.S. *circe,* fr. G. (neut.) *kuriakon,* longing to the Lord, *Kurios*].

Syn. of "churchyard," graveyard cemetery, necropolis.

CHURINGA (chur-ing'-ga) *n.* amulet bearing the totem m worn by Australian aborigines [tive name].

CHURL (churl) *n.* a countrym a surly clown.—**churlish** *a.*—**ch lishly** *adv.*—**churlishness** *n.* [A *ceorl,* a man; cp. Ger. *kerl*].

Syn. rustic, bumpkin, boor, clo niggard.

CHURN (churn) *n.* a vessel in wh cream is stirred violently to prod butter;—*v.t.* to agitate. as cream churn;—*v.i.* **churn-staff,** a rod v a perforated disk at one end, used churning by hand [A.S. *cyrin*].

CHURNING (chur'-ning) *n.* operation of making butter; quantity made at one time [A *cyrin*].

CHUTE (shōōt) *n.* a rapid desc in a river; a passage for water, l rubbish, etc. [F.].

CHUTNEY, chutnee (chut'-ne) an East Indian condiment [Hind.

CHYAK, chiak (chī'-ak) *v.t.* Australia, *Colloq.* to tease; ch make game of; sometimes to barr [Corrupted fr. E. CHEEK].

CHYLE (kīl) *n.* a milky fluid rived from chyme [F., fr. G. *chu* juice, fr. *che-ein,* pour].

CHYME (kīm) *n.* the pulp form from food in the stomach.—**chyn** *v.t.* to form into chyme [fr. G. *chum* juice, fr. *che-ein,* pour].

CIBATION (si-bā-shun) *n.* the of taking food, esp. solid food.—**barious** *a.* pert. to food; edible *cibatio,* fr. *cibare,* to feed].

CICADA, cicala (si-kā'-da, si-

n. an insect, the male of which kes a shrill sound [L.].

CICATRICE, cicatrix (sik'-ą-tris, -ą'-triks) *n.*; *pl.* **cicatrices** (sik-ą-sēz) *n.* a scar after a wound [F., L. (acc.) *ciccātricem*, fr. *cicātrix*].

CICELY (sis'-e-li) *n.* a popular ne of several plants of the parsley ily [G. *seseli*].

CICERONE (chē-chā-rō'-nā, sis-ō'-ne) *n.* one that shows strangers ɛr a place; a guide.—**ciceronian** ɛ-e-rō'-ni-an) *a.* resembling Cicero style [It., fr. L. (acc.) *Cicerōnem*, ero].

CICUTA (si-kū'-tą) *n.* a genus of nts containing the water hem-k [L.].

CID (sid) *n.* a chief among the ient Arabs, esp. Rodrigo Diaz, Spanish national hero [Sp., fr. .].

CIDER (sī'-dęr) *n.* a drink made m the fermented juice of apples F. *cisdre*, for *cisre*, fr. L., fr. G. *era*, strong drink, fr. H.].

CIEL, etc. *See* CEIL, etc.

CIGAR, segar (si-gär', se-gar') *n.* acco leaf made up in a roll for oking [Sp.].

CIGARETTE (sig-ą-ret') *n.* finely tobacco rolled in thin paper for oking [F.].

CILIA (sil'-i-ą) *n. pl.* the eyelashes; *at.* hair-like vibratile processes.—ary (sil-yar-i) *a.* [L. *cilium*, eyelid].

CIMBORIO (sim-bō'-ri-ō) *n.* a ne or lantern in a church [Sp.].

CIMMERIAN (si-mē'-ri-ąn). *a.* pert. the Cimmerii, said to have dwelt larkness; intensely dark [L.].

CIMOLITE (sim'-ō-līt) *n.* a friable ite clay [L. *cimolus*, an island of Cyclades].

CINCH (sinch) *n.* a saddle-girth; North America, an easy task; a ecure; a card game;—*v.t.* to en a cinch round; in North erica, to get a tight hold on; to ke certain of; to capture; win;— to tighten the cinch [Sp.].

CINCHONA (sin-kō'-ną) *n.* a genus rees yielding Peruvian bark, from ch quinine is extracted; the bark lf [Sp., fr. Countess of *Chinchon*, o was cured by it in 1638].

CINCTURE (singk'-tūr) *n.* a belt; lle; zone.—**cinctured** *a.* [L. *cinc-ı*, fr. (part.) *cinctus*, girt, fr. *cin-*].

CINDER (sin'-dęr) *n.* the remains burned coal.—**cindery** *a.*—**cinder-e**, a volcanic mountain consisting inders [A.S. *sinder*, slag].

CINEMA (sin'-e-mą) *n.* a building d for cinematograph exhibitions; icture house.—**cinematograph** (sin-mat'-ō-graf). *See* KINEMATOGRAPH.

CINERARY (sin'-e-rą-ri) *a.* pert. to, made to hold, ashes [L. *cinerārius*, fr. stem, *ciner-*, of *cinis*, ashes].

CINERATION (sin-e-rā'-shun) *n.* reducing to ashes; incineration.—**cinerescent** *a.* becoming ash coloured [F.].

CINGALESE (sing'-gą-lēz) *n.* a native, or the natives, or the language, of Ceylon;—*a.*

CINGLE (sing'-gl) *n.* a girth or belt [L. *cingulum*].

CINNABAR (sin-'ą-bär) *n.* red sulphide of mercury;—*a.* vermilion [G. *kinnabari*, vermilion, fr. Pers.].

CINNAMON [sin'-ą-mon). *n.* the inner bark of a laurel tree of Ceylon [fr. H.].

CINQUE (singk) *n.* the five figured upon dice or cards.—**cinquefoil** *n.* a plant of different species; the five-bladed clover.—**Cinque Ports,** formerly Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover, Sandwich [F. *cinq*, fr. L. *quinque*].

CIPHER (sī'-fęr) *n.* the character 0; a person of no account; a private alphabet or secret code;—*v.t.* to write in cipher;—*v.i.* to practise arithmetic [O.F. *cifre* = F. *chiffre*, figure, fr. A.].

CIPOLIN (sip'-ō-lin) *n.* a variety of limestone, veined and stratified like an onion [It.].

CIRC (sęrk) *n.* a prehistoric stone circle [L. *circus*, a circle].

CIRCASSIAN (sęr-kash'-yan) *n.* a native of Circassia, North of the Mt. Caucasus;—*a.* [after *Circassia*].

CIRCEAN (sęr-sē'-ąn) *a.* pert. to Circe, a fabled enchantress [L. *Circaeus*].

Syn. fatal, magical, delusive.

CIRCINAL (sęr'-si-nąl) *a. Bot.* rolled spirally downwards, as a fern frond [L. *circinus*].

CIRCLE (sęr'-kl) *n.* a plane figure bounded by a curved line called its circumference, every point of which is equally distant from a point within which is the centre; a bounding circle; a tier of seats; the company associated with a person or place;—*v.t.* to move round;—*v.i.* to move in a circle.—**circlet** *n.* a little circle; a small ring [A.S. *circul*, fr. L. *circulus*, dim. fr. CIRCUS].

CIRCUIT (sęr'-kit) *n.* the act of moving round; the space enclosed within a fixed limit; the round made by judges, holding assizes; the district thus visited.—**circuiteer** (sęr-ki-tēr') *n.* one that moves in a circuit; a judge.—**circuitous** (sęr-ku'-i-tus) *a.* round about.—**circuitously** *adv.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *circuitum*, a going round, fr. L., fr. (part.) *circu-itus*, gone round, fr. *circum* and *ire*, go].

Syn. indirect, devious, involved. *Ant.* straight, direct, straight forward.

CIRCULAR (sęr'-kū-lar) *a.* in the form of a circle; round.—**circularise** *v.t.* send circulars to.—**circularly** *adv.* —**circularity** (sęr-kū-lar'-i-ti) *n.*—**circular note,** a letter of credit payable by any one of a number of foreign bankers [L. *circularis*].

CIRCULATE (sęr'-kū-lāt) *v.t.* to cause to pass round as in a circle; to spread abroad;—*v.i.* to pass round. **circulation** (sęr-kūl-ā'-shun) *n.* the act of moving round; motion in a circle; the flow of blood from and back to the heart.—**circulator** (sęr-kū-lā-tur) *n.* one who, or that which circulates. — **circulatory** (sęr'-kū-la-tor-i) *a.* circular; going round [L. (part.) *circulātus,* fr. *circulārī,* come round].

Syn. to revolve, rotate, publish.

CIRCUMAMBIENT (sęr-kum-am'-bi-ent) *a.* surrounding; enclosing [L. pref. *circum-,* round].

CIRCUMAMBULATE (sęr-kum-am'-bū-lāt) *v.i.* to walk round about. —**circumambulation** (sęr-kum-am-bū-lā'-shun) *n.* the act of walking round [L. *circum,* and *see* AMBLE].

CIRCUMBENDIBUS (sęr-kum-ben'-di-bus) *n.* a roundabout way; a circumlocution [L. *circum* and E. bend].

CIRCUMCISE (sęr'-kum-sīz) *v.t.* to cut off the foreskin.—**circumcision** (sęr-kum-sizh'-un) *n.* the act of circumcising—a Jewish rite [L. (part.) *circumcīsus,* cut round, fr. *circum* and *caedere*].

CIRCUMFERENCE (sęr-kum'-fer-ens) *n.* the line that bounds a circle; limiting line [L., fr. *circum* and (part. stem) *ferent-,* bearing, fr. *ferre*].

CIRCUMFLEX (sęr'-kum-fleks) *n.* a mark (^) placed over a long vowel, generally one arising from contraction.—**circumflect** *v.t.* [L. *circum* and (part.) *flexus,* bent, fr. *flectere*].

CIRCUMFLUENT (sęr-kum'-floo-ent) *a.* flowing around.—**circumfluence** *n.* [L. pref. *circum,* round].

CIRCUMFUSE (sęr-kum-fūz) *v.t.* to pour round.—**circumfusion** *n.* [L. *circum,* round, and *fundere,* to pour].

CIRCUMGYRATE (sęr-kum-jī'-rāt) *v.t.* to cause to turn or roll round; *v.i.* to go round and round [L. *circum,* round, and *gyrus,* circle].

CIRCUMJACENT (sęr-kum-jā'-sent) *a.* bordering on every side [L. *circum* and (part. stem) *jacent-,* lying, fr. *jacēre*].

CIRCUMLOCUTION (sęr-kum-lō-kū'-shun) *n.* a roundabout, wordy speaking.—**circumlocutory** (sęr-kum-lok'-ū-tor-i) *a.* [L. pref. *circum-,* round].

Syn. periprasis, verbosity, diffuseness. *Ant.* concise, pithy.

CIRCUMMERIDIAN (sęr-kum-me-rid'-i-an) *a. Astr.* near the meridi

CIRCUMNAVIGATE (sęr-kum-na i-gāt) *v.t.* to sail round.—**circumna gable** *a.*—**circumnavigator** *n.* one t sails round.—**circumnavigation** (s kum-nav-i-gā'-shun) *n.* a voyag round [L. pref. *circum-,* round].

CIRCUMNUTATION (sęr-kum- tā'-shun) *n. Bot.* successive nodd towards all points of the compass *circum,* round, and *nutare,* to nod

CIRCUMPOLAR (sęr-kum-pō'-l *a.* lying or revolving round the N. the S. Pole [L. pref. *circum-,* round

CIRCUMSCRIBE (sęr-kum-skrī *v.t.* to draw a circle round, to pl within limits.—**circumscribable** *a* **circumscription** *n.*—**circumscriptive** —**circumscriptively** *adv.* [L. pref. *cum-,* round].

CIRCUMSPECT (sęr-'kum-spekt regardful of all the circumstances c case; discreet.—**circumspectly** *a* —**circumspectness** *n.* — **circumsp tion** *n.* prudence; caution [L. *circu spectus,* prudent, fr. *circum-spicere,* look round, fr. *specere*].

CIRCUMSTANCE (sęr-'-kum-sta *n.* a particular thing attending a fact or event; accompanying tails; *pl.* situation; pecuni condition.—**circumstantial** (sęr-ku stan'-shal) *a.* accidental; not ess tial; full of details.—**circumstan ality** *n.*—**circumstantially** *adv.*— **cumstantiate** *v.t.* to detail exactly prove by giving particulars—**circu stantial evidence,** any evidence direct and positive [fr. F. *circonstan* fr. L. (part. stem) *circum-stant-,* sta ing round, fr. *stāre*].

Syn. incident, adjunct, particul —of *pl.* condition, surroundings.

CIRCUMVALLATE (sęr-kum-v āt) *v.t.* to surround with a rampart **circumvallation** *n.* act of surround with a wall; rampart [L. *circu* round, and *vallum,* wall].

CIRCUMVENT (sęr-kum-vent') to come round and gain advant over; to cheat; outwit.—**circu vention** *n.* the act of outwittin clever deceit.—**circumventive** *a.* (part.) *circumventus,* encompassed, *venīre,* come].

Syn. deceive, delude, impose beset.

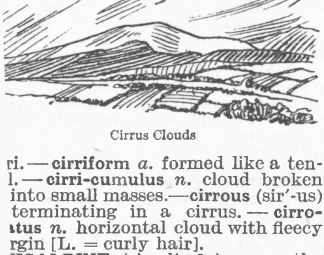
CIRCUMVOLVE (sęr-kum-vol *v.t.* and *i.* to roll round.—**circumvo tion** *n.* act of rolling or state of be rolled round; a winding [L. *circu* round, and *volvere,* to roll].

CIRCUS (sęr'-kus) *n.* a circu enclosure for games, or feats of hor manship; an ampitheatre.—**cir** (sērk) *n.* [L.].

Syn. arena, ring.

CIRQUE (sęrk) *n.* arena; amp theatre; ring [F., fr. L. *circus*].

CIRRHOSIS (si-rō'-sis) *n.* abnormal rmation of the liver, chiefly al-holic [G. *rirrhos* tawny].
CIRRIPED (sir'-i-ped) *n.* marine imal (crustacean) with legs like a rl of hair [L. *cirrus* and *pes*, foot].
CIRRUS (sir'-us) *n.*; *pl.* **cirri** r'-ī), a tendril; a curled filament; lofty, fleecy, or feathery cloud.—**rriferous** (si-rif'-e-rus) *a.* bearing



Cirrus Clouds

ri.—**cirriform** *a.* formed like a ten-l.—**cirri-cumulus** *n.* cloud broken into small masses.—**cirrous** (sir'-us) terminating in a cirrus.—**cirro-atus** *n.* horizontal cloud with fleecy rgin [L. = curly hair].
CISALPINE (sis-al'-pīn) *a.* on the man, or south, side of the Alps [L. on this side].
CIST (sist) *n.* an oblong stone ab, covered with stone slabs [L., G. *kistē*].
CISTERCIAN (sis-ter'-shan) *n.* one an order of monks of Citeaux tercium).
CISTERN (sis'-tern) *n.* a box or rvoir for holding water [F., fr. acc.) *cisternam*, fr. *cista*, chest].
CISTUS (sis'-tus) *n.* genus of shrub a white or red flowers [G. *ristos*, rock-rose].
CIT (sit) *n.* an abbreviation of ten, used in contempt.
CITADEL (sit'-a-del) *n.* a fortress castle commanding a city [It. fr. *cittade*, city].
CITE (sīt) *v.t.* to summon; to e; to call in proof, or to support. **tation** (sī-tā'-shun) *n.* an official mons or notice to appear; ation, or a passage quoted [F. fr. L. *citāre*, fr. *ciēre*, rouse].
CITHARA (sith'-a-ra) *n.* the ancient k lyre.—**cither, cithern, cittern** '-er, -ern, zit'-ern) *n.* a kind of r with metal strings [L., fr. G. *ra*, a sort of lyre. Doublet of AR].
CITIZEN (sit'-i-zn) *n.* an inhabi-of a city; a freeman; a member state.—**citizenship** *n.* the state or the rights of a citizen [M.E. *citesein*, fr. O.F. *cileain*, fr. *cite*, city, and L. suf. *ānus*].
CITRON (sit'-ron) *n.* the acidulous fruit of the citron-tree, resembling a lemon; the citron-tree.—**citrate** *a.* a salt of citrate acid.—**citrene** (sit'-rēn) *n.* a substance found in oil of lemon.—**citric** *a.* extracted from the lemon, lime, etc.—**citrine** (sit'-rin) *a.* yellow or greenish-yellow [F., fr. L. *citrus*, fr. G.].
CITY (sit'-i) *n.* a town of the first order; a corporate town; the most ancient part of a town—as, City of London [O.F. *cite* = F. *cité*, fr. L. (acc.) *civitātem*, state, fr. *civis*. Doublet of CITADEL].
CIVE (sīv) *n.* *See* CHIVE.
CIVET (siv'-et) *n.* a strong, musky perfume.—**civet-cat**, the animal that produces civet [fr. A.].
CIVIC (siv'-ik) *a.* relating to a city or a citizen.—**civics** (siv'-iks) *n.pl.* the principles of good local government [L. *civicus*].
CIVIL (siv'-il) *a.* pert. to a city or state; pert. to a citizen and his rights; lay, as opposed to military, etc.; polite.—**civilly** *adv.*—**civilian** (si-vil'-yan) *n.* one skilled in civil law; one whose employments are civil, not military or clerical.—*a.* of or pertaining to civilian life (e.g. civilian clothes).—**civility** *n.* courtesy; politeness; *pl.* acts of politeness.—**civil action,** one not involving prosecution for crime.—**civil disobedience,** organised non-violent disobedience to laws, as initiated in India (1919) by Mahatma Gandhi.—**civil engineer,** an engineer of railways, canals, etc.—**civil law,** the law of a state or country.—**civil list,** the annual grant for the support of a royal household.—**civil service,** the non-military service of the crown.—**civil war,** war between citizens of the same country [L. *cīvīlis*].
Syn. political, civilised, urbane courteous, well-bred, refined. *Ant.* military, rude, churlish, brusque.
CIVILISE (siv'-il-iz) *v.t.* to lift above a savage state; to instruct in the arts of civilisation.—**civilisation** (siv-il-is-ā-shun) *n.* act of civilising, or state of being civilised.—**civiliser** *n.* [L. *civilis*].
CLACHAN (klaH'-an) *n.* a hamlet [Celt.].
CLACK (klak) *v.i.* to make a sudden, sharp noise, as by striking;—*n.* a sharp, repeated, rattling sound, or anything making it.—**clacker** *n.* the clack of a mill [Imit.].
CLAD (klad) *pret.* and *pp.* of *clothe*.
CLAIM (klām) *v.t.* to demand as a right, or as due; to deserve;—*n.*

a confident demand; the thing claimed; a piece of land marked out by a settler or miner for purchase when offered for sale.—**claimable** *a.* **claimant, claimer** *n.* [O.F. *clamer, claimer*, fr. L. *clāmāre*, cry out].

CLAIRVOYANCE (klār-voi'-ans) *n.* the alleged power of seeing things not present to the senses.—**clairvoyant** *n.* one that claims this power [F.]

CLAM (klam) *n.* a bivalve shellfish [A.S. *clam*, fetter].

CLAM (klam) *v.t.* to clog with sticky matter;—*v.i.* to be moist or sticky.—**clammy** (klam'-i) *a.* sticky; moist and adhesive.—**clamminess** *n.* [A.S. *clāman*, anoint].

CLAMANT (klam'-ant, klā'-mant) *a.* crying earnestly; urgent [L. (acc. part.) *clāmantem*, *see* CLAIM].

CLAMBER (klam'-ber) *v.t.* and *i.* to climb with difficulty, using the hands [Perh. Scand.].

CLAMOUR (klam'-or) *n.* loud shouting; tumult; outcry;—*v.i.* to shout loudly; to utter loud complaints or demands.—**clamorous** *a.* **clamorously** *adv.*—**clamorousness** *n.* [O.F., fr. L. (acc.) *clāmōrem*, fr. *clāmāre*. *See* CLAIM].

CLAMP (klamp) *n.* anything used to bind work together; a brace;—a heavy footfall;—*v.t.* to render firm by a clamp [D.].

CLAN (klan) *n.* a tribe bearing the same surname, united under a chieftain.—**clannish** *a.* closely united, as members of the same party or cause.—**clannishly** *adv.*—**clannishness** *n.*—**clanship** *n.* a state of relationship, as in a clan.—**clansman** *n.* a member of a clan [Celt.].

CLANDESTINE (klan-des'-tin) *a.* hidden; secret, and contrary to law, morals, etc.—**clandestinely** *adv.* [L.].

Syn. concealed; unlawful; fraudulent. *Ant.* open, public, honest.

CLANG (klang) *v.t.* to strike together with a ringing sound;—*v.i.* to give forth a ringing sound;—*n.* a sharp, ringing, metallic sound.—**clangour** (klan'-gur) *n.* a sharp sound.—**clangorous** *a.* [L. *clangere*. Imit.].

CLANK (klangk) *n.* a sharp, jangling sound;—*v.t.* and *i.* to produce a sharp, ringing sound [Imit.].

CLAP (klap) *v.t.* to strike one object against another; to slap; to put down, or over, quickly;—*v.i.* to strike the hands together;—*n.* a loud noise made by slight collision; a sudden explosion; applause by clapping the hands.—**clapper,** the tongue of a bell; the clack of a mill.—**clap-trap,** speech calculated to gain applause [E.].

CLAQUE (klak) *n.* a collection of persons hired to applaud in a theatre.—**claqueur** (kla-ker') *n.* a member of the claque [F.].

CLARENCE (klar'-ens) *n.* an elegant four-wheeled carriage [Duke of *Clarence* (William IV.)].

CLARENDON (klar'-en-don) *n.* narrow, heavy-faced or fat type, of all sizes [fr. a proper name].

CLARET (klar'-et) *n.* a wine between red and white;—*a.* claret coloured.—**claret-cup,** a drink of iced claret, lemon, etc. [F. *clairet*, fr. *clair*. *See* CLEAR].

CLARICHORD (klar'-i-kord) *n.* *See* CLAVICHORD.

CLARIFY (klar'-i-fī) *v.t.* to make clear or pure;—*v.i.* to become clear.—**clarification** (klar-i-fi-kā'-shun) *n.*—**clarity** (klar'-i-ti) *n.* clearness; brightness [O.F. *clarifier*, fr. L. *clāri-ficāre* fr. L. *clārus* and *facere*, make].

CLARION (klar'-i-on) *n.* a kind of trumpet, whose note is shrill and piercing.—**clarinet, clarionet** (klar'-i-net, -i-o-net) *n.* a musical wind instrument, with a reed in the mouthpiece [O.F. = F. *clairon*, fr. Late L. *clāriōnem*, fr. L. *clārus*].

CLARISONOUS (clar-is'-o-nus) *a.* having a clear sound [L. *claris.* clear and *sonus*, sound].

CLARY (klā'ri) *n.* a plant of the genus sage [F.].

CLASH (klash) *v.t.* to strike noisily against;—*v.i.* to dash noisily together; to collide; to be contradictory;—*n.* a meeting with violence; collision; contradiction [Imit.].

CLASP (klasp, klāsp) *v.t.* to shut or fasten together with a catch; to embrace; to grasp;—*n.* a catch for fastening; a close embrace.—**claspe** *n.*—**clasp-knife,** a knife whose blade folds into the handle [M.E. *clapse* conn. with CLIP, to embrace].

CLASS (klas) *n.* an order or division of persons or things; the students under a master; a group of plants or animals made up of orders;—*v.t.* to arrange in classes; to rank together.—**classable, classible** *a.* that may be classed.—**classman,** *n.* one who has secured honours at a university examination.—**class war,** hostility between the proletariat and the combined aristocracy and bourgeoisie [F., fr. L. (acc.) *classem*].

Syn. group, order, rank, division.

CLASSIC (klas'-ik) *n.* a work of excellence; one learned in the classics; an author of settled rank *pl.* ancient Latin and Greek literature.—*a.* of model excellence in literature or art; conforming to the methods of the classics, in art.—**classical** *a.*—**classically** *adv.*—**classicality, classicalness** (klas-i-kal'-i-ti klas'-i-kal-nes) *n.* the quality of

being classical.—**classicism** (klas'-i-sizm) *n.* classic style or idiom.—**classicist** *n.* one versed in, or devoted to, the classics [L. *classicus*, of the first class].

CLASSIFY (klas'-i-fī) *v.t.* to distribute into classes; arrange.—**classifiable** *a.*—**classification** (klas-i-fi-kā'-shun) *n.* the act of classifying [F. *classifier*; *-fier* = L. *-ficāre* = *facere* make].

Syn. to group, distribute, class. *Ant.* to confuse, to mix up, disorder, disarrange, muddle.

CLATTER (klat'-ęr) *v.t.* to make a rattling noise;—*v.i.* to make rattling sounds; to prattle;—*n.*—**clatteringly** *adv.* [formed fr. CLACK].

CLAUSE (klawz) *n.* a subordinated sentence; an article or distinct portion of a document [F. = clause, fr. L. (acc. part.) *clausum*, shut, fr. *claudere*].

Syn. subdivision, paragraph, article.

CLAUSTRAL (klaws'-trąl) *a.* relating to a cloister; cloister-like. *See* CLOISTER.

CLAUSTROPHOBIA (klaws-trō-fō'-bi-a) *n. Path.* an excessive dislike of confined spaces [L. *claustrum*, a fastening, and G. *phobia*, fear].

CLAVE (klāv) *pret.* of CLEAVE.

CLAVIARY (klā'-vi-a-ri) *n.* the keys of a piano or organ collectively [L. *clavis*, key].

CLAVICHORD, clarichord (kla'-vi-kord, kla'-ri-kord) *n.* a mediæval musical instrument like a spinet [L. *clāvis*, key, and *chorda*, string].

CLAVICLE (klav'-i-kl) *n.* the collar-bone.—**clavicular** (kla-vik'-ū-lar) *a.* pert. to the collar-bone [F., fr. L. dim. fr. *clāvis*, key].

CLAVIER (klav'-i-er) *n. Mus.* a keyboard or set of keys [F., fr. L. *clavis*, a key].

CLAVIFORM (klav'-i-form) *a.* club-shaped [L. *clava*, club, and *forma*, form].

CLAVIGER (klav'-i-jer) *n.* one who bears a club, key, or nail.—**clavigerous** *a.* [L.].

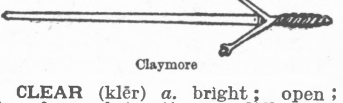
CLAW (klaw) *n.* the sharp, hooked nail of an animal; the whole foot of an animal with claws; anything claw-like;—*v.t.* to tear or scratch with claws.—**claw-hammer**, a hammer with claws for extracting nails [M.E. *clau*, fr. A.S. *clāwu*; cp. Ger. *klaue*].

CLAY (klā) *n.* earth soft with water; a stiff, plastic earth; earth in general; a corpse;—*v.t.* to purify and whiten with clay.—**clayey** (klā'-i) *a.*—**clay-cold**, cold as clay; lifeless.—**clay-marl**, a whitish, smooth, chalky clay [M.E. *cley*, fr. A.S. *clæg*].

CLAYMORE (klā'-mōr) *n.* a large sword, used formerly by the Scottish Highlanders [Celt. = great sword].

CLEAN (klēn) *a.* free from dirt or filth; pure; complete;—*adv.* quite; wholly;—*v.t.* to cleanse.—**cleanly** (klen'-li) *a.* habitually clean; pure;—*adv.*—**cleanliness** *n.*—**cleaner** (klē'-ner) *n.*—**cleanness** *n.*—**cleanse** (klenz) *v.t.* to render clean; to purify; to wash or purge away.—**cleanser** *n.*—**clean-cut**, well-shaped.—**clean-limbed**, having well-shaped limbs [A.S. *clæne*; cp. Ger. *klein*, fine, small].

Syn. unstained, undefiled, fair. *Ant.* dirty, defiled, impure, stained.



Claymore

CLEAR (klēr) *a.* bright; open; free from obstruction or difficulty; transparent; distinct; pure; plain;—*adv.* clearly; wholly;—*v.t.* to make bright or clear; to render evident; to leap; to cleanse; to free from accusation; to empty; to realise as profit; in war, to move wounded from improvised hospital (casualty clearing station) to a stationary one;—*v.i.* to become clear; *Naut.* to leave a port.—**clearance** *n.* the act of clearing; a certificate that a ship has been cleared at the custom-house; net profit; in machinery, distance by which one part is clear of another.—**clearing** *n.* a tract of land cleared of wood for cultivation; a mode of settling accounts by exchange of notes, drafts, etc.—**clearly** *adv.*—**clearness** *n.*—**clear-cut**, sharply defined.—**clear-eyed, clear-seeing, clear-sighted**, having acuteness of sight or intellect.—**clear-headed**, sagacious.—**clearing-house**, a place where financial clearing is carried on.—**to clear a ship**, to procure permission to sail.—**to clear off**, to depart.—**to clear up**, to become, or make, clear [O.F. *cler*, *clair*, fr. L. (acc.) *clārum*, clear].

Syn. of *a.* manifest, patent, undimmed, uncloudedd—of *v.* to purify, clarify, acquit, absolve. *Ant.* of *a.* dim, dingy, obscure; of *v.* to becloud, convict.

CLEAT (klēt) *n.* a piece of wood or iron with two projecting ends, round which ropes are belayed; a porcelain insulator [E. *See* CLOD].

CLEAVE (klēv) *v.i.* to adhere closely; to stick; to agree [A.S. *clifian*; cp. Ger. *kleben*].

CLEAVE (klēv) *v.t.* to split or rive;—*v.i.* to part; to open; to crack asunder.—**cleavable** *a.*—**cleavage** *n.* act of cleaving; in minerals, quality of splitting naturally.—**cleaver** *n.* a butcher's chopper.—**cloven** (klō'vn)

pp. split; divided.—**cloven-footed, cloven-hoofed,** having the hoof divided into two parts.—**to show the cloven hoof,** to give evidence of evil intentions (the devil being usually represented as cloven-hoofed) [A.S. *clēofan*; cp. Ger. *klieben*].

CLEEK (klēk) *n.* an iron hook; a golf-club with an iron head [E., conn. with CLUTCH].

CLEF (klef) *n.* a musical character in staff notation determining the pitch [F., fr. L. (acc.) *clāvem*, key].

CLEFT (kleft) *n.* a fissure or split; chasm; chink;—*pret.* and *pp.* of *cleave* [Scand. conn. with CLEAVE].

CLEG (kleg) *n.* the horse-fly; the gad-fly [Scand.].

CLEISTOGAMY (klīs-tog'-a-mi) *n.* *Bot.* self-fertilisation in unopened blossoms [G. *kleistos*, shut, and *gamos*, marriage].

CLEM (klem) *v.t.* and *i.* to starve [Ger. *clemmen*, pinch, squeeze].

CLEMATIS (klem'-a-tis) *n.* a climbing plant [L., fr. G. fr. stem *klēmat-*, of *klēma*, twig].

CLEMENCY (klem'-en-si) *n.* leniency; readiness to forgive.—**clement** *a.* mild in temper and disposition [F., fr. L. (acc.) *clēmentiam*].

Syn. of "clement," merciful, indulgent, compassionate. *Ant.* unmerciful, unforgiving, harsh.

CLENCH, clinch (klensh, klinsh) *v.t.* to fasten by bending over, as the point of a nail; to grasp firmly; to close tightly; to confirm;—*n.* a firm closing; decisive proof; a firm grip.—**clencher,** *n.* an unanswerable argument [M.E. *clenchen*.—A.S. *clencean*].

CLEPSYDRA (klep'-si-dra) *n.* a contrivance for measuring time by the flow of water through an aperture [G.].

CLERESTORY (klēr'-stō-ri) *n.* the windows in the upper part of the central nave of a church [CLEAR, lighted, and STOREY].

CLERGY (klęr'-ji) *n.* the order of men ordained for the services of the Christian Church; the body of the ministry.—**clergyman** *n.* a minister; one of the clergy.—**benefit of clergy,** formerly, exemption of the clergy from criminal trial before a civil judge [F. *clergé*, fr. Late L. (acc.) *clēricātum*, priestly office. *See* CLERIC].

CLERIC (kler'-ik) *n.* a clerk or clergyman;—*a.* clerical.—**clerical** *a.* pert. to the clergy; pert. to a clerk or copyist.—**clericalism** *n.* clerical power.—**clerical error,** an error in copying [L. *clēricus*, fr. G. *klēros*, lot].

CLERK (klȧrk, klęrk) *n.* a clergyman; a scribe; a scholar; a lay officer that leads the responses in the Episcopalian church service one that is employed to write, kee accounts, etc., in an office; a secre tary; in North America, a sho assistant, a salesman.—**clerkly** *a* scholar-like;—*adv.*—**clerkship** *n* situation, or business, of a clerk [A.S.

CLEVEITE (kle'-vīt) *n.* a minera containing helium, found in Norwa by Prof. P. Cleeve, a Swedis chemist.

CLEVER (klev'-ęr) *a.* able; skil ful; ingenious.—**cleverly** *adv.*—**cleverness** *n.* [Etym. doubtful].

Syn. dexterous, talented, sharp smart. *Ant.* stupid, dull, unintelli gent, clumsy, awkward.

CLEVIS, clevy (klev'-is, -i) *n.* th draught-iron of a plough, cart, etc [*See* CLEAVE, to split].

CLEW, clue (klōō) *n.* a ball o thread; the thread used to guide person in a labyrinth; a guide to th solution of a mystery; the corner o a sail;—*v.t.* to draw up sails to th yards [A.S. *cliwen*, *clēowe*].

CLICHÉ (kle-shā) *n.* an electrotyp or stereotype plate; a photographi negative; hackneyed literary phras [F.].

CLICK (klik) *v.i.* to make a slight sharp noise; to tick;—*n.* a ligh sharp sound; to be successful; achiev one's aim; win; *Collog.* agree.—**click** *n.pl.* in wireless, atmospherics giving sudden separate sharp sounds.—**click method,** in wireless, metho of measuring wave-length of a tune circuit by variation of tuning of on circuit, so that clicks are heard i the telephone [Imit.].

CLIENT (klī'-ent) *n.* one that put himself under the protection of patron; one that employs a lawyer —**clientele** (klī'-en-tēl, klī'-en-tel) clients or customers collectively [L (acc.) *clientem* = orig. a listener, fr *cliens* = (part.) *clūens*, hearing, fr *cluēre*].

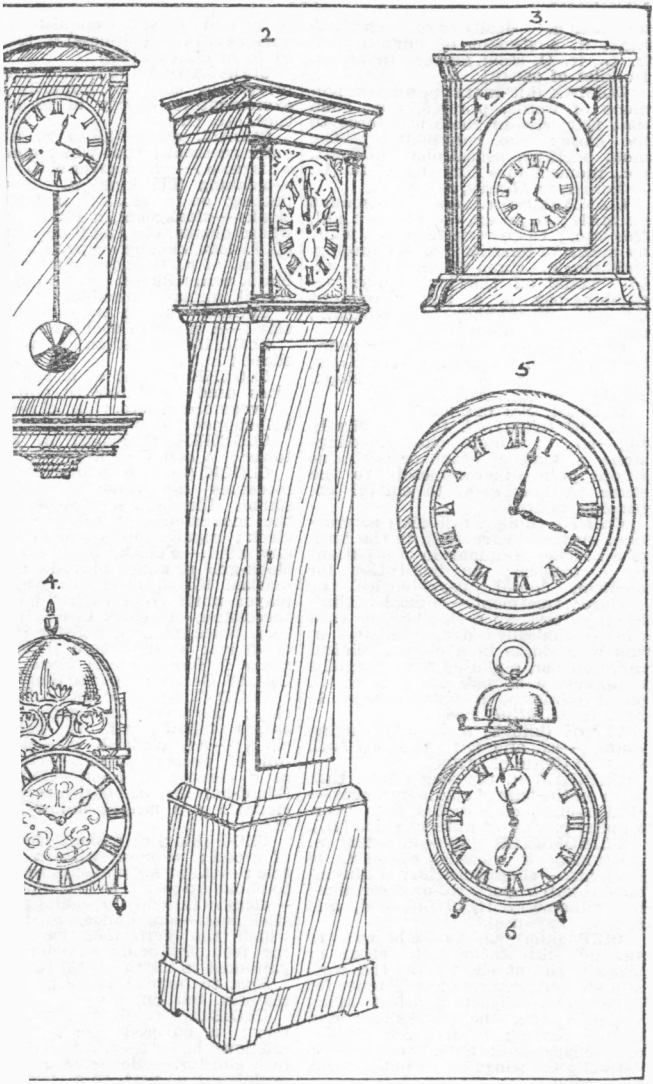
Syn. dependent, vassal, suitor *Ant.* patron, benefactor, overlord.

CLIFF (klif) *n.* a steep rock; th sheer side of a mountain. Also clif [A.S. *clif*].

Syn. headland, crag, precipice.

CLIMACTERIC (klī-mak'-te-rik klī-mak-ter'-ik) *n.* a period in humar life in which some great change i supposed to take place in the con stitution; any critical period;—*a* relating to a climacteric; critical occurring late in life.—**the grand climacteric,** the sixty-third year [F. fr. G. *klimak-tēr*, gradation].

CLIMATE (klī'-mat) *n.* the genera atmospherical conditions of a place —**climatic** (klī-mat'-ik) *a.* relating t climate.—**climatology** (klī-mą-tol'-ō ji) *n.* the science of climate.—**clima**



FAMILIAR TYPES OF CLOCK

, Pendulum. 2, Grandfather. 3, Chiming. 4, Early Tompion. 5, Office. 6, Alarum.

tological *a.*— **-ically** *adv.*— **climatologist** *n.* a student of climate [F., fr. L., fr. G. stem *klimat-*, of *klima*. Doublet of CLIME].

CLIMAX (klī′-maks) *n.* an arrangement of words, phrases, etc., such that they rise in rhetorical force to the close; the culmination; the most exciting, sensational, difficult, etc., moment in a film, story, etc. [G. = ladder, fr. *klinein*, slope].

CLIMB (klīm) *v.t.* and *i.* to mount upwards; to go up, ascend, as a hill, tree, etc.; to grow upward as a plant by means of tendrils;—*n.* a climbing. —**climber** *n.*—**climb down,** *Colloq.*, *v.i.* to "come off the high horse".— **climbing-boy** *n.* a boy who went up and swept chimneys [A.S. *climban*; conn. with CLAMBER].

CLIME (klīm) *n.* a region or country; poetical for CLIMATE [L. *clima*, fr. G. *klima*, fr. *klinein*, slope. Doublet of CLIMATE].

CLINCH. *See* CLENCH.

CLING (kling) *v.t.* to stick firmly to;—*v.i.* to adhere closely.—**clingstone** *n.* kind of peach or nectarine whose pulp adheres closely to the stone [A.S. *clingan*, to shrivel up, become matted].

CLINIC, clinique (kli-nēk′) *n.* practical medical instruction, in the form of a bedside examination of a patient by a teacher; an institution for medical, dental, psychological or welfare treatment.—**clinical** (klin′-i-kal) *a.* pert. to a sick-bed, or to a clinic.—**clinically** *adv.*—**clinicist** *n.* one who works in a clinic.—**clinical thermometer,** one used for taking the temperature of patients [F., fr. L. (acc.) *clinicum*, a patient kept in bed, fr. G. *klinē*, bed].

CLINK (klingk) *n.* a light ringing sound;—*v.t.* and *i.* to produce such a sound [Form of CLICK].

CLINKER *n.* the slag crusts that form on the bars of engine furnaces.— **clinker-built,** constructed with overlapping planks, of hulls of ships [D.].

CLINOMETER (klīn-om′-e-ter) *n.* instrument to measure steepness of gradient. — **clinonemetrical** (klīn-on-met′-ri-kal) *a.* pert. to, or ascertained by, clinometry [G. *klinē*, bed, and *metron*, measure].

CLIP (klip) *v.t.* to embrace; to cut off with shears; to shear or prune; to cut short;—*n.* the wool of a season's shearing; a fastener for papers, etc.—**clipper** *n.* a fast sailing vessel, having the bow sharp and long.—**clipping** *n.* a piece clipped off.—**clipper-built,** built like a clipper. —**to clip the wings of,** to put a check on [Scand.].

CLIQUE (klēk) *n.* a narrow circle of persons; a set; a coterie (usually in a bad sense).—**cliquish quishness** (klē′-kish-ness) *n.* t to form cliques [F.].

CLOACA (klō-a′-ka) *n.* a s privy; a sink of impurit excrementory cavity in bir tiles, etc. [L.].

CLOAK, cloke (klōk) *n.* outer garment; that which c a disguise;—*v.t.* to cover with —**cloaking** (klō′-king) *n.* the putting on a cloak; mate cloaks.—**cloakroom,** a room where cloaks, etc., may be d [O.F. *cloke*, bell, bell-cape. *See*

Syn. of *v.*, to mask, conce blind, veil, palliate. *Ant.* to d reveal, unmask, disclose.

CLOAM (klōm) *n.* earth clay;—*a.* made of such [A.S.]

CLOCHAN (kloH′-an) *n.* a shaped hut [Ir.].

CLOCHE (klosh) *n.* a bell glass used for intensive cul of vegetables, etc.; a clos bell-shaped hat worn by wom

CLOCHER (klō-sher) *n.* tower; a belfry [F.].

CLOCK (klok) *n.* a machin measures the time of da strikes the hours. — **clockw** the movements or machine clock; regular movement or any kind.—**o'clock,** by the **clock-golf** *n.* game, played on marked like a clock, in wh player putts from each "ho succession.—**to clock in** *v.i.* i tory, office, etc., to register t of arrival or departure [O.F *cloche*, fr. Low L. (acc.) *clocam*, Celt. Cf. Ger. *glocke*]. (See illus.

CLOD (klod) *n.* a lump of clay; the sod; the earth; stupid fellow;—*v.t.* to pel clods;—*v.i.* **cloddish** *a.*—**cl** full of clods; stupid.—**clo** *n.* a clown; a boor.—**clod** (klod′-hop-ing) *a.* boorish; **clodpole** *n.* a stupid fellow [CLOT].

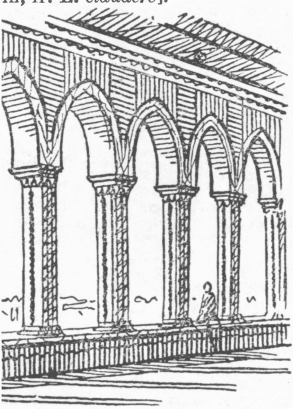
CLOG (klog) *n.* a short thic of wood; a shoe with a sole;—*v.t.* to encumber; to to choke up;—*v.i.* to become —**cloggy** (klog′-i) *a.*—**cloggi** stickiness.—**clog-dance,** a d which the performer wears the feet producing a noisy paniment to the music [M.E.].

Syn. to impede, embarrass, restrain, burden.

CLOISTER (kloiś′-tęr) *n.* a tery; a covered arcade w religious house;—*v.i.* to con in a cloister.—**cloistered** *a.* s —**cloistral** *a.* pert. to a cloist *cloistre* = F. *cloître*, fr. L. *trum*, enclosure. *See* CLAUSE].

OMB (klōm) old *pret.* of the verb
ı.

OSE (klōz) *v.t.* to bring together; ıt; to bring to an end; to con- ;—*v.i.* to come together; to ; to end.—**closed** *a.* in motor- o denote car having permanently sed passenger-accommodation.— **l-core transformer** *n.* in wireless, former in which the iron core ı a continuous magnetic circuit, r-gap being included.—**closer** *n.* **sing-call,** in wireless, stereo- l signal used by broadcasting ıns to indicate end of transmis- —**closing quotations,** prices of s at the close of the day's busi- —**closure, cloture** (klōz′-ūr, klō′- ı. act of shutting; a closing; the of debate; the stoppage of a te by a vote of the House.—**to with,** to agree to; to grapple [F. (pr. ind.) *clos,* fr. *clore,* to in, fr. L. *claudere*].



View through the Arches of a Cloister

OSE (klos) *n.* an enclosed place; ırrow passage leading from a t; a blind alley; the confines cathedral; a courtyard, orchard, —*a.* shut fast; tight; con- ; niggardly; near; intimate; v. in a close manner or state.— **ly** *adv.*—**closeness** *n.*—**close-** l, miserly; niggardly.—**close-** ın, **close-time,** a season of the during which it is illegal to certain kinds of game or fish.— **by,** very near.—**close corpora-** one that fills up its own vacan- —**close to the wind,** kept as near ıst the wind as it is possible to courting disaster, esp. financi- —**close-ratio** *a.* in motoring, having little difference between the several ratios in a gear box.—**close-up** *n.* (cinema) portrait taken at close range to show much detail; anything seen at close range.—**to come to close quarters,** to come into direct conflict [F. (part.) *clos,* shut in, fr. *clore*].

Syn. of *a.*, confined, retired, secret, secretive, cautious, taciturn, reticent, familiar. *Ant.* open, generous, indiscreet, distant, far.

CLOSET (klo′-zet) *n.* a small room for retirement; a small apartment off a room, etc.; *Colloq.* a low, unpleasant person.—*v.i.* to go into a private room for consultation [*See* CLOSE, to bring together].

CLOT (klot) *n.* a gathering, esp. of a soft, slimy character;—*v.t.* to form into clots;—*v.i.* to thicken.— **clotty** *a.*—**clotted cream,** cream produced on the surface of warmed milk [E. = clod; cp. Ger. *klotz*].

CLOTH (kloth) *n.* any woven stuff; a piece of such stuff; the dress of a profession, esp. the clerical.—**clothe** (klōth) *v.t.* to put garments upon; to cover as with a garment.—**clothes** *n.pl.* garments.—**clothier** (klōth′-yer) *n.* one that makes up, or sells, cloth. —**clothing** *n.* garments in general; dress.—**cloth-measure,** a lineal measure in which the yard is divided into quarters and nails.—**cloth-yard,** an old measure used for cloth.—**clothes-horse,** a frame to hang clothes on.— **clothes-line,** a line for drying clothes on.—**clothes-peg, clothes-pin,** a forked pin to fasten clothes on a line [A.S. *clāth*; cp. Ger. *kleid,* garment].

CLOTURE (klō-tūr) *n.* *See* CLOSE, to bring together.

CLOUD (kloud) *n.* a body of visible vapour floating in the atmosphere; a mass of smoke, flying dust, etc.; that which has a dark threatening aspect; a great multitude;— *v.t.* to overspread with clouds; to darken; to sadden;—*v.i.* to grow cloudy.—**cloudily** *adv.*—**cloudiness** *n.* —**cloudless** *a.*—**cloudlessly** *adv.*— **cloudy** *a.* overcast with clouds; hazy; sullen; gloomy.—**cloudberry** *n.* an arctic or alpine species of raspberry. —**cloud-burst,** a violent downpour of rain.—**cloud-capt, cloud-capped,** capped with or touching the clouds.— **cloud-drift, cloud-rack,** irregular drifting clouds.—**cloud-land,** the region of the clouds; dreamland.—**in the clouds,** unreal; absent-minded.— **under a cloud,** in difficulties or misfortune [A.S. *clūd*].

CLOUGH (klūf, klou) *n.* a narrow valley [Cf. Icel. *kloft,* ravine].

CLOUT (klout) *n.* a piece of cloth used for a patch; a rag; the centre of the butt at which archers shoot;

a slap or blow;—*v.t.* to cover with cloth; to patch; to strike; to join in a clumsy manner.—**clouterly** (klow'-ter-li) *a.* clumsy; awkward [A.S. *clūt*].

CLOVE (klōv) *n.* a spice, being the flower-bud of the clove-tree [M.E. *clow*, fr. F. *clou*, nail, clove (fr. the shape), fr. L. (acc.) *clāvum*].

CLOVE-HITCH (klōv-hitch) *n.* hitch by which rope is secured round spar or rope that crosses it at right angles [*See* CLEAVE and HITCH].

CLOVEN. *See* CLEAVE.

CLOVER (klō'-vęr) *n.* a common field plant of the trefoil family.—**to be in clover,** to live in luxury [M.E. *claver*, fr. A.S. *clāfre*].

CLOWN (kloun) *n.* a peasant; a rustic; an ill-bred man or buffoon.—**clownish** *a.*—**clownishly** *adv.*—**clownishness** *n.* [Scand.].

Syn. of "clownish," whimsical, ungainly, rude, clumsy, awkward. *Ant.* graceful, elegant, sober, dull, sedate, balanced.

CLOY (kloi) *v.t.* to fill to loathing; to glut; to surfeit [M.E. *cloyen*, fr. F. *clouer*, nail up. *See* CLOVE].

CLUB (klub) *v.t.* to beat with a club;—*v.i.* to form a club; to pay parts in a common expense;—*n.* a heavy piece of wood, to be wielded with the hand; an association for a common study or object; *pl.* one of the four suits of cards.—**clubbable** (klub'-a-bl) *a.* disposed to associate.—**club-foot,** a deformed or crooked foot.—**club-master,** the manager of a club [Scand.].

CLUCK (kluk) *v.i.* the call of a hen;—*v.t.* and *i.* to call, as a hen her chickens [Imit.].

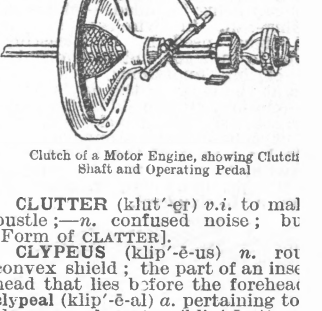
CLUMP (klump) *n.* a shapeless mass of any substance; a cluster of trees or shrubs; a blow.—**clumps** *n.pl.* a game of question and answer [Perh. Scand.].

CLUMSY (klum'-zi) *a.* ill-made; awkward; ungainly.—**clumsily** *adv.*—**clumsiness** *n.* [Scand.].

CLUNIAC (klōō'-ni-ak) *n.* one of an order of monks, which originated at Cluny, Saône-et-Loire, France;—*a.* of, or pertaining to, this order.

CLUSTER (klus'-tęr) *n.* a bunch; a number of things growing together, as grapes; a collection; a group;—*v.t.* to collect into a bunch;—*v.i.* to grow or be in clusters.—**clusteringly** *adv.* as a cluster does.—**clustery** *a.* growing in clusters [A.S.].

CLUTCH (kluch) *v.t.* to seize, grip, with the hand; to grasp;—*n.* a grasp; *pl.* talons or claws; the eggs in a bird's nest; the coupling of two working parts, used in motor vehicles to connect or disconnect engine with transmission gear.—**clutch-shaft** *n.* in motoring, shaft engaging or engaging clutch.—**clutch-stop** *n* motoring, small brake to re rotation of driven member o clutch [M.E. *clucchen*, fr. *clyccan*].



Clutch of a Motor Engine, showing Clutch Shaft and Operating Pedal

CLUTTER (klut'-ęr) *v.i.* to mal bustle;—*n.* confused noise; bu [Form of CLATTER].

CLYPEUS (klip'-ē-us) *n.* rou convex shield; the part of an ins head that lies before the forehea **clypeal** (klip'-ē-al) *a.* pertaining to clypeus.—**clypeate,** (klip'-ē-at).—**peiform** (klip'-ē-i-form) *a.* shi shaped [L.].

CLYSTER (klis'-tęr) *n.* an injec into the bowels [L., fr. G = syrin

COACH (kōch) *n.* a large f wheeled travelling carriage; a t or trainer; in Australia, a bul used as a decoy to ensnare wild cat —*v.t.* to travel in a coach; to t or train; in Australia, to decoy horses or cattle.—**coachman** *n.* driver of a coach.—**coachmanshi** —**coach-box,** the driver's seat *coche*, perh. fr. *Kocs* (kotsh) a H village].

COADJUTOR (ko-a-jōō'-tor) *n.* assistant; an associate and desti successor.—**coadjutorship** *n.*—**c** jutrix *n.* a female assistant [L. *co cum*, and *adjūtor*, helper. *See* AI TANT].

COAGULATE (kō-ag'-ū-lāt) *v.t* bring into a curd-like state;—*v.i* curdle.—**coagulant** *n.* a substa that causes coagulation.—**coag tion** (kō-ag-ū-lā'-shun) *n.*—**coag tive** *a.* causing coagulation [L. (pa *coāgulātus*, curdled, fr. *co-āgul* rennet, fr. *cōgere*, gather together]

COAL (kōl) *n.* a substance burning, composed of mineral vegetable matter;—*v.t.* to su with coal;—*v.i.* to take in coa **coaly** (kō'-li) *a.*—**coal-bed,** a sean coal.—**coal-box,** a receptacle holding coal, esp. used in liv rooms heated by open fires; *Co* a heavy shell, emitting mass of b

:e on explosion. — **coal-field,** a ict where coal abounds.—**coal-er,** a coal-porter.—**coal-master,**)wner or lessee of a coal-field.— **oil** *n.* in North America, paraffin **-coal-scuttle,** a utensil for holding —**coal-slack,** coal dust.—**coal-** a thick sticky substance obtained listilling certain kinds of coal.— **State coal,** in South Africa, dried dung.—**to carry coals to Newe,** to do something very unneces- .—**to haul over the coals,** to take sk.—**to heap coals of fire on some- s head,** to excite repentance by ering good for evil [A.S. *col*].

)ALESCE (kō-ā-les′) *v.i.* to grow ther; to unite closely.—**coalesce** *n.* a uniting.—**coalescent** *a.* ng [L., fr. *co-* = *cum*, and *alescere*, up].

)ALITE (kōl′-īt) *n.* a fuel made coal-dust [*See* COAL].

)ALITION (kō-a-lish′-on) *n.* union)mbination into one body.—**coa-ist** *n.* one who joins a coalition.— **tion government,** a government iembers drawn from opposing es [*See* COALESCE].

ARSE (kōrs) *a.* thick; not re- ; inferior; vulgar.—**coarsely -coarseness** *n.* — **coarse-grained,** g a coarse grain; unrefined.— **en** *v.t.* and *i.* to render or ne coarse [Fr. *in course*, ordinary]. *a.* rude, rough, gross, unpolished, cate. *Ant.* fine, refined, tasteful, y.

AST (kōst) *n.* the border of a ry; sea-shore; the country the shore;—*v.t.* and *i.* to sail along the shore; in motoring, a with engine-power shut off; boggan;—*v.i.* in Australia, to or loaf about from farm to —**coaster** (kōs′-ter) *n.* a vessel between coast-towns; in alia, a loafer; vagabond.—**coast-** —**coastline** *n.* the outline of a —**coastwise** *adv.* by way of the —**coastguard,** a guard stationed e coast.—**coasting-trade,** trade en ports of the same country *oste* = F. *côte*, fr. L. (acc.) *cos-* b, side].

T (kōt) *n.* an outer garment; icoat; the fur of a beast; a ane covering an animal sub- ; a layer, as of paint;—*v.t.* to with a coat.—**coatee** *n.* 's short close-fitting coat.— *n.* any covering; cloth for —**coat of arms,** armorial bear- **coat of mail,** a soldier's jacket, with small plates or rings of **to turn one's coat,** to change arty or opinions [O.F. *cote* = , perh. fr. Teut.].

TI (kō′-a-ti) a racoon-like animal of South America [Native S. Amer. name].

Coati

COAX (kōks) *v.t.* to win by petting or flattery; to wheedle.—**coaxer** *n.*—**coaxingly** *adv.* [M.E. *cokes*, a fool].

Syn. to flatter, cajole, fawn upon, soothe.

COAXAL, coaxial (kō-ak′-sal, si-al) *a.* having a common axis [L. *cum*, with, and AXIS].

COB (kob) *n.* a lump of anything; a spider; a short-legged and stout horse; a spike of maize; a mixture of clay and straw;—*v.t.* to punish; to beat.—**cobble** (kob′-l) *n.* a stone rounded by water;—*v.t.* to pave with cobbles.—**cob-stone** *n.* a rounded stone [M.E.].

COBALT (kō′-bawlt) *n.* a metal, much used to give a bluish colour to glass, earthenware, etc.—**cobaltic** *a.*—**cobaltine** *n.* a sulpharsenide of cobalt [Ger.].

COBBLE (kōb′-l) *v.t.* to mend shoes; to mend clumsily.—**cobbler** *n.* a mender of shoes; a clumsy workman; a summer drink [Etym. unknown].

COBCAB (kob′-kab) *n.* a clog-shoe worn by women in the east [A.].

COBELLIGERENT (kō′-bel-ij′-er-ent) *a.* carrying on war jointly;—*n.* an ally in war [L. *cum*, with, and *bellum*, war].

COBLE, cobble (kob′-l) *n.* a flat bottomed fishing boat [fr. Celt.].

COBNUT (kob′-nut) *n.* a large hazel-nut; a children's game [*See* COB and NUT].

COBRA, cobra-da-capello (kō′-bra-da-ka-pel′-o) *n.* the hooded snake of India, a venomous reptile [Pg.].

COBWEB (kob′-web) *n.* a spider's web; anything flimsy or rubbishy; a trap.—**cobwebbed** *a.* covered with cobwebs, or *Bot.* with tangled cob-web-like hairs, resembling a spider's

web [*See* COB, fr. M.E. *coppe*, spider, short, fr. A.S. *āttor-coppa*, fr. *āttor*, poison, and *cop*, head].

COCA (kō'-kạ) *n.* the dried leaf of a Peruvian plant.—**cocaine** (ko-kān', kō'-kạ-in) *n.* a drug made from coca leaves, used as an anæsthetic in minor surgical operations [native S. Amer. name].

COCAGNE, cockaigne (ko-kān') *n.* a name applied to London or cockneydom; lotus-land [F., of uncert. etym.].

COCCIFEROUS (kok-sif'-e-rus) *a.* bearing berries [L. *coccum*, berry, and *ferre*, bear].

COCCUS (kok'-us) *n.* one of the divisions of a schizocarp (a lobed fruit with a one-seeded cell); a genus of hemipterous insects.

COCCYX (kok'-siks) *n.* the last four bones of the spinal column [G.].

COCHINEAL (koch'-i-nēl) *n.* a scarlet and crimson dye-stuff, made from the dried bodies of insects, found on a Mexican cactus [F., fr. L. *coccinus*, scarlet, fr. *coccum*, berry (for which the insect was taken) fr. G.].

COCK (kok) *n.* the male of birds; a weather-cock; a tap to regulate the flow of fluids; a portion of the lock of a firearm;—*v.t.* to draw back, as the cock of a gun;—*v.t.* and *i.* to turn up;—*n.* the action of turning up; the turn so given.—**cockerel** (kok'-ẹr-el) *n.* a young cock.—**cockscomb** *n.* the comb of a cock; a dandy.—**cockspur** *n.* the spur of a cock; a North American thorn. **cocktail** *n.* an underbred horse.—**cocky** *a.* pert; impudent.—**cock-a-hoop,** exultant.—**cock-eye,** a squinting eye.—**cock-loft,** a garret.—**cock-pit,** a ring for cock-fighting; an apartment in a warship used in action as a hospital.—**cock-sure,** certain.—**cock and bull story,** a preposterous story.—**to live like a fighting cock,** to live luxuriously [A.S. *cocc.* Imit.].

COCK (kok) *n.* a pile of hay;—*v.t.* to put up in cocks [Scand.].

COCKADE (kō-kād') *n.* a knot of ribbons, a rosette or badge.

COCKATOO (kok-ạ-tōō') *n.* a kind of parrot with a crested head [Malay].

COCKATRICE (kok'-ạ-tris) *n.* a fabulous animal represented as a cock with a dragon's tail; a fabulous serpent imagined to possess the powers of the basilisk [O.F., fr. Late L. (acc.) *cōcātricem* = the treader, fr. stem. *calc-*, of *calx*, heel].

COCK-BOAT (kok'-bōt) *n.* a small ship's boat [Etym. uncert.].

COCKCHAFER (kok'-chā-fẹr) *n.* the May-bug or dor-beetle [A.S. *ceafor*].

COCKIE (kok'-i) *n.* in Australia, a small farmer (originally in contem [*Abbrev.* fr. COCKATOO].

COCKLE (kok'-l) *n.* a weed th grows among corn; the corn-ro [A.S. *coccel*].

COCKLE (kok'-l) *n.* a sort bivalve shell-fish.—**cockle-hat,** pilgrim's hat bearing a scallop-sh [F. *coquille*, fr. G. *kongchē*, she through L.].

COCKNEY (kok'-ni) *n.* a native London.—**cockneydom** *n.* the hor of cockneys [Etym. uncert.].

COCKPIT (kok'-pit) *n.* space aeroplane for pilot's seat and co trols.

COCKROACH (kok-rōch) *n.* black or brown beetle infesting dwe ings [Sp. *cucaracha*].

COCKSWAIN (kok'-swān, kok'-s *n.* an officer in charge, or steersma of a boat [fr. COCK (-boat) and SWAIN

COCKTAIL (kok'-tāl) *n.* sho drink of spirits, bitters, sugar, et [Amer.].

COCOA (kō'-kō) *n.* a bevera made from the kernels of the choc late-tree [Corr. fr. CACAO].

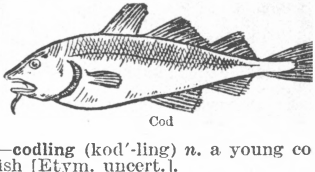
COCOA, coco (kō'-kō) *n.* a pal tree producing the coco-nut [Sp. a Pg. *coco*, bug-bear, applied to t "face" marked on the nut].

COCOON (kō-kōōn') *n.* the silk envelope which the silkworm a other larvæ spin for themselves [F fr. O.F. *coque*, shell, fr. L. (acc.) *co cham*].

COCTILE (kok'-til) *a.* made b baking, as a brick [L.].

COD (cod) *n.* a husk or pod; pillow-slip [A.S. *codd*, a bag].

COD, codfish (kod, kod'-fish) *n.* well-known fish of the northern sea



Cod

—**codling** (kod'-ling) *n.* a young co fish [Etym. uncert.].

CODA (kō'-dạ) *n.* the tail of a not an independent concluding passa in music [It. fr. L. *cauda*, tail].

CODDLE (kod'-l) *v.t.* to nurse; pet [Etym. uncert.].

CODDY-MODDY (kod'-i-mod-i) a gull in its first year's plumage [Etym doubtful].

CODE (kōd) *n.* an orderly colle tion of laws; a system, as of tel graphic signs.—**codex** *n.*; *pl.* **codic** (kō'-di-sēz) an ancient manuscri —**codify** (kō'-di-fī) *v.t.* to collect law etc., into a digest or body.—**codifi** *n.*—**codification** (kō-di-fi-kā'-shu

[F., fr. L. (acc.) *cōdicem*, a manuscript, fr. *codex*].

CODEX (kō'-deks) *n.*; *pl.* **codices** (kō'-di-sēs) a manuscript volume; a set of prescriptions [L.].

CODGER (koj'-ėr) *n.* a miserly man; an odd person [Etym. uncert.].

CODICIL (kod'-i-sil) *n.* a supplement or appendix to a will [L. *codex*].

CODILLA (ko-dil'-ą) *n.* the coarsest parts of hemp or flax [It.].

CODLING (kod'-ling) *n.* a kind of cooking apple [Etym. uncert.].

CO-EDUCATION (kō-ed-ū-kā-shun) the education of boys and girls together, in mixed classes.

COEFFICIENT (kō-e-fish'-ent) *a.* co-operating;—*n.* that which unites with something else to produce an effect; [MATH.] a factor placed before another, as multiplying it.—**coefficiency** (kō-e-fish'-en-si) *n.* [L. *co-=cum*].

COEMPTION (kō-em-shun) *n.* act of purchasing the whole quantity of any commodity [L.].

CŒNOBITE (sen'-ō-bīt) *n.* *See* CENOBITE.

CŒNOGAMY (sē-nog'-ą-mi) *n.* a community of wives or husbands [G. *koinos*, common, and *gamos*, marriage].

COEQUAL (kō-ē'-kwąl) *a.* equal; the same rank or power, as another *n.* an equal.—**coequality** (kō-ē-kwal'-i-ti) *n.* [L. *co-=cum*].

COERCE (kō-ėrs') *v.t.* to constrain by force; to compel.—**coercible** *a.* **coercive** *a.* having power to compel. **coercively** *adv.*—**coercion** (kō-ėr'-shun) *n.* [L. *coercēre*, fr. *co-=cum*, and *arcēre*, confine].

COETANEAN, coetaneous (kō-ē-tā'-nē-ąn,-us) *a.* of the same age, beginning to exist at the same time [L.].

CO-ETERNAL (kō-ē-tėr'-nąl) *a.* equally eternal, as the Father and Son.—**co-eternally** *adv.* [L. *co-=cum*].

COEVAL (kō-ē'-vąl) *a.* of the same age;—*n.* a contemporary [fr. L. *co-=cum* and *ævum*, age].

CO-EXIST (kō-eg-zist') *v.i.* to exist at the same time.—**co-existent** *a.*—**co-existence** *n.* [L. *co-=cum*].

CO-EXTENSIVE (kō-eks-ten'-siv) equally extensive [L. *co-=cum*].

COFFEE (kof'-ē) *n.* a plant, valuable for its berry, native of Arabia; a drink made from seeds or nibs of the coffee plant.—**coffee-house,** a house where coffee and other refreshments are supplied.—**coffee-mill,** a small mill for grinding coffee-beans.—**coffee-room,** the public room in an inn [A. through Turk.].

COFFER (kof'-ėr) *n.* a strong box. **coffer-dam,** a water-tight enclosure of oak in the bed of a river, etc., to facilitate the building of piers, etc. [O.F. *cofre, cofin*, =F. *coffre*. Doublet of COFFIN].

COFFIN (kof'-in) *n.* the case in which a corpse is buried [O.F. *cofin*, box, fr. L. (acc.) *cophinum*, fr. G. *kophinos*, basket. Doublet of COFFER.]

COG (kog) *n.* a tooth or catch on a wheel;—*v.t.* to furnish with cogs.—**cog-wheel,** a wheel furnished with cogs [Scand.].

COG (kog) *v.t.* to wheedle; to deceive; to load dice.—**coggery** *n.* trickery [= catch, as a cog does].

COGENT (kō'-jent) *a.* having great force; convincing.—**cogently** *adv.*—**cogency** *n.* force to convince [L. (acc. part.) *cōgentem*, compelling, fr. *cōgere*, fr. *co-=cum*, together, and *agere*, drive].

Syn. powerful, irresistible, urgent. *Ant.* weak, unsatisfactory, inconclusive.

COGITATE (koj'-i-tāt) *v.i.* to turn over in one's mind; to think; to reflect.—**cogitation** (koj-i-tā'-shun) *n.* reflection; meditation.—**cogitative** (koj'-i-tā-tiv) *a.* contemplative [L. (part.) *cōgitātus*, well considered, fr. *cogitāre*, fr. *co-=cum*, and *agitāre*. *See* AGITATE].

COGNAC (kōn'-yak) *n.* French brandy of the best quality [F., fr. the town, *Cognac*].

COGNATE (kog'-nāt) *a.* allied by birth; kindred in origin;—*n.* a relative on the mother's side [L., fr. *co-=cum* and (part.) *gnātus*, old form of *natus*, born].

COGNISANCE (kog'-ni-ząns, kon'-i-ząns) *n.* knowledge; perception; a badge by which a servant, etc., may be identified.—**cognisant** (kog'-ni-zant, kon'-i-zant) *a.* having knowledge of.—**cognisable** (kog'-ni-zą-bl, kon'-i-zą-bl) *a.* capable of being known.—**cognisably** *adv.* [O.F. (part.) *connoissant*, knowing, fr. *connoistre*=F. *connaître*, fr. L. *cognoscere*].

COGNITION (kog-nish'-un) *n.* certain knowledge, as from experience [F., fr. L. (acc.) *cognitiōnem*].

COGNOMEN (kog-nō'-men) *n.* a surname; the last of the three names, by which a Roman of good family was known [L.].

COGNOSCE (kog-nos') *v.t.* to investigate or examine.—**cognoscible** *a.* [L. *cognoscere*, understand, fr. *co-=cum*, fully, and *gnoscere*, know].

COHABIT (kō-hab'-it) *v.i.* to live together as married.—**cohabitation** (kō-hab-i-tā'-shun) *n.* [L., fr. *co-=cum* and *habitāre*, dwell].

CO-HEIR (kō-ār') *n.* a joint heir;—*fem.* **co-heiress** [L. *co-=cum*].

COHERE (kō-hēr') *v.i.* to stick together; to follow in a connected fashion; to be consistent.—**coherent**

a.—**coherently** *adv.*—**coherence, coherency** *n.*—**coherer** *n.* device that becomes an electrical conductor when acted on by electric wave radiation.—**cohesion** (kō-hē'-zhun) *n.* connection; the attraction by which the particles of a body cleave together. **cohesive** *a.* capable of cohering.—**cohesiveness** *n.* [L., fr. *co-*=*cum* and *hærēre*, stick].

Syn. to coalesce, amalgamate, adhere, cleave. *Ant.* disintegrate, dis-unite, separate.

COHOBATION (kō-hō-bā'-shun) *n.* the repeated distillation of the same liquor [Sp.].

COHORT (kō'-hort) *n.* a division of from 300 to 600 soldiers in the Roman legion [F., fr. L. (acc.) *cohortem*. Doublet of COURT].

COIF (koif) *n.* a covering for the head; a cap or cowl;—*v.t.* to cover with a coif.—**coiffure** (kwâ-fęr') *n.* a head-dress [F. *coiffe*, fr. Low L. (acc.) *coffiam*, sort of helmet, fr. O. Ger. *chuppha*, cap; conn. with Ger. *kopf*, head].

COIFFURE (koif'-ūr, kwo-fóór') *n.* a head-dress or arrangement of the hair [F.].

COIGN (koin) *n.* a corner; a corner-stone [Form of COIN].

COIL (koil) *v.t.* and *i.* to wind in rings;—*n.* the spiral of rings, into which anything is wound; in motoring and aviation, a device used to transform low tension current to the voltage required for ignition purposes [O.F. *coillir*=F. *cueillir*, gather, fr. L. *colligere*].

COIN (koin) *n.* a wedge; a die used in coining; a piece of money;—*v.t.* to convert into money by stamping; to mint; to invent.—**coinage** *n.* money coined; coins of a particular stamp or date.—**coiner** *n.* [O.F., fr. L. (acc.) *cuneum*, wedge].

COINCIDE (kō-in-sīd') *v.i.* to correspond in detail; happen at the same time.—**coincident** (kō-in'-si-dent) *a.* occupying the same space; agreeing; simultaneous.—**coincidently** *adv.*—**coincidence** *n.* an unexpected relation in two events, happening together; correspondency [L. *co-*=*cum* and *incidere*. *See* INCIDENT].

COINHERE (kō-in-hēr') *v.i.* to inhere together, to co-exist in the same thing [L.].

COINHERITOR (kō-in-her'-i-tur) *n.* a co-heir.

COIR (koir) *n.* cordage or rope from the fibres of the coco-nut [Tamil].

COISTRIL (kois'-tril) *n.* an inferior groom, a mean, cowardly fellow [O.F.].

COITION (ko-ish'-un) *n.* sexual intercourse; copulation [L.].

COJUROR (kō-jóó'-rur) *n.* o that swears to another's credibilit

COKE (kōk) *n.* coal half burnt, a so deprived of its gases [Etym. u known].

COL (kol) *n.* a depression or pa in a mountain range [F.=a pass, L. *collum*, neck].

COLANDER (kul'-an-dęr) *n.* vessel with a perforated bottom us as a strainer [fr. L. (part. stem) *lant-*, straining, fr. *cōlum*, strainer].

COLATURE (kol'-ā-tūr) *n.* filti tion; the matter strained; a filt [L. *cōlum*, strainer].

COLBERTINE, colberteen (kol-bę tīn) *n.* a fine lace [*Colbert*, minister Louis XIV.].

COLD (kōld) *a.* not warm; witho heat; chill; indifferent; reserve —*n.* absence of warmth; the feeli produced by the escape of heat; illness caused by cold.—**coldly** *adv.* **coldness** *n.*—**cold-cream,** a cooli skin ointment.—**cold feet,** *Colloq.* la of courage.—**cold-shoulder,** negle —**cold storage,** method of preservi perishable foodstuffs by keeping the at artificially reduced temperatu —**cold snap** *n.* in North America, period of severe frost.—**to throw co water on,** to discourage [A.S. (ad *ceal*; cf. Ger. *kalt*].

COLE (kōl) *n.* a name for plants the cabbage family.—**colewort** *n.* t common cabbage [M.E. *col*, *caul*, A.S. *cāul*, fr. L. *caulis*, stalk; EAIL. *See* WORT].

COLEOPTERA (kol-e-op'-ter-a) *pl.* the order of insects, as beetl

Coleoptera, showing the distinguishing sheath formed by the forewings

whose forewings form a horny shea or covering for the hinder wings.

COLIC (kol'-ik) *n.* a painful di order in the abdomen [F., fr. L., G. *kōlikos*, pert. to the large intestin *kōlon*].

COLISEUM (kol-i-sē'-um) *n.* S COLOSSEUM.

COLLABORATE (ko-lab'-ō-rā *v.i.* to work together.—**collaborati** (ko-lab-ō-ra'-shun) *n.*—**collaborat**

ɔ'-ō-rā-tor) *n.* an associate in , esp. literary or scientific [L., *l-* = *cum* and *labōrāre*. *See* R].

LAPSE (ko-laps') *v.i.* to fall er suddenly; to break down; l suddenly;—*n.* a falling to-; a sudden prostration; sud- llure [L. (part.) *collapsus*, fallen *col-* = *cum*, and LAPSE].

LAR (kol'-ar) *n.* something round the neck; a chain of or of knighthood; a part of rness that goes round the neck sts of burden;—*v.t.* to seize by llar; to put a collar on.—**col-** (kol'-ar-āj) *n.* an old tax on at horses.—**collaret, collarette** ret') *n.* a small collar.—**collar-** the clavicle [M.E. *coler*, fr. fr. L. *collāre*, neck-band, fr. , neck].

LATE (ko-lāt') *v.t.* to compare lly; to arrange, as sheets for g; to give a benefice to.—**on** *n.* the comparing of different or copies of books, for correc- a repast or lunch.—**collatable llator** *n.* [L. (part.) *col-lātus*, ed, fr. *conferre*, to bring together. ONFER.]

LATERAL (kol-at'-e-ral) *a.* e side of; running parallel; ding from the same ancestor, ot in a direct line;—*n.* a colla- relative; additional, of a secu- **-collaterally** *adv.* [fr. L. *col-* = nd stem *later-*, of *latus*, side].

LEAGUE (kol'-ēg) *n.* an asso- or partner, not a business part- . *collēgue*, fr. L. (acc.) *collēgam*, ner].

LECT (ko-lekt') *v.t.* to bring er into one place;—*v.i* to be bled; — (kol'-ekt) *n.* a short containing one petition.—**col-** *a.* self-possessed; cool. — **col- y** *adv.* — **collection,** *n.* the act lecting; assemblage; a sum up by gifts for a particular . — **collective** *a.* formed by ing; common to a collection. **ctively** *adv.*—**collectivism** *n.* cialistic doctrine that the State alone control property.—**col- ation** *n.* State grouping of s for work controlled by and profit of the whole community. **ctor** *n.*—**collectorship** *n.* office, t, or jurisdiction of an official or. — **collectanea** (kol-ek-tā'- *n.pl.* an anthology, or mis- .—**collect accounts,** accounts aid on delivery, as cablegrams, **o collect one's-self,** to recover state of confusion.—**collective** diplomatic note signed by the ntatives of several govern- —**collective noun,** a singular noun expressing the notion of a collection [L. (part.) *collectus*, fr. *col-* = *cum* and *legere*, gather; *collectivus*].

Syn. to gather, muster, assemble, aggregate, amass. *Ant.* scatter, distribute, separate, spread.

COLLEEN (kol'-ēn) *n.* a girl [Ir. Celt].

COLLEGE (kol'-ej) *n.* an assembly, as of electors or cardinals; a corporation of scientific or professional men, as of physicians, heralds, etc.; an institution for teaching literature and science; the building in which such instruction is given.—**collegian** (ko-lē'-ji-an) *n.* a member of a college; a student.—**collegiate** *a.* pert. to a college.—**college of justice,** in Scotland, the supreme civil courts.—**collegiate church,** a church that has a chapter of dean and canons, though it has not a bishop's see; in Scotland, a church under a joint pastorate [O.F., fr. L. *collēgium*, a society, fr. *collēga*, colleague].

COLLET (kol'-et) *n.* a collar; the rim in which a stone is set [F. dim. *See* COL].

COLLETER (ko-lē'-ter) *n. Bot.* a glandular hair [G. *kolla*, glue].

COLLIDE (ko-līd') *v.i.* to strike or dash together.—**collision** (ko-lizh'-un) *n.* the act of striking together; conflict [L., fr. *col-* = *cum* and *laedere*, strike].

Syn. of "collision," clashing, encounter, opposition. *Ant.* avoidance, shunning, miss.

COLLIE (kol'-i) *n.* a shepherd's dog [Perh. for COALY, black].

COLLIER (kol'-yer) *n.* a coal-miner; a vessel employed in the coal trade. — **colliery** *n.* a coal-mine. [M.E. *colier*].

COLLIGATE (kol'-i-gāt) *v.t.* to tie together [L. *colligare*].

COLLIMATE (kol'-i-māt) *v.t.* to bring into the same line; to make parallel.—**collimation** *n.* adjustment to line of sight.—**collimator** *n.* an instrument for determining the error of collimation; the viewing end of a spectroscope [L. *collimare*, false reading of *collineare*].

COLLINGUAL (ko-ling'-gwal) *a.* having the same language [L.].

COLLIQUABLE (ko-lik'-wa-bl) *a.* liable to melt.—**colliquament** *n.* that which has been melted; the first rudiments of an embryo.—**colliquant** *a.* having the power of dissolving [L. *cum* and *liquare*, cause to melt].

COLLIQUEFACTION (ko-lik-we-fak'-shun) *n.* a reduction of different bodies into one mass by fusion [L.].

COLLITIGANT (ko-lit'-i-gant) *n.* one that litigates or wrangles with another [L. *litigare*, to dispute].

COLLOCATE (kol'-ō-kāt) *v.t.* to

place or arrange together.—**collocation** (kol-ō-kā'-shun) *n.* [L., fr. *col-* = *cum*, and LOCATE. Doublet of COUCH].

COLLOCUTOR (ko-lok'-ū-tur, kol'-ō-kū-tur) *n.* one of the speakers in a dialogue.—**collogue** *v.i* to plot together [L. *loqui*, speak].

COLLODION (ko-lō'-di-on) *n.* a solution of gun-cotton in ether, used in preparing photographic plates and in medicine [fr. G. *kollōdēs*, glue-like, fr. *kolla*, glue, and *eidos*, appearance].

COLLOID (kol'-oid) *a.* like glue;—*n.* an inorganic compound, having a gelatinous appearance.—**colloidal** *a.* like a colloid.—**colloid cancer**, a soft, jelly-like form of cancer.—**colloidal fuel**, powdered coal or coke mixed with fuel oil, tar, etc. [G. *colla*, glue, and *eidos*, appearance].

COLLOP (kol'-op) *n.* a small slice of meat.—**minced collops**, minced meat [Etym. unknown].

COLLOQUY (kol'-ō-kwi) *n.* conversation; conference in politics; dialogue.—**colloquial** (ko-lō'-kwi-ạl) *a.* pert. to common conversation.—**colloquially** *adv.*—**colloquialism** *n.* an unstudied form of speech [L. *colloquium*, fr. *col-* = *cum* and *loquī*, speak].

COLLOTOMY (kol-ot'-o-mi) *n.* an incision in the colon to make an artificial passage in cases of stricture [G. *kolon*, colon, and *temnein*, to cut].

COLLUM (kol'-um) *n. Bot.* the part where root and stem unite [L.].

COLLUSION (ko-lū'-zhun) *n.* secret understanding for a fraudulent purpose.—**collusive** *a.* fraudulently agreed upon.—**collusively** *adv.* [L., fr. *col-* = *cum* and (part.) *lūsus*, played, fr. *lūdere*].

COLLUVIES (ko-lū'-vi-ēz) *n.* filth; excrement [L.].

COLLY (kol'-i) *n.* the grime or soot of coal or burnt wood;—*v.t.* to blacken [A.S. *col*].

COLLYRITE (kol'-i-rīt) *n.* a variety of clay [G. *kollurion*].

COLMAR (kol'-mär) *n.* a sort of pear [*Colmar*, Alsace].

COLOCYNTH (kol'-ō-sinth) *n.* the bitter cucumber of a plant common in Asia and Europe, yielding a purgative medicine [G. = a pumpkin].

COLOGNE-EARTH (ku-lōn-erth) *n.* a kind of ochre of a deep brown colour.—**Cologne-water, eau-de-Cologne**, a perfumed spirit [*Cologne*, Germany].

COLON (kō'-lon) *n.* the largest of the large intestines; a point (:) marking a pause greater than a semicolon [G. *kōlon*, a limb. *See* COLIC].

COLONEL (kur'-nel) *n.* the chief officer of a regiment.—**colonelcy** *n.* the rank of a colonel [F., fr. It. *colonello*, fr. L. *columna*, column. The pron. is due to a Sp. form once also used].

COLONNADE (kol-o-nād') regular row of columns [F., fr. *colonna*, fr. L. *columna*].

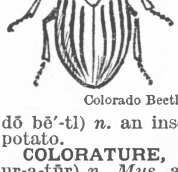
COLONY (kol'-ō-ni) *n.* a b people who settle in a new c but remain subject to the state; the country thus occu **colonial** (ko-lō'-ni-ạl) *a.* pert colony;—*n.* a colonist.—**colonis** ō-nist) *n.* a settler in a colony **onise** *v.t.* to plant or establish a in;—*v.i.* to settle.—**colonisatio** ō-ni-zā'-shun) *n.* [L. *colōnia*, f *nus*, a farmer, fr. *colere*, cultiv

COLOPHON (kol'-ō-fon) *n.* scription or device on the las of old books, now usually pla the beginning, containing the or year of publication, printer's etc. [G.].

COLOPHONY (ku-lof'-u-ni) dark-coloured resin obtained turpentine.—**colophonic** *a.*-**phonite** *n.* a variety of garnet *phon*, Asia Minor].

COLOQUINTIDA (kol-ō-kwin *n.* the colocynth [Sp.].

COLORADO BEETLE (ko



Colorado Beetle and Larva

dō bē'-tl) *n.* an insect hurtful potato.

COLORATURE, coloratura ur-ạ-tūr) *n. Mus.* a general te runs, trills, etc. [L. *color*, colou

COLORIFIC (kul-u-rif'-ik) to impart colour [L. *color* and make].

COLORIMETER (kul-u-rim *n.* an instrument for determini strength of colour [L. *colo mectrum*, measure].

COLOSSUS (ko-los'-us) *n.* a tic statue, esp. that at Rhodes, stood over the entrance of th bour.—**colossal** *a.* of enormou on a large scale.—**Colosseum** se'-um) *n.* the Flavian amphit which was the largest in Ron fr. G.].

COLOSTRUM (ko-los'-trum) first milk after child-birth; ture of turpentine and yolk [L.].

COLOUR (kul'-ur) *n.* any

as distinguished from white; ; false show; complexion; xt; *pl.* a flag; standard;—*v.t.* iint or tinge with colour; to a false appearance;—*v.i.* to .—**colourable** *a.*—**colourably** -colourful *a.* having plenty of r.—**colouring** *n.* pigment; the rs of a painting; specious ap- nce.—**colourless** *a.*—**colour-**, unable to distinguish between rs, etc.—**fast colours,** those that ot wash out easily.—**persons of r,** persons having African blood heir veins.—**primary colours,** e, indigo, blue, green, yellow, ge, red.—**prismatic colours,** those which white light is decomposed glass prism.—**to change colour,** rn red or pale.—**to show one's r,** to declare one's intentions, [O.F. *colour* = F. *couleur*, fr. L. *colōrem*].

n. of *v.* to dye, tint, stain. *Ant.* h, blanch, whiten.

LPORTEUR (kol-pōr-tėr′) *n.* that carries books, tracts, etc., ale.—**colportage** *n.* distribution olporteurs [F., fr. *colporter*, to on the neck. *See* COL, PORTER].

LT (kōlt) *n.* a young horse, esp. le.—**coltish** *a.* [A.S.].

LTER, coulter (kōl′-tėr) *n.* the fore iron of a plough [A.S. , fr. L.].

LTSFOOT (kōlts′-foot) *n.* a the leaves of which were once used for chest troubles.

LUMBINE (kol′-um-bīn) *a.* like ve, esp. in colour;—*n.* Harle- s mistress, in pantomime; a bell-shaped flower (*aquilege*) [F., *columbinus*, dove-like, fr. *co-*].

LUMN (kol′-um) a round pillar; pport; a cylindrical body of as mercury; a deep, serried f troops; an upright strip of or line of figures.—**columnar** um′-nąr) *a.* [L. *columna*, fr. *colu-* a prop].

LURE (ko-lūr′) *n.* one of two s intersecting each other at the , one of them passing through olstitial and the other through quinoctial points of the ecliptic *olouros*, dock-tailed].

LZA (kol′-zą) *n.* a kind of cab- —**colza-oil,** an oil got from the , used for lighting [F., fr. D.].

MA (kō′-mą) *n.* lethargy; stu- -**comatose** *a.* lethargic [G. *kōma*].

MA (kō′-ma) *n.* *Bot.* the leafy of a tree; a tuft of hairs; *Astr.* nebulous envelope surrounding ucleus of a comet [G. *komē*].

MARB (kō′-mārb) *n.* the head of mily or tribe [Ir. *comharba*, ssor].

COMB (kōm) *n.* a toothed instrument for adjusting hair, dressing wool, etc.; a cock's crest; the cell structure in which bees place honey; —*v.t.* to dress with a comb.—**comber** (kō′-mėr) *n.* a long, slender fish of the perch family [A.S. *camb*].

COMBAT (kum′-bat) *v.t.* to fight against; oppose;—*v.i.* to fight;—*n.* a contest; fight; struggle.—**combatant,** one who fights.—**combative** *a.* disposed to combat.—**combativeness** *n.* [O.F. *combatre*, fr. pref. *com-* = L. *cum* and *batre*. *See* BATTER].

COMBE (kōōm) *n.* a hollow among hills [A.S.].

COMBINE (kom-bīn′) *v.t.* to unite; —*v.i.* to form a union; to amalgamate.—(kom′-bīn) *n.* *Collog.* an association of persons to raise prices or control the course of trade or, in America, to achieve political power, esp. by dishonest or unfair means.—**combinable** *a.*—**combination** (kom-bi-nā′-shun) *n.* union; association of persons for a purpose; chemical union; in motoring, a motor-cycle with side-car attached [L. *combīnāre*, fr. *com-* = *cum* and *bīnī*, two by two. *See* BINARY].

Syn. to agree, unite, connect, coalesce, confederate. *Ant.* separate, disagree, sunder, withdraw.

COMBUSTION (kom-bust′-yun) *n.* the action of burning; heat internally developed.—**combustible** *a.* likely or liable to take fire;—*n.* a substance that burns readily.—**combustibility** (kom-bus-ti-bil′-i-ti) *n.*—**combustion chamber,** space in cylinder of an engine above pistons, where combustion takes place. [F., fr. L. (acc.) *combustiōnem*, fr. (part.) *combustus*, burned, fr. *com-* = *cum*, outright, and *ūrere*, burn].

COME (kum) *v.i.* to move towards; to draw near; to arrive at some state or condition.—**comer** *n.*—**come-back,** *Colloq.* return to active life after retirement or supersession, esp. in sporting circles.—**come-down,** a set-back. —**to come about,** to happen; to turn. —**to come across,** to meet with.—**to come at,** to reach.—**to come by,** to obtain.—**to come down on,** to treat severely.—**to come off,** to escape; to take place.—**to come round,** to recur; recover.—**to come short,** to fail.—**to come to one's-self,** to revive.—**to come to pass,** to happen [A.S. *cuman*; cp. Ger. *kommen*].

COMEDO (kom′-e-do) *n.*; *pl.* **comedones** (kom-e-dō′-nēz), a cylindrical black-tipped mass sometimes found in the sebaceous glands [L.].

COMEDY (kom′-e-di) *n.* a stage play of a light and amusing character. —**comedian** (kom-ę′-di-an) *n.* an actor or writer of comedy.—**comedienne** (kom-mād-yen′) *n.* an actress in

comedy.—**comedietta** (ko-mā-di-et'-tą) *n.* a short comedy [F. *comédie*, fr. L. (acc.) *cōmaedíam*, fr. G., fr. *kōmō-s*, revel, and *aeidein*, sing].

COMELY (kum'-li) *a.* handsome; graceful;—*adv.*—**comeliness** *n.* [A.S., fr. *cȳme*, fair, and suff. *-lic* = *-ly* = like].

COMESTIBLES (ko-mes'-ti-blz) *n.pl.* eatables [L. *com-* = *cum*, and *edere*, to eat].

COMET (kom'-et) *n.* a heavenly body, accompanied by a long train or tail of light.—**cometarium** *n.* an instrument intended to represent the movement of a comet round the sun.—**cometary** *a.* pertaining to a comet; *n.* a cometarium.—**cometic** *a.* [G. = long-haired (star), fr. *komē*, hair].

COMFIT (kum'-fit) *n.* a dry sweetmeat; a confection [F. (adj.) *confit*, fr. O.F. *confire*, make up, fr. L. *conficere*. *See* CONFECTION].

COMFORT (kum'-fort) *v.t.* to cheer; console;—*n.* solace or consolation; ease of body or mind, or whatever causes it; quiet enjoyment.—**comfortable** *a.* affording comfort.—**comfortably** *adv.*—**comfortableness** *n.*—**comforter** *n.* one that comforts; the Holy Spirit; a woollen tippet or scarf.—**comfortless** *a.* cheerless.—**comfortlessly** *adv.*—**comfortlessness** *n.* [O.F. *conforter*, fr. L. *confortāre*, strengthen much, fr. L. *con-* = *cum* and *fortis*].

Syn. to encourage, gladden, soothe, revive, inspirit.

COMFREY, comfry (kum'-fri) *n.* a plant (*Symphytum officinale*) used for medicinal purposes, and formerly valued as a vulnerary [L. *confirmare*, strengthen].

COMIC (kom'-ik) *a.* relating to comedy; raising mirth;—*n.* a humorous or farcical picture in the cinema.—**comical** *a.* comic.—**comically** *adv.* [L., fr. G. *kōmikos*, relating to a *kōmos*. *See* COMEDY].

Syn. funny, droll, ridiculous, laughable, ludicrous, amusing. *Ant.* grave, solemn, melancholy, sad.

COMITIA (kō-mish-i-a) *n.pl.* in ancient Rome, electoral assemblies of the people [L.].

COMITY (kom'-i-ti) *n.* mildness; urbanity; courtesy [L. (acc.) *cōmitātem*, fr. *cōmis*, kind].

COMMA (kom'-ą) *n.* a punctuation mark (,).—**commatic** (ko-mat'-ik) *a.* brief; having short clauses or sentences.—**commatism** (kom'-ą-tizm) *n.* conciseness in writing.—**comma bacillus**, the bacillus causing Asiatic cholera, in shape like a comma [G. = clause, fr. *koptein*, cut].

COMMAND (ko-mând') *v.t.* to order or demand, with authority; to govern; to overlook;—*v.i.* to be at the head;—*n.* an order; the of troops under an officer.—**comm ing** *a.* fitted to control; impre —**commandingly** *adv.*—**comm able** *a.*—**commandant** (ko-man-d *n.* a commanding officer.—**comm** *n.* a leader; a commanding of an officer next above a lieutena the navy.—**commandership** *n.*— **mandery** (ko-man'-der-i) *n.* a belonging to an order of knights, a commander.—**commandment** command; one of the precepts o Decalogue.—**commandeer** (kor dēr') *v.t.* to press into military se or take for military purposes [F. *mander*, fr. L. *commendāre*; F. *manderie*. Doublet of COMMEND].

Syn. to bid, direct, charge. forbid, prohibit, interdict.

COMMANDO (ko-mân'-dō) *n.* tary expedition undertaken by pr persons for their own ends; in S Africa, a military force of bur ordered out for defensive, aggres or police purposes [Sp.].

COMMARK (kom'-ark) *n.* a tier [O.F.].

COMMEASURABLE (ko-m ūr-a-bl) *a.* reducible to the measure; equal [L. *metiri*, pp. *sus*, to measure].

COMMEMORATE (ko-mem'-o *v.t.* to call to remembrance; to brate by a special or solemn a **commemoration** (ko-mem-o-rā'-s *n.* the act of commemorating.— **memorative** (ko-mem'-o-rą-tiv) *a.* ing to commemorate.—**comme able** *a.* worthy to be commemo [L. (part.) *commemorātus*, kep mind, fr. *com-* = *cum* and *memo* recount].

COMMENCE (ko-mens') *v.t.* begin; to originate;—*v.i.* to upon; to begin.—**commenceme** first existence; beginning [O.F *mencer*, fr. L. *com-* = *cum* and *initi*

COMMEND (ko-mend') *v.t.* to sent as worthy; to praise; to trust to.—**commendable** *a.*— **mendably** *adv.*—**commendablene** —**commendation** (kom-en-dā'-s *n.* act of commending; praise.— **mendatory** (ko-men'-da-tor-i serving to commend [L. *commen* entrust, fr. *com-* = *cum* and *man* order. Doublet of COMMAND].

COMMENSAL (ko-men'-sąl) *n* animal or plant that lives as a te but not a parasite, of another.— **mensalism** (ko-men'-sąl-izm) *n. com* and *mensa*, table].

COMMENSURATE (ko-men rāt) *a.* equal in extent; propor ate; adequate.—**commensurately** —**commensurateness** *n.*—**com suration** (ko-men-sū-rā'-shun) *n.* portion, in measure.—**comme**

e (ko-men'-sū-rą-bl) *a.* having a nmon measure.—**commensurably**).—**commensurability** (ko-men-sū-bil'-i-ti) *n.* [fr. L. *com-* = *cum* and *nsūra*, a measure].

COMMENT (ko-ment') *v.t.* and *i.* explain by remarks;—(kom'-ent) a remark intended to explain or ustrate; observation. — **commen-y** *n.* a running interpretation of a :t; in wireless, description of an ent while in actual progress, oadcast by an eye-witness.—**com-ntate** *v.i.* to annotate; interpret. **ommentator** *n.* [F., fr. L. *commen-e* (=*āri*), to think over, fr. (part.) *imentus*, devised, fr. *com-* = *cum*, l rt. of *mens*, mind].

COMMERCE (kom'-ėrs) *n.* traffic; de or intercourse between.—**com-rcial** *a.* pert. to commerce; mer-ıtile.—**commercially** *adv.*—**com-rcial traveller**, a travelling agent a business house [F., fr. L. *com-rcium*, fr. *com-* = *cum* and stem rc-, of *merx*, merchandise].

Syn. trade, business, dealing, inter-ınge.

COMMÈRE (kum'-ār) *n.* a gossip; odmother; *Theatrical*, a director, explainer [F.].

COMMIGRATE (kom'-i-grāt) *v.i.* to grate in a body [L. *com* and *mig-e*].

COMMINATION (kom-i-nā'-shun) denunciation of vengeance; the ding of God's threatenings in ırch.—**comminatory** (ko-min'-ą-i) *a.* threatening [L., fr. (part.) *iminātus*, having threatened, fr. i-=*cum* and *minārī*. *See* MENACE].

COMMINGLE (ko-ming'-gl) *v.t.* and o mingle together [L. *com-* = *cum*].

COMMINUTE (kom'-i-nūt) *v.t.* to uce to minute particles; to pul-ise.—**comminution** (kom-i-nū'-n) *n.* the act of comminuting; *y.* fracture of a bone into more n two pieces [L. *comminvere*, en].

COMMISERATE (ko-miz'-e-rāt) *v.t.* pity.—**commiserative** *a.* having y; piteous.—**commiseratively** *adv.* **commiserator** *n.* — **commiseration** -miz-e-rā'-shun) *n.* compassion; y [L., fr. (part.) *commiserātus*, ing pitied, fr. *com-* = *cum* and *er*, miserable].

Syn. to condole; lament; compas-ıate.

COMMISSAR (kom'-is-sar) *n.* of the heads of a Soviet govern-ıt department or commissariat ıss.].

COMMISSARY (kom'-i-sąr-i) *n.* one rged with some temporary duty; deputy.—**commissaryship** *n.*—**ımissariat** (kom-i-sā'-ri-at) *n.* the artment charged with the supply of provisions, etc., for an army.—**commissary-general**, the head of the commissariat [Late L. *commissārius*, fr. (part.) *commissus*. *See* COMMISSION].

COMMISSION (ko-mish'-un) *n.* act of committing; a legal warrant to execute a duty, etc.; a written authority; a committee appointed by the Crown; anything done for another; fee allowed to an agent;—*v.t.* to give commission to; empower.—**commissioner** *n.* one holding a commission to act.—**commissionaire** (ko-mish-un-ār') *n.* a kind of messenger or light porter.—**commission-agent**, an agent, remunerated by a percentage on the sales effected.—**to put in**, or **into, commission**, *Naut.* to man and equip for active service [F., fr. L. (acc.) *commissiōnem*, fr. (part.) *commissus*, fr. *committere*, commit].

Syn. of *n.* authority, warrant, mandate, charge, order, office.

COMMISSURE (kom'-i-sūr) *n.* a joint, seam, or closure; point of union; that which joins or connects [L.].

COMMIT (ko-mit') *v.t.* to give in trust; to perpetrate; to pledge; to send to confinement.—**commitment, committal** *n.* the act of committing; imprisonment.—**committee** *n.* members selected by a society, etc., to study, arrange any matter.—**committeeship** *n.*—**standing committee**, a committee which stands to the end of the session [L. *committere*, fr. *com-* = *cum* and *mittere*, send].

Syn. to entrust, consign, confide, perform, do, post. *Ant.* redeem, ransom, release, omit.

COMMIX (ko-miks') *v.t.* and *i.* to mix or blend.—**commixture** *n.* mixture [L. *com-* = *cum*].

COMMODE (ko-mōd') *n.* a bedroom convenience or cabinet; a kind of head-dress formerly worn by ladies [F.].

COMMODIOUS (ko-mō'-di-us) *a.* convenient; roomy.—**commodiously** *adv.*—**commodiousness** *n.*—**commodity** (ko-mod'-i-ti) *n.* any useful thing; an article of trade; *pl.* goods.—**commodate** (kom'-ō-dāt) *n.* a form of loan, the borrower being obliged to restore the thing lent, in the condition in which he received it [O.F. *commodieux* = F. *commode*, fr. Late L. *commodiōsus*, useful, fr. *commodus*, fit].

COMMODORE (kom'-ō-dōr) *n.* the commander of a squadron of ships; a naval officer between captain and admiral [Formerly also *commandore*, fr. D. = commander].

COMMON (kom'-on) *a.* belonging equally to more than one; frequent; ordinary; vulgar;—*n.* an open tract of ground free to all, of right.—

commons *n.pl.* the mass of the people; the lower House of Parliament; rations; board.—**commonly** *adv.*—**commonness** *n.*—**commoner** *n.* one under the degree of nobility; an Oxford student of the second rank.—**commonalty** *n.* the general body of the people.—**commonty** *n.* land held jointly by two or more proprietors.—**commonplace** *a.* ordinary; hackneyed;—*n.* a platitude; a note.—**commonweal** *n.* [*See* WEAL] the public good.—**commonwealth** *n.* [*See* WEALTH] popular government in England, esp. that existing 1649-1659; republic; the whole body of a people.—**commonplace-book,** a note-book.—**common law,** the unwritten law based on precedents.—**common pleas,** a division of the High Court of Justice.—**common prayer,** the liturgy of the Church of England.—**common sense,** sound, practical judgment. — **doctors' commons,** a college in London for professors of civil law.—**short commons,** scanty allowance [F. *commun,* fr. L. (acc.) *commūnem,* orig. serving together, fr. *com-* = *cum* and *mūnis,* ready to serve].

Syn. mean, public, usual, general, customary, popular. *Ant.* uncommon, strange, extraordinary, unusual, refined.

COMMORANCE, commorancy (kom'-ō-rans, -ran-si) *n. Law,* residence.—**commorant** (kom'-ō-rant) *a. Law,* dwelling; ordinarily residing [L. *com* and *morari,* stay].

COMMORIENT (ko-mō'-ri-ent) *a.* dying at the same time [L.].

COMMOTION (ko-mō'-shun) *n.* agitation; public disorder; tumult [L. *com-* = *cum*].

COMMOVE (ko-mōōv') *v.t.* to put in motion; to disturb; to agitate.

COMMUNE (ko-mūn') *v.i.* to converse together familiarly;—(kom'-ūn) *n.* a small district, administered by a mayor, in France, etc.—**communal** *a.* pert. to a commune.—**communism** *n.* the socialistic doctrine prescribing community of property.—**communist** *n.* a believer in communism.—**communistic** *a.*—**communion** (ko-mūn'-yun) *n.* intercourse; union in religion; fellowship; a church; the celebration of the Lord's Supper.—**community** (ko-mū'-ni-ti) *n.* common possession; organised national, racial, municipal, social, or religious body; the public.—**community care,** care by the community acting through its organs of government, central or local, of poor or relatively helpless members.—**community centre,** building in which people meet for communal activities.—**community singing,** unison singing, usually of national or folk songs, by a large crowd under control o director [O.F. *communer,* fr. *mun,* common].

Syn. of "communion," fellows concord, agreement, unity, in course. *Ant.* discord, disagreem aloofness, strangeness, isolation, regation.

COMMUNICATE (ko-mū'-ni-] *v.t.* to impart information; reveal;—*v.i.* have connection dealings with; to receive the c munion. — **communicable** *a.* — **c municably** *adv.*—**communicant** one that partakes of the Lo Supper.—**communication** (ko-mū kā'-shun) *n.* the act of making kno intercourse; connection or passa information; advice.—**communi tive** (ko-mū'-ni-kā-tiv) *a.* ready v information, conversation.—**comi nicator** *n.* [L. (part.) *commūnicā* imparted, fr. *commūnis,* common].

COMMUTE (ko-mūt') *v.t.* to change; to mitigate a sentence, changing the penalty to a lighte **commutable** *a.* exchangeable —**commutability** (ku-mū-ta-bil'-] *n.*—**commutation** (kom-ū-tā'-shun change; exchange; mitigation c sentence, of a penalty.—**commuta** (kom'-mū-tā'-tor) *n. Elec.* device transform alternating current i direct.—**commutor** (ko-mūt'-or) *n* season-ticket holder [U.S.] [L., *com-* = *cum,* with, and *mūt* change].

COMPACT (kom-pakt') *a.* fir solid; closely packed; condens —*v.t.* to press closely together; make firm.—**compactly** *adv.*—**cc pactness** *n.*—**compacture** (kom-pa tūr) *n.* close union of parts; man of joining [L. (part.) *compac* fixed together, fr. *compingere, com-* = *cum* and *pangere,* fix].

Syn. close, dense, brief, pit succinct. *Ant.* open, porous, diffu

COMPACT (kom'-pakt) *n.* an ag ment or contract.—**compaction** the act of making an agreem [L., fr. *com* = *cum,* and PACT].

COMPAGES (kom-pā'-jez) *n.* system or structure of many uni parts.

COMPANY (kum'-pa-ni) *n.* gathering of persons; guests; association for business; a tr under a captain; the crew of a sl —**companion** (kom-pan'-yun) *n.* who lives and eats with another; cc rade; one that associates with anot a skylight in a quarter-deck; a st case from the deck, leading below **companionable** *a.* — **companiona** *adv.*—**companionship** *n.* fellowshi **companion-ladder,** one between cabin and the quarter-deck.—**cc panion-way,** the cabin staircase

ompany-promoter, one who proposes nd/or superintends the formation of ommercial companies.—**to bear,** or **eep, company,** to accompany [M.E. *ompanye*, fr. F. *compa-gnie* (nyé'), fr. ate L. (acc.) *compāniem*, a sharing f bread, *pānis*].

Syn. assembly, band, troop, assemblage, society, group, crowd, meeting. *Ant.* individual, person.

COMPARE (kom-pâr') *v.t.* to bring ogether so as to observe similarity r relation; to liken; to cite the omparative and superlative of an dj.;—*v.i.* to hold comparison;—*n.* omparison; a simile.—**comparable** kom'-par-a-bl) *a.*—**comparably** *adv.* —**comparative** (kom-par'-ą-tiv) *a.* estimated by comparison; expressing *nore*;—*n.* the comparative degree.—**omparatively** *adv.*—**comparison** *n.* ct of comparing; degree of reemblance; a simile; in phrenology, he faculty that compares.—**comparative anatomy,** the science of the structure of all animals [F., fr. L. *comparāre*, natch together, fr. *com-* = *cum* and *pār*, equal].

COMPART (kom-pârt') *v.t.* to livide; to mark out into several parts;—*n.* a member.—**compartition** kom-pâr-tish'-un) *n.* act of dividing nto parts; part divided; a separate part [L. *com* and *partiri*, share].

COMPARTMENT (kom-pârt'-ment) *n.* a division, as of a railway carriage, a drawer, etc. [F. *compartiment*, fr. L. *com-* = *cum* and *part-īre*, divide. *See* PART].

COMPASS (kom'-pas) *n.* circuit; area; the range of a voice in the musical scale; an instrument indicating the magnetic meridian, and so, directions;—*v.t.* to go round; to surround; to accomplish; to plot.—**ompassable** *a.* — **compasses** *n.pl.* a mathematical instrument for describing circles, measuring, etc.—**ompass-box,** the box containing the mariner's compass. — **compass-card,** the card on which the points are marked.—**compass-dial,** a sun-dial fitted into a box (a compass-needle enables the style of the dial to be adjusted to the meridian).—**compass-needle,** the magnetised needle of a compass. — **compass-plant,** *Silphium laciniatum*, whose leaves place their edges north and south.—**compass-saw,** a saw that cuts circularly.—**ompass-signal,** a signal denoting a point of the compass.—**compass-timber,** curved timber.—**compass-window,** a bow-window.—**to fetch a ompass,** to make a detour [F. *ompas*, fr. Late L. (acc.) *compassum*, circumference, fr. L. *com-* = *cum*, together, and *passus*, pace].

COMPASSION (kom-pash'-un) *n.* sympathy with the distress of another. —**compassionate** *a.* full of sympathy; inclined to pity;—*v.t.* to pity.—**compassionately** *adv.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *compassiōnem*, fellow-feeling, fr. *com-* = *cum*, and PASSION].

COMPATIBLE (kom-pat'-i-bl) *a.* that may exist with; consistent.—**compatibly** *adv.*—**compatibility** (kom-pat-i-bil'-i-ti) *n.* the quality of according with [F., fr. L. *com-* = *cum* and *pati*, bear, suffer].

COMPATRIOT (kom-pā'-tri-ot) *n.* one of the same country; a fellow-countryman;—*a.* of the same country; patriotic.

COMPEAR (kom-pēr') *v.i.* in Scots Law, to appear in court [L. *comparēre*, to be visible, present, fr. *com-* = *cum* and *pārēre*, appear].

COMPEER (kom-pēr') *n.* an equal; a companion [F. *com-*, fr. L. *cum*, and PEER].

COMPEL (kom-pel') *v.t.* to drive or urge forcibly; to necessitate.—**compellable** *a.* [L., fr. *com-* = *cum* and *pellere*, drive].

Syn. to coerce, constrain, oblige, bind. *Ant.* persuade, lead, entice.

COMPELLATION (kom-pe-lā'-shun) *n.* manner of address or salutation [L.].

COMPENDIUM, compend (kom-pend'-i-um, kom'-pend) *n.* an abridgment or summary.—**compendious** *a.* abridged; concise. — **compendiously** *adv.*—**compendiousness** *n.* [L. = orig. a hanging together, saving (of space). *See* DEPEND].

COMPENSATE (kom'-pen-sāt, kom-pen'-sāt) *v.t.* to recompense; counterbalance;—*v.i.* to make amends; make up for.—**compensation** (kom-pen-sā'-shun) *n.* recompense; a making up for; to give equal value to; an equivalent, as for loss, etc.; in motoring, a device to ensure equal braking force on all wheels.—**compensative, compensatory** (kom-pen'-są-tiv, -tor-i) *a.* compensating.—**compensation-balance, compensation-pendulum,** one constructed to counteract the effects of temperature [L. (part.) *compensātus*, weighed against something, fr. *com-* = *cum* and (part.). *pensus*, weighed, fr. *pendere*].

COMPÈRE (kom'-pār) *n.* male of *commère*, esp. theatrical.

COMPESCE (kom-pes') *v.t.* to hold in check; to restrain; to curb [L.].

COMPETE (kom-pēt') *v.i.* to strive; aspire to, as rivals for a prize.—**competition** (kom-pe-tish'-un) *n.* strife of rivals towards an object.—**competitive** (kom-pet'-i-tiv) *a.* relating to, regulated by, competition.—**competitor** *n.* one that competes [L., fr. *com-* = *cum* and *petere*, seek].

COMPETENT (kom'-pe-tent) *a.*

suitable; capable; sufficient; possessing right.—**competently** *adv.*—**competence, competency** *n.* state of being fit or capable; sufficiency, esp. of means [O.F. (part.) fr. L. (acc. part.) *competentem*, corresponding].

Syn. fitted, qualified, adequate, proportionate. *Ant.* incompetent, incapable, unfit, disqualified.

COMPILE (kom-pīl') *v.t.* to put together literary materials from the works of others.—**compiler** *n.*—**compilation** (kom-pi-lā'-shun) *n.* act of compiling; a book compiled [F. *compiler*, fr. L. *com-* = *cum* and *pīlāre*, rob].

COMPLACENT (kom-plā'-sent) *a.* gracious; gratified; self-satisfied.—**complacently** *adv.*—**complacence, complacency** *n.* satisfaction; the cause of pleasure.—**complacential** (kom-plą-sen'-shal) *a.* marked by complacence [L. (part. stem.) *complacent-*, pleasing. Doublet of COMPLAISANT].

Syn. of "complacency," gratification, civility, complaisance. *Ant.* discourtesy, unkindness, incivility.

COMPLAIN (kom-plān') *v.i.* to express distress, grief, or censure; to grumble.—**complainingly** *adv.*—**complainant** *n.* a complainer; a plaintiff; a prosecutor; one who carries on a suit or action against another.—**complaint** *n.* [*See* PLAINT] expression of grief, resentment, etc.; a disease [O.F. (part.) *complaignant*, lamenting, fr. *complaindre*, fr. *com-* = L. *cum* and L. *plangere*, bewail].

Syn. to murmur, regret, repine, bewail, deplore;—of "complaint," illness, sorrow, malady, sickness, grief, ailment. *Ant.* to endure, tolerate, overlook, rejoice, be glad for;—of "complaint," health, joy, gladness.

COMPLAISANT (kom'-plā-zant) *a.* desirous to please; affable.—**complaisantly** *adv.*—**complaisance** *n.* civility; act of pleasing [F. (part.) = obliging, fr. *complaire*, fr. L. *com-* = *cum* and *placēre*, please. *See* COMPLACENT].

Syn. urbane, obliging, courteous, accessible, attentive. *Ant.* churlish, discourteous, negligent, disobliging.

COMPLECTED (kom-plek'-ted) *a.* interwoven [L.].

COMPLEMENT (kom'-ple-ment) *n.* that which completes the sense, a number, etc.; the full quantity.—**complemental, complementary** (kom-ple-mental, -tą-ri) *a.* serving to complete.—**complement of an arc or angle,** the difference between the arc or angle and 90°.—**complement of the curtain,** in fortifications, that part of the interior side which makes the demigorge [L., fr. *complēre*, fill up, from *com-* = *cum*, altogether, a *plēre*, fill. *See* COMPLY].

COMPLETE (kom-plēt') *a.* perfec finished;—*v.t.* to fill up; to perfe —**completely** *adv.*—**completeness** *n.* **completion** (kom-plē'-shun) *n.* act completing; accomplishment (part.) *complētus*, filled up. COMPLEMENT, COMPLY].

Syn. entire, whole, total, absolu integral;—of *v.* to close, conclu end, execute, accomplish, achie fulfil, finish. *Ant.* incomplete, i perfect, defective, faulty;—of leave unfinished, fail in, mar, sta begin.

COMPLEX (kom'-pleks) *a.* of t or more parts; intermingled; n single; intricate;—*n. Psych.* a gro of emotional ideas partially or entire repressed.—**complexly** *adv.*—**comple ion** (kom-plek'-shun) *n.* colour of t skin, esp. of the face; aspect.—**co plexional** *a.* pert. to the complexic —**complexity, complexness** (kom-plel si-ti, kom'-pleks-nes) *n.* [L., fr. *co* = *cum* and (part.) *plexus*, twine fr. *plectere*; (acc.) *complexiōne* bodily constitution].

COMPLEXUS (kom-plek'-sus) a complex; *Anat.* a large muscle the back which passes from the spi to the head [L.].

COMPLICATE (kom'-pli-kāt) to fold or twist together; to entangl to embarrass.—**complicately** *adv.* **complicateness** *n.*—**complication** (kom pli-kā'-shun) *n.* an occurring togeth of things of different kind.—**comp cacy** (kom'-pli-ka-si) *n.* intricacy (part.) *complicātus*, folded togeth fr. *com-* = *cum* and *plicāre*].

COMPLICITY (kom-plis'-i-ti) condition of being an accomplice fr. *complice*, accomplice].

COMPLIMENT (kom'-pli-ment) an expression of regard or admi tion;—(kom-pli-ment') *v.t.* and *i.* gratify with praises; to congratula —**complimental, complimentary** *a.* **left-handed compliment,** a spee intended to be taken as a comp ment, but really the opposite [F., L. *complēre*, fill up, through It.].

COMPLIN, compline (kom'-plin) the last church service of the day *complere*].

COMPLOT (kom'-plot) *n.* a joi plot; a conspiracy; a cabal; (kum-plot') *v.t.* and *i.* to plot togeti [F., fr. L. *complicare*].

COMPLUVIUM (kom-plōō'-vi-u *n.* a large square opening in the ro of a Roman house which admitt light and air and through which ra water reached the impluvium in t atrium below [L.].

COMPLY (kom-plī') *v.i.* to yield t to consent.—**compliant** *a.* yieldin

ging.—**compliantly** *adv.*—**compli-** *a.*—**compliance** *n.* submission; elding.—**complier** *n.* [L. *complēre*, ıp, through It.].

yn. of "compliance," consent, dience, acquiescence. *Ant.* refusal, osition.

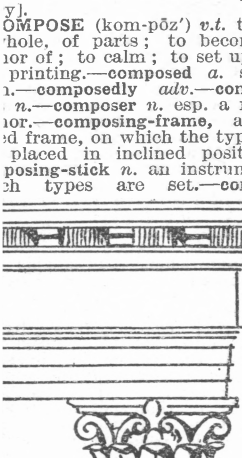
OMPO (kom'-po) *n.* a composition plastering, stucco work, etc. POST].

OMPONE, componed (kom-pō'-ne, ıd) *a. Her.* of two colours, in rnate squares in one row [L. *com-ere*].

OMPONENT (kom-pō'-nent) *a.* ing to form a compound;—*n.* a ; helping to make a whole; a stituent part, esp. of a machine. **ɔmponent instincts,** in psycho-lysis, a number of human impulses ı the integration of which normal lt sexuality results [L. (part. ı) *compōnent-*, putting together, *:om-pōnere*].

OMPORT (kom-pōrt') *v.t.* to be e; to conduct.—**comportment** *n.* fr. L. *com-=cum* and *portāre*, y].

OMPOSE (kom-pōz') *v.t.* to form 'hole, of parts; to become the ıor of; to calm; to set up types printing.—**composed** *a.* sedate; ı.—**composedly** *adv.*—**composed-** *n.*—**composer** *n.* esp. a musical ıor.—**composing-frame,** an ele-ɔd frame, on which the type-cases placed in inclined positions.—**posing-stick** *n.* an instrument in ch types are set.—**composite**



namentation typical of the Composite Order in Architecture

n'-poz-it) *a.* made up of parts; nging to the fifth order of archi-ure, a combination of parts from Doric, Tuscan, Ionic, and Corin-n.—**composite candle,** one made of tallow and wax.—**composite carriage,** one containing compartments of different classes.—**composite numbers,** such as can be measured exactly by a number exceeding unity.—**composition** (kom-pō-zish'-un) *n.* the act of composing; the thing composed, the nature and arrangement of its parts; arrangement for discharging a debt, etc.—**composition of forces,** the finding of a single force equal to two or more given forces acting in given directions.—**compositor** (kom-poz'-i-tor) *n.* a printer that sets type.—**composure** (kom-pō'-zhūr) *n.* act of composing; a settled state; calmness; tranquillity [F. *composer*, fr. *com-*=L. *cum* and *poser*, pose; (part.) *com-posit-us*, put together; (acc.) *com-positiōnem*].

Syn. to settle, confirm, form, fashion, tranquillise, soothe. *Ant.* unsettle, disarrange, irritate, excite.

COMPOST (kom'-post) *n.* an artificial fertiliser.—**compo** *v.t.* to manure with compost; to plaster [O.F., fr. L. (neut. part.) *com-posit-um*. Doublet of COMPOSITE].

COMPOTE (kom'-pōt) *n.* fruit stewed or preserved in syrup [F. *See* COMPOST].

COMPOUND (kom'-pound) *n.* in the East, an enclosure about a house; —(kom-pound') *v.t.* to combine so as to form a whole; to mix; make up; to settle;—*v.i.* to come to terms;— —(kom'-pound) *a.* composed of ingredients or parts;—*n.* a body compounded; mixture; a chemical substance with properties additional to those of its components.—**compound fracture,** a breaking of a bone accompanied by wounding of integuments.—**compound householder,** one whose rates are, by agreement with his landlord, included in his rent.—**compound leaf,** one divided into separate blades.—**compound quantity,** *Arith.* one consisting of more than one denomination; *Alg.* one consisting of several terms united by the terms plus or minus.—**compound ratio,** the ratio that the product of the antecedents of two or more ratios has to the product of their consequents.—**compound sentence,** one that contains two or more principal sentences co-ordinated.—**to compound a felony,** to refrain from prosecuting the felon [M.E. *componen*, fr. L. *compōnere*, through O.F.].

COMPRADOR (kom-prâ-dor) *n.* a native agent facilitating European trade with the Chinese [Portuguese].

COMPREHEND (kom-prē-hend') *v.t.* to include; to grasp or understand. —**comprehensible** (kom-prē-hen'-si-bl) *a.* conceivable.—**comprehensibly** *adv.* —**comprehensibleness** *n.*—**comprehen-**

sion *n.* power of understanding; conception; *Logic,* the constituent elements of a conception.—**comprehensive** *a.* including much; extensive; capacious.—**comprehensively** *adv.*—**comprehensiveness** *n.* [L., fr. *com-*=*cum* and *prehendere,* take. Doublet of COMPRISE].

COMPRESS (kom-pres') *v.t.* to press together; condense.—**compressible** *a.*—**compressibility** (kom-pres-i-bil'-iti) *n.*—**compression** (kom-presh'-un) *n.* the act or effect of compressing; in the internal-combustion engine, squeezing of the explosive mixture before ignition, to give additional force.—**compression-ignition,** in the internal-combustion engine, a system dependent on rise of temperature caused by compression to ignite the fuel, as in the Diesel engine.—**compressive** *a.* tending to compress [L., fr. (part.) *com-pressus,* pressed together, fr. *com-*=*cum* and PRESS].

Syn. to squeeze, press, condense. *Ant.* expand, diffuse, dilate, distend.

COMPRESS (kom'-pres) *n.* a pad, usually of folded linen, to make pressure on a wound; a wet pad to reduce inflammation [*See* COMPRESS (1)].

COMPRISE (kom-prīz') *v.t.* to comprehend; to embrace.—**comprisal** *n.* [O.F. (part.) *compris,* included, fr. *comprendre,* fr. L. *com-prehendere.* Doublet of COMPREHEND].

Syn. contain, involve, enclose include. *Ant.* exclude, reject, discard.

COMPROBATION (kom-prō-bā'-shun) *n.* joint testimony [L.].

COMPROMISE (kom'-prō-mīz) *n.* a settling of matters in dispute by mutual giving-way;—*v.t.* to settle by mutual concessions; to commit one's self; to expose to risk of scandal or disgrace [F. *com-promis,* fr. L. *com-* = *cum* and *prōmittere. See* PROMISE].

COMPTOIR (kong-twor') *n.* a counter; a counting-house [F.].

COMPTROLLER (kon-trō'-ler) *n. See* CONTROLLER.

COMPULSION (kom-pul'-shun) *n.* act or effect of compelling; *Psych.* an irresistible impulse.—**compulsory** *a.* compelling; constraining.—**compulsorily** *adv.* [L. (part.) *compulsus,* driven together, fr. *compellere. See* COMPEL].

Syn. constraint, coercion, necessity. *Ant.* persuasion, inducement.

COMPUNCTION (kom-pungk'-shun) *n.* remorse of conscience.—**compunctious** *a.* conscience-stricken [O.F., fr. Late L., fr. L. (part.) *compunctus,* conscience-stricken, fr. *com-*=*cum* and *pungere,* to prick].

COMPURGATION (kom-pur-gā'-shun) *n.* act or practice of swearing to a man's innocence [L., fr. (*compurgātus,* made pure, fr. c *cum,* thoroughly, and PURGE].

COMPUTE (kom-pūt') *v.t.* to c calculate.—**computer** *n.*—**comput** *a.*—**computation** (kom-pu-tā'-shı calculation [L., fr. *com-*=*cum putāre,* reckon. Doublet of COU

COMRADE (kom'-rād) *n.* a companion, or associate.—**com ship** *n.* [F. *camerade,* fr. L. *ca* chamber, through Sp.].

COMTISM (kom'-tizm) *n.* philosophical system of Au Comte.

CON (kon) *v.t.* to study; pore —**to con a ship,** to give order the steering of.—**conner** (kon'-e one that directs the steering ship [A.S. *cunnian,* investi conn. with *cunnan,* know].

CONACRE (kon'-ā-kęr, kon-ā *n.* in Ireland, the subletting of for a single crop, the rent being in money or in labour [CORN-AC

CONARIUM (kō-nā'-ri-um) *n* pineal gland of the brain [G. *kōna*

CONATION (kō-nā'-shun) *n.* v tary agency [L.].

CONCAMERATION (kon-kaı rā'-shun) *n.* an arch or vault [L.].

CONCATENATE (kon-kat'-e *v.t.* to link together.—**concaten** (kon-kat-e-nā'-shun) *n.* a conn chain, as of circumstances [L., fr. =*cum* and *catena,* chain].

CONCAVE (kon'-kāv) *a.* h and curved inwards.—**concavity** (kav'-i-ti) *n.* hollowness; the surface of a concave body [F., f fr. *con-*=*cum* and CAVE].

CONCEAL (kon-sēl') *v.t.* to hi secrete; to mask; to with from knowledge.—**concealable concealment** *n.* keeping close secret; privacy; hiding-place; the intentional suppression of mat matter [O.F. *conceler,* fr. L., fr. =*cum,* quite, and *cēlāre,* hide].

Syn. to secrete, screen, cover, guise, shelter, veil. *Ant.* disclose, cover, divulge.

CONCEDE (kon-sēd) *v.t.* to y to admit to be true;—*v.i.* to ı concession [L. *concēdere,* give wa

Syn. to cede, allow, admit, g give up. *Ant.* disallow, refuse, re repudiate, withhold.

CONCEIT (kon-sēt') *n.* opin fanciful thought; over-estimatic self;—*v.t.* and *i.* to conceive.—**ceited** *a.* egotistical.—**conceitedly** —**conceitedness** *n.*—**out of con** no longer pleased [fr. CONCEIVE o anal. of *deceit*].

CONCEIVE (kon-sēv') *v.t.* to an idea in the mind; to think imagine;—*v.i.* to become pregn to have a notion.—**conceivable**

ıceivably *adv.*—**conceivableness** *n.* F. *concever*=F. *concevoir*, fr. L. *cipere*, fr. *con-*=*cum* and *capere*, :e].

:ONCELEBRATE (kon-sel'-e-brāt) to celebrate together [L. *con* and .EBRATE].

:ONCENT (kon-sent') *n.* concert of ces; harmony [L.].

:ONCENTRATE (kon-sen'-trāt, ı'-sen-trāt) *v.t.* to collect around a tre; to bring to bear upon a nt; *Chem.* to condense.—**concen-tion** (kon-sen-trā'-shun) *n.*—**con-trative** (kon-sen'-trą-tiv) *a.* tend- to hold together.—**concentrative-s** *n.* [fr. *con-*=L. *cum* and CENTRE].

:ONCENTRE *v.t.* and *i.* to draw a point.—**concentric** *a.* having a ımon centre.—**concentrically** *adv.* **oncentricity** (kon-sen-tris'-i-ti) *n. concentrer*, fr. *con-*=L. *cum* and *centrum*, centre].

:ONCEPT (kon'-sept) *n.* an abstract ion.—**conceptacle** (kon-sep'-tą-kl) a receptacle; *Bot.* a follicle.—**ceptualism** (kon-sep'-tu-ąl-izm) *n.* heory that general ideas, separ- d from particulars, exist in the ıd [L. *conceptus*, fr. *concipere*. *See* [CEIT, CONCEIVE].

:ONCEPTION (kon-sep'-shun) *n.* of conceiving; an idea; notion fr. L. *conceptiōnem*].

:ONCERN (kon-sęrn') *v.t.* to re- to; to be of importance to; to ke uneasy;—*n.* that which relates care or solicitude; a firm; busi-s.—**concerned** *a.* troubled; in-ved.—**concernedly** *adv.*—**concern-***prep.* regarding; with respect to. **oncernment** *n.* a concern; impor-ce; solicitude [F., fr. L. *concernere*, gle (later) concern, fr. *con-*=*cum cernere*, sift].

yn. of *n.*, affair, anxiety, interest, nent. *Ant.* unconcern, indiffer-e, apathy.

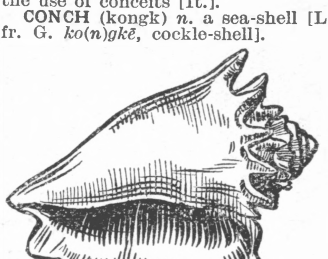
:ONCERT (kon-sęrt') *v.t.* to plan ether; to design.—**concerted** *pp. s.* arranged in parts.—**concert** ı'-sęrt) *n.* agreement in a plan; mony; a musical entertainment. **oncertina** (kon-sęr-tē'nạ) *n.* a ll musical instrument like an ordion.—**concerto** (kon-chār'-tō) *n.* composition for an orchestra ı a solo part.—**concert-pitch**, the ıdard pitch used at concerts.—**cert-grand** *n.* a grand piano used oncerts [F. *concerter*, fr. L. *concer-*, debate, fr. *con-*=*cum* and *cer-*, strive, through It.].

:ONCESSION (kon-sesh'-un) *n.* act onceding; a grant; admission.—**cessive** *a.* implying concession; ding; permissive [L. (part.) *con-us*, yielded].

:ONCESSIONAIRE (kon-sesh'-un-ār) *n.* the person that holds a concession for the construction of public works, etc. [F.].

CONCETTISM (kon-chet'-izm) *n.* the use of conceits [It.].

CONCH (kongk) *n.* a sea-shell [L., fr. G. *ko(n)gkē*, cockle-shell].



Conch or Fountain Shell

CONCHA (kong'-kạ) *n.* the external ear or its deepest hollow [G. *kongchē*].

CONCHIFERA (kong-kif'-e-rạ) *n.pl.* a class of molluscs, containing the bivalves [L. *concha* and *fero*, bear].

CONCHOID (kong'-koid) *n.* a shell-like curve [G. *kongchē* and *eidos*, form].

CONCHOLOGY (kong-kol'-ō-ji) *n.* the science of shells and shell-fish. —**conchological** (kong-kō-loj'-i-kąl) *a.* —**conchologist** (kong-kol'-ō-jist) *n.* one versed in the natural history of shells [G. *ko(n)gko* for *ko(n)gkē* and *-logia*, discourse].

CONCHY (kon'-shi) *n.* *See* CONSHY.

CONCHYLIOMETRY (kong-kil-i-om'-e-tri) *n.* the measurement of shells or their curves [G. *kongchulion*, shell, and *metron*, measure].

CONCIERGE (kong-si-ārzh') *n.* a doorkeeper; a porter [F.].

CONCILIATE (kon-sil'-i-āt) *v.t.* to win over to goodwill.—**conciliation** (kon-sil-i-ā'-shun) *n.* act of conciliating; a method of peaceful settlement of disputes by mediation, as in international disputes.—**conciliator** (kon-sil'-i-ā-tor) *n.* one that conciliates.—**conciliatory** *a.* [L. (part.) *conciliātus*, brought together, fr. *concilium*].

CONCINNITY (kon-sin'-i-ti) *n.* suitableness; fitness and harmony of style [L. *concinnus*, well adjusted].

CONCISE (kon-sīs') *a.* brief; compendious.—**concisely** *adv.* in a few words.—**conciseness** *n.* [L. (part.) *concīsus*, cut up, fr. *con-*=*cum* and *caedere*].

Syn. succinct, condensed, comprehensive, short. *Ant.* wordy, discursive, longwinded, diffuse, verbose.

CONCITATION (kon-si-tā'-shun) *n.*

act of stirring up or putting in motion [L.].

CONCLAMATION (kon-klą-mā'-shun) *n.* a general outcry [L. *conclamatio*].

CONCLAVE (kon'-klāv) *n.* a private room in which the cardinals meet for the election of a pope; a private meeting [F., fr. L. *conclāve*, a locked place, fr. *con-*=*cum*, and *clāvis*, key].

CONCLUDE (kon-klōōd') *v.t.* to bring to an end; to close; to make a final judgment of;—*v.i.* to come to an end; to infer; to form a final judgment [L., fr. *con-*=*cum* and *claudere*, shut].

Syn. to finish, end, complete, terminate, decide, determine. *Ant.* to commence, begin, misconceive, misconjecture, hesitate.

CONCLUSION (kon-klōō'-shun) *n.* last part of anything; final judgment; result from experiment.—**conclusive** *a.* final; decisive.—**conclusively** *adv.*—**conclusiveness** *n.* [fr. L. (part.) *conclūsus*, ended].

Syn. close, termination, inference, deduction. *Ant.* start, beginning.

CONCOCT (kon-kokt') *v.t.* to digest; to prepare; to compound from several materials; to contrive; to plan.—**concoction** *n.* the act of concocting; the thing concocted; scheming [L. (part.) *concoctus*, cooked, fr. *coquere*, cook].

CONCOMITANT (kon-kom'-i-tant) *a.* accompanying or going along with;—*n.* one who, or that which, accompanies another.—**concomitantly** *adv.*—**concomitance, concomitancy** *n.* state of being concomitant [L. *con-*=*cum* and (part. stem) *comitant-*, accompanying, fr. stem, *comit-* of *comes*, companion].

CONCORD (kong'-kord) *n.* agreement; union; agreement of words in construction; an agreeable combination of notes in music.—**concordance** (kon-kor'-dąns) *n.* agreement; an index to a book, in which the words are set down in alphabetical order.—**concordant** *a.* agreeing; harmonious.—**concordantly** *adv.* [F. *concorde*, fr. L. (acc.) *con-cordiam*, fr. stem *cord-*, of *cor*, heart].

Syn. concert, consonance, unison, harmony. *Ant.* dissonance, discord, dissension.

CONCORDAT (kon-kor'-dat) *n.* an agreement between the pope and a sovereign on religious questions [F., fr. L. (neut. part.) *con-cordātum*, agreed].

CONCORPORATE (kon-kor'-pō-rāt) *v.t.* to incorporate;—*a.* united in one body [L. *con* and CORPORATE].

CONCOURSE (kong'-kōrs) *n.* running together; an assembly; a meeting; a crowd [F. *concours*, fr. L. (acc.) *concursum*, fr. *currere*, ru

CONCREATE (kon'-krē-āt) *v.t.* create at the same time [L. *con* a E. CREATE].

CONCREMATION (kon-kre-m shun) *n.* cremation.

CONCREMENT (kon'-krē-ment) a concreted mass.

CONCRESCENCE (kon-kres'-ens) growth; coalescence [L. fr. *con* a *cresco*].

CONCRETE (kon'-krēt) *a.* form by massing several things into o body; not abstract;—*n.* a mass lime, sand, gravel, and cement; *v.t.* to form into a solid mass;— to unite into a mass; to harde —**concretely** (kon-krēt'-li) *adv.*—**co creteness** *n.*—**concretion** (kon-kr shun) *n.* act of growing togethe a mass formed of parts press together.—**concretive** *a.* having pow to concrete.—**concrete number,** number applied to a particu object, as *four* men, *five* apples, **concrete steel,** in building, a st framework encased in cement [(part.) *concrētus*, grown together, *crescere*, grow].

CONCRIMINATION (kon-krim nā'-shun) *n.* a joint accusation.

CONCUBINE (kong'-kū-bīn) *n.* woman that lives with a man witho being his lawful wife.—**concubina** (kon-kū'-bi-nāj) *n.* the living togetl of a man and a woman not lega married [F., fr. L. fr. *concubāre*, *cubāre*, lie].

CONCUPISCENCE (kon-kū'-p ens) *n.* unlawful desire.—**concupisc** *a.* unlawfully desiring [L. (pa stem) *con-cupiscent-*, coveting, *cupere*, desire].

CONCUR (kon-kūr') *v.i.* to meet the same point; to act togeth to unite in opinion.—**concurrence** a meeting or coming together; agr ment; consent.—**concurrent** *a.* act together.—**concurrently** *adv.* [L. *con-*=*cum* and *currere*, run].

Syn, to assent, co-operate, coinci combine, conspire, agree. *Ant.* d agree, dissent, oppose.

CONCUSS (kon-kus') *v.t.* to agita to force by threats to do someth [L. *concutere*, pp. *concussus*, agitate

CONCUSSION (kon-kush'-un) act of shaking by sudden strikir shock; *Med.* injury due to shock **concussive** *a.* shaking or agitat [F., fr. L. (acc.) *con-cus-siōnem*, shaking, fr. (part.) *cussus*, shak fr. *-cutio*=*quatio*].

CONCYCLIC (kon-sī'-klik) *a.* *Ge* lying, as a series of points, on circumference of one circle [*com* CYCLE].

CONDEMN (kon-dem') *v.t.* to fault with; to pronounce guil

declare forfeited; to declare unfit
r use.—**condemnable** *a.*—**condem-**
ation (kon-dem-nā'-shun) *n.* act of
ndemning; state of being con-
mned.—**condemnatory** (kon-dem'-
-tor-i) *a.* containing something
orthy of censure [L. *condemnāre*,
ndemn altogether, fr. *damnāre*,
ndemn].
Syn. to censure, doom, convict,
ntence, adjudge, reprove, rebuke,
primand. *Ant.* acquit, exonerate,
cuse, justify.

CONDENSE (kon-dens') *v.t.* to
ake more close, compact, or dense;
v.i. to become more compact; to
ow thick or dense.—**condenser** *n.*
y device for liquefying gases or
pour; a lens for concentrating
ht; *Elec.* an arrangement for
oring electrical energy; in its
nplest form, two metal plates
parated by an insulator.—**conden-**
ble *a.*—**condensation** (kon-den-sā'-
un) *n.* act of condensing; state
being condensed; conciseness;
psycho-analysis, symbolisation of
o or more ideas by one symbol.—
ndenser microphone, *Elec.* a micro-
one consisting of two plates of a
ndenser.—**condensive reactance,**
lec. opposition offered by a condenser
current [F., fr. L. fr. *con-densus*,
ry thick, fr. *densus*, dense].
Syn. compress, contract, consoli-
te, harden, thicken. *Ant.* expand,
iate, soften.

CONDESCEND (kon-dē-send') *v.i.*
come down from one's position,
nk, or dignity; stoop; deign.—
ndescendingly *adv.*—**condescension**
on-dē-sen'-shun) *n.* the act of con-
scending; stooping to equality
th an inferior; kindness to one
ver in rank [F., fr. Late L. *con-*
scendre (=descend with) fr. DE-
END].

CONDIGN (kon-dīn') *a.* deserved;
ll-merited.—**condignly** *adv.* [O.F.
L. (acc.) *con-dignum*, very worthy,
dignus, worthy].

CONDIMENT (kon'-di-ment) *n.* a
ish; seasoning for food.—**condi-**
ental (kon-di-men'-tal) *a.* of the
ture of a condiment [L. fr. *condīre*,
eserve].

CONDISCIPLE (kon-di-sī'-pl) *n.*
fellow pupil [L. *con* and E. DIS-
PLE].

CONDITION (kon-dish'-un) *n.* state;
sition as to worldly circumstances,
.; terms of a contract;—*v.t.* to
pulate; to impose conditions on;
treat, as air in regulating its
isture content, temperature and
rity;—*v.i.* to make terms.—**con-**
ional *a.* depending on something
e; not standing alone.—**con-**
ionally *adv.*—**conditioned** *a.* having
certain qualities; limited by conditions [F., fr. L. (acc. part.) *conditiōnem*, a setting up, situation, fr. *conditus*, founded, fr. *condere*].

CONDITORY (kon'-di-tor-i) *n.* a repository [L. *condere*, pp. *conditus*, put away].

CONDOLE (kon-dōl') *v.i.* to grieve along with another; to express sympathy with another at his pain or misfortune.—**condolatory** (kon-dō'-la-tor-i) *a.* expressing condolence.—**condolence, condolement** *n.* expression of grief for the sorrow of another [L. fr. *con*=*cum*, with, and *dolēre*, to grieve].

CONDOMINIUM (kon-dō-min'-i-um) *n.* two or more powers' control of another power's interests [L. *con* and *dominium*, rule].

CONDONE (kon-dōn') *v.t.* to pardon; to forgive.—**condonation** (kon-dō-nā'-shun) *n.* act of forgiving [L. *con-dōnāre*, to gift, remit, fr. *dōnāre*. *See* DONATION].

CONDOR (kon'-dor) *n.* a large bird of the vulture family, found among the Andes [Sp. fr. Peruv.].

CONDOTTIERE (kon-dot-yā'-re) *n.*; *pl.* **condottieri** (kon-dot-yā'-ri) in Italy, the leader of a band of mercenary soldiers [L. *conducere*, hire].

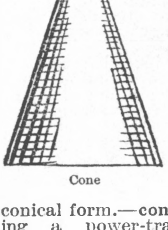
CONDUCE (kon-dūs') *v.i.* to lead to some end; to tend.—**conducible** *a.* tending to bring about.—**conducive** *a.* having a tendency to promote, help, or forward.—**conduciveness** *n.* [L. *con-dūcere*, lead together].

CONDUCT (kon'-dukt) *n.* the act of guiding; guidance; behaviour;—(kon-dukt') *v.t.* to lead; to guide; to manage; to behave;—*v.i.* to act as musical conductor.—**conductance** (kon-duk'-tans) *n. Elec.* property of a body for conducting electricity, for direct current the ratio of current to voltage; reciprocal of resistance.—**conductible** *a.* capable of being conducted.—**conductibility** (kon-duk-ti-bil'-i-ti) *n.*—**conduction** (kon-duk'-shun) *n.* the power that a body has of transmitting heat, electricity, etc.—**conductive** *a.* having the quality or power of conducting.—**conductivity** (kon-duk-tiv'-i-ti) *n.* the quality of being conductive.—**conductor** (kon-duk'-tor) *n.* a leader; a leader of an orchestra; the person in charge of a tramcar, etc.; a substance capable of transmitting heat, electricity, etc. [L. *conductus* pp. *conduco*. Doublet of CONDUIT].

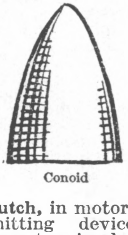
CONDUIT (kun'-, kon'-dit) *n.* a pipe or channel for conveying water.—**conduit system,** system of electric traction in which the power is picked up from a cable laid in a conduit in the road [O.F. *conduit*, fr. Late L. (acc.) *conductum*, an escort, tube,

fr. (part.) *conductus*, led together. *See* CONDUCE].

CONE (kōn) *n.* a solid body tapering to a point from a circular base; the fruit of the pine, fir, cedar, etc.—**conic, conical** (kon'-ik, -i-kal) *a.* having the form of, or pert. to, a cone.—**conically** *adv.*—**conics** *n.* that part of geometry which treats of conic sections.—**coniform** (kō'-ni-form) *a.* conical.—**conoid** *a.* approaching to a



Cone



Conoid

conical form.—**cone clutch,** in motoring a power-transmitting device consisting of a large diameter circular cone sliding axially into a conical cavity in the engine flywheel.—**conic sections,** curves formed by the intersection of a cone and a plane, viz., the ellipse, the parabola and the hyperbola [O.F., fr. L., fr. G. *kōnos*; *eidos*, form].

CONEY *n.* *See* CONY.

CONFABULATE (kon-fab'-ū-lāt) *v.i.* to talk familiarly together; to chat.—**confabulation** (kon-fab-ū-lā'-shun) *n.* easy conversation.—**confab** (kon'-fab) *n.* familiar talk; a conversation [L. (part.) *con-fābulātus*, having conversed, fr. *fābulāri*. *See* FABLE].

CONFALON (kon'-fa-lon) *n.* one of the brotherhood of Penitents [*Gonfalon*].

CONFARREATION (kon-far-ē-ā'-shun) *n.* in Roman antiquity, a solemn form of marriage, at which a cake of salted flour was eaten [L.].

CONFECTION (kon-fek'-shun) *n.* a preparation of fruit, etc., with sugar; a comfit.—**confectioner** *n.* one that makes or sells confections.—**confectionery** *n.* sweetmeats in general; a place where candies, sweetmeats, etc., are made or sold [L. (part.) *con-fectus*, prepared, fr. *con-ficere*. *See* COMFIT].

CONFEDERATE (kon-fed'-ęr-āt) *a.* united in a league; bound by treaty; —*n.* an ally;—*v.t.* and *i.* to unite in a league.—**confederation** (kon-fed-ęr-ā'-shun) *a.* act of joining together in a league; an alliance; a league.—**confederacy** (kon-fed'-ęr-a-si) *n.* league; union between two or mor persons, or states; the persons o states united by a league [L. (part. *con-fœderātus*, leagued. *See* FEDERATE].

CONFER (kon-fęr') *v.t.* to bestow —*v.i.* to consult together.—**confere** (kon-fer-ē') *n.* one conferred with one on whom something is conferred —**conference** (kon'-fer-ens) *n.* ac of conferring; conversation; meeting for discussion or instruction —**conferment** (kon-fer'-ment) *n.* th act of conferring.—**conferrable** (kon fęr'-a-bl) *a.* capable of being conferre [L. fr. *con=cum*, and *ferre*, bear].

CONFERRUMINATED (kon-fe-rōō' mi-nā-ted) *a.* *Bot.* closely adheren [L].

CONFERVA (kon-fęr'-va) *n.* a extensive genus of algae.—**confervit** (kon-fęr'-vīt) *n.* a fossil plant allie to the conferva.—**confervoid** (kon fęr'-void) *a.* resembling a conferva formed of a single row of cells [L.].

CONFESS (kon-fes') *v.t.* and *i* to acknowledge; to own; to hea one acknowledge sins.—**confessedly** *adv.* without denial.—**confession** (kon fesh'-un) *n.* avowal of sins; forma profession of faith.—**confessional** *n* the place where a priest confesses;—*a* pert. to confession.—**confessor** (kon fes'-or) *n.* a priest that hears confes sions; a professor of a faith [O.F *confesser*, fr. L. (part.) *confessus*, hav ing confessed, fr. *cum*, wholly, and *fatēri*, admit].

Syn. to avow, admit, grant, con cede, disclose, reveal. *Ant.* deny adhere to, conceal.

CONFETTI (kon-fet'-ti) *n.* *pl* discs of coloured paper, thrown a weddings, etc. [It. *See* COMFIT].

CONFIDE (kon-fīd') *v.t.* to entrust to;—*v.i.* to put faith in.—**confidant** *n.* a friend taken into confidence *fem.* **confidante** (kon-fi-dant') [L fr. *cum*, fully, and *fidere*, trust].

CONFIDENCE (kon'-fi-dens) *n.* be lief; trust; self-reliance; feeling of security; that in which faith i put; boldness; presumption; secret.—**confident** *a.* trustful; bold —**confidently** *adv.*—**confidential** (kon fi-den'-shal) *a.* trusted; enjoying or treated with, confidence; com municated in confidence.—**confidentially** *adv.* private.—**confidence trick** a swindle in which the victim i tricked through confidence in the swindler [F., fr. L. (acc.) *con fidentiam*].

CONFIGURATION (kon-fig-ū-rā' shun) *n.* outward shape, form, o figure; grouping.—**configure** (kon fig'-ūr) *v.t.* to dispose in a certain

form [F., fr. L. (acc.) *configūrātiōnem*; pref. *cum*, with].

CONFINE (kon'-fīn) *n.* boundary; limit; (usually in *pl.*);—(kon-fīn') *v.t.* to keep within limits; to shut up;—*v.i.* to march with.—**confinement** *n.* imprisonment; detention within doors by sickness, esp. that caused by child-birth.—**confiner** (kon-fī'-nęr) *n.* one that lives on the confines; a neighbour.—**confinable** *a.* [O.F. *confin*, fr. L. (acc.) *con-fīnem*, bounding with, fr. *cum* and *fīnis*].

Syn. to enclose, limit, bound, environ, circumscribe, restrain, imprison. *Ant.* extend, diffuse, liberate, release; unloose.

CONFIRM (kon-fęrm') *v.t.* to give strength to; to ratify; to admit to full communion with the Church.—**confirmable** *a.*—**confirmation** (kon-fęr-mā'-shun) *n.*—**confirmative** (kon-fęr'-mą-tiv) *a.* tending to confirm.—**confirmatively** *adv.*—**confirmatory** *a.* serving to confirm [O.F. *confermer*, fr. L. *con-firmāre*, fr. *cum*, wholly, and FIRM].

Syn. to strengthen, corroborate, establish, verify. *Ant.* weaken, annul, disallow, cancel, destroy.

CONFISCATE (kon'-fis-kāt) *v.t.* to take over, as a penalty, to the public use.—**confiscable** (kon-fis'-ką-bl) *a.*—**confiscation** (kon-fis-kā'-shun) *n.* the act of forfeiting.—**confiscator** (kon'-fis-kā-tor) *n.*—**confiscatory** (kon-fis'-kā-tor-i) *a.* having the character of confiscation [L. (part.) *con-fīs-cātus*, laid up in coffer, fr. *cum* and FISC].

CONFITURE (kon'-fī-tūr) *n.* a sweetmeat; a confection [F., fr. L. *confīcere*, make up].

CONFLAGRATION (kon-fla-grā'-shun) *n.* a widespread fire.—**conflagrant** (kon-flā'-grant) *a.* burning together in a common fire [F., fr. L.; pref. *cum*. *See* FLAGRANT].

CONFLATE (kon-flāt') *v.t.* to blow together; to bring together from various sources; to combine variant readings of a text into one version.—**conflation** *n.* a reading produced by combining or confusing versions from diverse sources [L., fr. *cum*, together, and *flo*, blow].

CONFLICT (kon-flikt') *v.i.* to dash together; to strike; to differ;—(kon'-flikt) *n.* violent clashing; combat; struggle.—**conflictive** (kon-flik'-tiv) *a.* [L. (part.) *conflictus*, struck together fr. *cum* and *fligere*, strike].

CONFLUENT (kon'-flōō-ent) *a.* flowing together; meeting; *Bot.* and *Zool.* blended into one; *Path.* running together;—*n.* a tributary.—**confluence** *n.* a place where two streams flow together [L., fr. *cum*, together, and FLUENT].

CONFLUX *n.* a confluence; a crowd.—**confluxible** (kon-fluk'-si-bl) *a.* having a tendency to flow or run together [L. (part.) *confluxus*, fr. *confluere*].

CONFORM (kon-form') *v.t.* to make like; bring into agreement;—*v.i.* to comply; to agree with;—*a.* in accord.—**conformable** *a.* corresponding in form; similar; submissive; *Geol.* having the same dip.—**conformably** *adv.*—**conformation** (kon-for-mā'-shun) *n.* the manner in which a body is formed or shaped.—**conformer** (kon-for'-męr) *n.*—**conformist** *n.* one that complies with the doctrine and discipline of the established Church of England.—**conformity** *n.* likeness; agreement; compliance [F., fr. L. *con-formāre*, form].

CONFOUND (kon-found') *v.t.* to mingle things so that they cannot be distinguished; mix up; to disorder; astound.—**confounded** *a.* odious; detestable.—**confoundedly** *adv.* [F. *confondre*, fr. L. *con-fundere*, pour together. Doublet of CONFUSE].

Syn. to confuse, baffle, perplex, disconcert, astonish. *Ant.* help, clear, enlighten.

CONFRATERNITY (kon-frą-tęr'-niti) *n.* a brotherhood with a common bond [L. pref. *con-* = *cum*].

CONFRÈRE (kon-frār') *n.* a fellow-member of a scientific body, learned profession, association, etc.; a colleague [F.].

CONFRONT (kon-frunt') *v.t.* to face; to oppose; to bring face to face.—**confrontation** *n.* the act of confronting [F. *con-fronter*, fr. Late L., fr. *cum*, together, and FRONT].

CONFUCIAN (kon-fū'-shyan) *a.* and *n.* pert. to, or a follower of, Confucius (*d.* 478 B.C.).—**Confucianism** *n.* the moral system of Confucius.

CONFUSE (kon-fūz') *v.t.* to jumble together; to disorder; to disconcert.—**confusedly** *adv.*—**confusion** (kon-fū'-zhun) *n.* unreasonable mixture; disorder; tumult; indistinctness; perturbation; overthrow; ruin [L. (part.) *con-fūsus*, poured together. Doublet of CONFOUND].

CONFUTE (kon-fūt') *v.t.* to prove to be wrong; to disprove.—**confutable** *a.*—**confutant** *n.* one that confutes, or undertakes to confute.—**confutation** (kon-fū-ta'-shun) *n.*—**confutative** *a.* [F., fr. L. *confutāre*, to cool hot liquid by adding cold. *See* FUTILE].

CONGÉ (kong'-zhā) *n.* leave of absence; permission; dismissal; farewell; a bow.—**congé d'élire** (kong'-zhā-dā-lēr') the sovereign's permission to a dean and chapter to choose a bishop [F., fr. O.F. *congie*, fr. Late L. form of *commeātus*,

a travelling together, furlough, fr. L. *cum* and *meāre*].

CONGEAL (kon-jēl′) *v.t.* and *i.* to freeze, as a fluid; to stiffen;—*v.i.* to grow hard and stiff from cold.—**congealable** *a.*—**congealment** *n.* a clot; a thing congealed.—**congelation** (kon-je-la′-shun) *n.* the process or result of congealing; a concretion [F. *congeler*, make to freeze, fr. L. fr. *cum* and *gelu*, frost].

CONGÉE (kon′-jē) *v.i.* to take leave with the customary civilities; to bow or courtesy [F.].

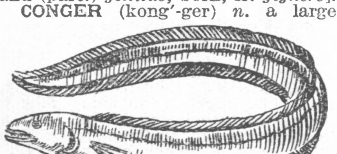
CONGEE (kon′-jē) *n.* water in which rice has been boiled [Hind.].

CONGENER (kon′-je-ner, kon-jē′-ner) *n.* a person or thing of the same race or nature.—**congeneric, congenerical** (kon-je-ner′-ik, -i-kal) *a.* of the same kind or nature.—**congenerous** (kon-jen′-e-rus) *a.* congeneric; *Anat.* having the same physiological action [L.]

CONGENIAL (kon-jēn′-yal) *a.* of the same nature or tastes; kindred; agreeable; suitable.—**congeniality** (kon-jē-ni-al′-i-ti) *n.* [L. pref. *con-* = *cum*].

CONGENITAL (kon-jen′-i-tal) *a.* dating from birth [fr. L. fr. *cum*, with, and (part.) *genitus*, born, fr. *gignere*].

CONGER (kong′-ger) *n.* a large



A Conger, or Giant Eel

species of sea eel [L. fr. G. *go(n)gg-ros*].

CONGERIES (kon-jē′-ri-ēz) *n.* a collection or mass [L.].

CONGEST (kon-jest′) *v.t.* to gather into a mass.—**congestible** *a.*—**congestion** *n. Med.* an accumulation of blood in vessels of the body; overcrowding.—**congestive** *a.* causing, or due to, congestion [L. (part.) *congestus*, carried together, fr. *cum* and *gerere*].

CONGLACIATION (kon-glā-shi-ā′-shun) *n.* congelation.—**conglaciate** (kon-glā′-shi-āt) *v.t.* to turn to ice [L. *con* and *glacies*, ice].

CONGLOBATION (kon-glō-bā′-shun) *n.* act of forming or gathering into a ball; a round body.—**conglobate** (kon′-glō-bāt) *a.* formed into a ball;—*v.t.* and *i.* to collect or form into a ball.—**conglobately** *adv.*—**conglobe** (kon-glōb′) *v.t.* and *i.*—**conglobulate** *v.i.* to form into a little round mass [L. *con* and *globus* ball].

CONGLOMERATE (kon-glom′-e-rāt) *a.* gathered into a mass;—*v.t* to gather into a round body;—*n.* a rock composed of fragments of rocks cemented together; pudding-stone—**conglomeration** (kon-glom-e-rā′-shun) *n.* [L. pref. *cum*. Cp. AGGLOMERATE].

CONGLUTINATE (kon-glōō′-ti-nāt) *v.t.* to glue together;—*v.i.* to grow together.—**conglutination** (kon-glōō-ti-nā′-shun) *n.*—**conglutinant** *a.* uniting;—*n.* a medicine that serves to heal wounds by adhesion.—**conglutinative** *a.*—**conglutinator** *n.* [L. pref. *cum*. Cp. AGGLUTINATE].

CONGOU (kong′-gōō) *n.* a kind of Chinese black tea [Chin.].

CONGRATULATE (kon-grat′-ū-lāt) *v.t.* to wish joy to; felicitate; compliment.—**congratulation** (kon-grat′-ū-lā′-shun) *n.* a congratulatory expression.—**congratulatory** (kon-grat′-ū-la-tor-i) *a.* expressing good wishes or joy [L. (part.) *congrātulātus*, fr. *cum*, wholly, and *grātulāri*, congratulate, fr. *grātus*, pleasing].

CONGREGATE (kong′-gre-gāt) *v.t.* to collect together;—*v.i.* to come together.—**congregation** (kong′-gre-ga′-shun) *n.* an assembly, esp. of persons for worship; a committee of churchmen; the University Council of Oxford.—**congregational** *a.* pert. to a congregation, or the Congregationalists.—**congregationalism** *n.* a system of church government that gives independence to each local church; independency.—**congregationalist** *n.* [L. pref. *cum*. Cp. AGGREGATE].

CONGRESS (kong′-gres) *n.* a meeting together; an assembly of deputies or commissioners; the legislature of the United States.—**congressional** (kong-gresh′-un-al) *a.*—**congressman**, a member of the U.S. Congress [L. fr. (part.) *con-gressus*, having met, fr. *congredī*, fr. *cum* and *gradī*, walk].

CONGREVE (kon′-grēv) *n.* a kind of lucifer match.—**congreve rocket**, a rocket invented by Sir W. *Congreve*, 1808.

CONGRUENT (kon′-grōō-ent) *a.* suitable; agreeing together.—**congruity** (kon′-grōō-i-ti) *n.* fitness; harmony.—**congruous** (kon′-grōō-us) *a.* accordant; suitable.—**congruously** *adv.* [L. *congruere*, agree].

CONIFERÆ (kō-nif-e-rē) *n. pl.* an order of trees, including the fir, pine, and cedar, bearing a cone-shaped fruit.—**coniferous** (kō-nif′-e-rus) *a.* belonging to the Coniferæ; bearing cones [L. *conus*, cone, and *ferre*, bear].

)NIROSTRAL (kō-ni-ros'-tral) *a.* ing a conical beak [L. *conus* and *rum*, beak].

)NIUM (kō-nĭ'-um) *n.* a genus plants containing the hemlock.

onine (kō'-nin) *n.* a volatile alkaloid from various species of conium *kōneion*, hemlock].

)NJECTURE (kon-jek'-tūr) *n.* guess; an opinion founded on babilities;—*v.t.* and *i.* to guess.—**jecturable** *a.*—**conjectural** *a.* based conjecture.—**conjecturally** *adv.* or at, a conjecture [F., fr. L; .) *con-jectūram*, a casting together; *cum-* and (part.) *-jectus* = *jactus*, own, fr. *jacere*].

)NJOBBLE (kon-job'-l) *v.t.* to cert; to arrange [L. *con* and E.].

)NJOIN (kon-join') *v.t.* to join ether; to combine;—*v.i.* to come act together.—**conjoint** *a.* united; certed; associated.—**conjointly** . [L. pref. *con-* = *cum*].

)NJUGAL (kon'-jōō-gal) *a.* pert. marriage.—**conjugally** *adv.* [F., fr (acc.) *con-jugem*, spouse, fr. *jux*. *See* CONJUGATE].

)NJUGATE (kon'-jōō-gāt) *v.t.* to earse or write all the different ts of a verb; *Bot.* to grow in s, of leaves;—*v.i. Biol.* to per- n the act of conjugation;—*a.* ed in pairs; agreeing in deriva- ; *Math.* interchangeable;—*n.* ognate word.—**conjugation** (kon- gā'-shun) *n.* the act of uniting; inflection of a verb; a class of os inflected in the same manner; *i.* the fusion of cells or individuals reproduction [L., fr. (part.) *con- itus*, yoked together, fr. *con* and *um*, yoke].

)NJUNCT (kon-jungkt') *a.* con- ed; united.—**conjunctly** *adv.*—**junction** *n.* union; connection; ord used to join clauses; *Astr.* nearest approach of two heavenly ies to each other.—**conjunctional** of the nature of a conjunction. **onjunctive** *a.* closely united; ing to unite.—**conjunctively** *adv.* **onjuncture** *n.* a joining; com- ution; an important occasion; risis [L. (part.) *conjunctus*, con- ed, fr. *cum* and *jungere*, join].

)NJUNCTIVA (kon-jungk-tī'-va) he mucous membrane lining the id.—**conjunctivitis** (kon-jungk-tiv- s) *n.* inflammation of the con- tiva [L., fr. *conjunctus*].

)NJURE (kon-jōōr') *v.t.* to call by a sacred name; solemnly nplore.—**conjuration** (kon-jōō-rā'- n) *n.* [F., fr. L., fr. *cum* and *re*, swear; (acc.) *conjūrātiōnem*, part.) *conjūrātus*, bound by oath].

)NJURE (kon'-jer, kun'-jer) *v.t.* to effect as by magic;—*v.i.* to practise the arts of a conjurer.—**conjurer** *n.* a practiser of magic; a juggler.—**conjury** (kon'-jer-i, kun'-jer-i) *n.* the tricks of a conjurer; magic; jugglery [fr. CONJURE (1)].

CONNASCENCE (ko-nas'-ens) *n.* the state of being connascent.—**connascent** (ko-nas'-ent) *a.* produced at the same time.—**connate** (kon'-āt) *a.* existing from birth; *Bot.* united congenitally [L. *con* and *nasci*, pp. *natus*, be born].

CONNATURE (ko-nā'-tūr) *n.* likeness or identity of nature, kind, or character.—**connatural** *a.*—**connaturality** *n.* [L. *con* and NATURE].

CONNECT ko-nekt') *v.t.* to fasten together; to link; to relate;—*v.i.* to unite; to have a close relation.—**connectedly** *adv.*—**connection, connexion** *n.* the act of uniting, or the state of being united; a relative; a religious community.—**connective** *a.* connecting;—*n.* a connecting word.—**connectively** *adv.*—**connecting-rod**, that part in an engine which transforms the reciprocating motion of the piston into the circular motion of the crankshaft.—**connective tissue**, the fibrous tissue that holds together the different parts of the body [L., fr. *cum* and *nectere*, bind; (part.) *connexus*, bound together].

Syn. to attach, join, tie. *Ant.* disconnect, disjoin, sever, detach.

CONNIVE (ko-nīv') *v.i.* to wink at; to pretend not to see.—**connivance** (ko-nī'-vans) *n.* voluntary blindness to wrong; consent [F., fr. L. *connīvēre*].

CONNOISSEUR (kon-i-sęr', -sūr') *n.* a competent judge, esp. in fine arts [F. (now *connaisseur*) fr. (part.) *connoiss-ant*, knowing. *See* COGNISANT].

CONNOTATE (kon'-ō-tāt) *v.t.* to signify secondarily; to include in the meaning.—**connotation** *n.*—**connotative** *a.* [L. *con* and *noto*, *notalum*, to note, to mark].

CONNOTE (ko-nōt) *v.t.* to mean; imply [L., fr. *cum* and NOTE].

CONNUBIAL (ko-nū'-bi-al) *a.* pert. to the marriage state, or the married [L., fr. *connūbium*, wedlock, fr. *cum* and *nūbēre*, marry].

CONQUER (kong'-ker) *v.t.* to reduce by force; to gain by force; to surmount;—*v.i.* to gain the victory.—**conquerable** *a.*—**conqueror** *n.* one that conquers; a victor.—**conquest** *n.* the act of conquering; victory; success in arms; that which is conquered.—**The Conquest**, that of England, in 1066, by William of Normandy [O.F., fr. Late L. fr. L. *cum* and *quaerere*, seek; *conquesta*, fr. *conquīsīta*].

CONSANGUINEOUS (kon-sang-gwin'-ē-us) *a.* of the same blood; related by birth.—**consanguinity** *n.* blood-relationship [L., fr. *cum* and stem, *sanguin-*, of *sanguis*, blood].

CONSCIENCE (kon'-shens) *n.* the faculty by which we know right from wrong; the moral sense.—**conscienceless** *a.*—**conscientious** (kon-shi-en'-shus) *a.* governed by conscience.—**conscientiously** *adv.*—**conscientiousness** *n.* the knowledge of what passes in one's own mind; immediate knowledge; sense; perception; in psychoanalysis, all the thoughts one is aware of at any given moment.—**conscionable** (kon'-shun-ą-bl) *a.* governed by conscience.—**conscious** *a.* knowing one's own thoughts, actions, etc.; aware.—**consciously**, *adv.*—**consciousness** *n.*—**conscience clause**, a clause in an Act to relieve persons with scruples from certain requirements in it.—**conscientious objector**, man of military age who, after the passing of the first Compulsory Service Act, 1916, sought exemption from service in H.M. Forces on grounds of moral objection to war.—**in all conscience**, most certainly [F., fr. L. (acc.) *conscientiam*, consciousness, fr. *cum* and SCIENCE; *con-scius*, fr. *conscire*, be well aware].

Syn. of "conscientious," faithful, exact, scrupulous, just;—of "conscious," percipient, sensible, apprised. *Ant.* unscrupulous, faithless, unjust;—of "conscious," insensible, unaware.

CONSCRIBE (kon-skrīb') *v.t.* to enrol compulsorily for any state service [L. *conscribo*].

CONSCRIPT (kon'-skript) *a.* enrolled; enlisted;—*n.* one compelled to serve as a soldier.—**conscription** (kon-skrip'-shun) *n.* compulsory enlistment for military or naval service.—**conscript fathers**, the senators of ancient Rome [L. (part.) *conscriptus*, fr. *cum* and SCRIPT.].

CONSECRATE (kon'-se-krāt) *v.t.* to declare to be sacred; to dedicate; to beatify.—**consecration** (kon-se-krā'-shun) *n.* the setting apart to a sacred use; act of setting apart to the office of bishop.—**consecrator** *n.*—**consecratory** *a.* consecrating [L. (part.) *consecrātus*, hallowed, fr. *cum* and *sacrāre*. *See* SACRED].

CONSECTARY (kon'-sek-ta-ri) *a.* following logically;—*n.* a corollary.—**consectaneous** (kon-sek-tā'-nē-us) *a.* following as of course [L. *consectari*, follow after].

CONSECUTIVE (kon-sek'-ū-tiv) *a.* following in unbroken order or succession.—**consecutively** *adv.*—**consecutiveness** *n.* [fr. L. (part.) *consecūtus*, having followed after, fr. *cum* and *sequī*].

CONSENESCENCE (kon-se-nes'-ens) *n.* the state of growing old

CONSENT (kon-sent') *n.* onene mind; agreement; agreement what is done, or proposed by anot —*v.i.* to agree; to yield.—**cor tingly** *adv.*—**consensual** *a.* exi by mere consent.—**consensus** a general agreement.—**consentan** (kon-sen-tā'-nē-us) *a.* agreeable; sistent with.—**consentaneously** *a* **consentaneousness** *n.*—**consen** (kon-sen'-shi-ent) *a.* agreeing mind [F. *consentir*, fr. L. *cum sentīre*, feel; (part. stem) *con-s ent-*, agreeing].

Syn. accord, assent, concurre acquiescence, permission. *Ant.* sent, dissension, discord, disp refusal.

CONSEQUENT (kon'-se-kwent following as a result; in geogra flowing in direction of original sl —*n.* effect.—**consequently** *adv.* consequence; necessarily; there —**consequence** *n.* that which na ally follows; effect; importanc **consequential** (kon-se-kwen'-shal important; pompous.—**conseq tially** *adv.* [L. (part. stem) *consequ* following. *See* CONSECUTIVE].

CONSERTION (kon-ser'-shun) junction; conformity [L. *conse* put together].

CONSERVATOIRE (kon-ser-twär') *n.* a school for teaching m [F.].

CONSERVE (kon-serv') *v.t.* save; to preserve; to prepare sugar, as fruits, etc.—(kon'-serv anything conserved; fruit, e prepared with sugar.—**conservab** —**conservant** *a.* having the powe preserving.—**conservation** (kon-vā'-shun) *n.*—**conservative** (kon-vą-tiv) *a.* having power to prese disposed to maintain existing i tutions;—*n.* one opposed to h changes.—**conservatism** *n.* the p ciples of the conservatives.—**servator** *n.* one that preserves keeper.—**conservatory** *a.* tending preserve;—*n.* a green-house exotic or tender plants [L. *conse* fr. *con* and *servo*, to preserve; (p stem) *conservant-*, preserving; (p *con-servātus*, preserved; *con-serv* keeper].

CONSHY (kon'-shi) *n.* a conscie ous objector, q.v.

CONSIDER (kon-sid'-er) *v.t.* think on with care; to take account;—*v.i.* to think seriousl **considerable** *a.* worthy of attenti moderately large.—**considerably** —**considerate** *a.* thoughtful for ot —**considerately** *adv.*—**considerate** *n.*—**consideration** *n.* act of consi ing; reason; esteem; rewar **considering** *prep.* in view of [C

L. *considerāre*, orig. gaze at the s, fr. *cum* and stem *sīder-* of *us*, star; (part.) *considerātus*, dered].

yn. to reflect, deliberate, contem-te, ponder, examine, meditate, se, weigh. *Ant.* disregard, neglect, ore, overlook.

ONSIGN (kon-sīn′) *v.t.* to give, nsfer, or deliver in a formal nner; to commit; to intrust;— to agree.—**consignatary** (kon-sig-tą-ri) *n.* a consignee.—**consigna-** (kon-sig-nā′-shun) *n.* consign-nt.—**consignee** (kon-sī-nē′) *n.* one whom goods are consigned; a tor.—**consigner, consignor** (kon-sī′-) *n.* one that delivers or transmits ds to another for sale.—**consign-nt** (kon-sīn-ment) *n.* the act of signing; the thing consigned; writing by which anything is con-ed [L. *con* and *signum*, sign].

ONSIST (kon-sist′) *v.i.* to stand ether; to be in a fixed or per-nent state; to subsist; to be nprised; to be composed of; to compatible with.—**consistence, sistency** (kon-sis′-tens, -ten-si) *n.* dition of standing together; a ree of firmness or density; a nbination; agreement or har-ny.—**consistent** (kon-sis′-tent) *a.* d; firm; congruous; compa-e. — **consistently** *adv.* [L. *con* and *ere*, stand].

ONSISTORY (kon′-sis-tor-i, kon-tor-i) *a.* pert. to an ecclesias-l court;—*n.* any solemn assembly council; the spiritual court of a esan bishop; the college of car-als at Rome; in Calvinistic rches, an assembly of ministers elders.—**consistorial** *a.*—**consis-an** *a.* [L. *consistorium*, a council].

ONSOLE (kon-sōl′) *v.t.* to comfort; cheer; to encourage.—**consolable** n-sōl′-ą-bl) *a.* capable of receiving solation.—**consolation** (kon-sō-lā′-n) *n.* comfort; act of comforting; t which comforts.—**consolatory** n-sol′-ą-tor-i) *a.* tending to give fort;—*n.* anything giving con-tion [L. *con* and *solari*, console].

ONSOLIDATE (kon-sol′-i-dāt) *v.t.* make solid; to unite into a com-t mass;—*v.i.* to grow firm; to e. — **consolidation** (kon-sol-i-dā′-n) *n.* act of making or becoming ; compression [L. (part.) *con-dātus*, made solid, fr. *cum* and D].

yn. to combine, condense, com-s, harden. *Ant.* disunite, segre-, diffuse, soften.

ONSOLS (kon′-solz, kon-solz′) . funded stocks of the British ional Debt [short fr. CONSOLIDATED UITIES].

CONSOMMÉ (kong-so-mā′) *n.* a strong meat soup [F.].

CONSONANT (kon′-sō-nant) *a.* having agreement; harmonising with;—*n.* a letter that can be fully uttered only along with a vowel.—**consonantly** *adv.* — **consonantal** (kon-sō-nan′-tal) *a.* pert. to consonants. — **consonance** (kon′-sō-nans) *n.* agreement in sounds [F., fr. L. (acc. part.) *consonantem*, fr. *cum* and SONANT].

Syn. of "consonance," agreement, harmony, accord, unison, congruity. *Ant.* dissonance, discord, discordance, disagreement, incongruity.

CONSORT (kon′-sort) *n.* a companion or partner; a wife or husband;—(kon-sort′) *v.t.* to join;—*v.i.* to keep company; to associate.—**consortium** (con-sor′-ti-um) *n.* an agreement between the financial interests of several countries to assist the finances of another country [F., fr. L. (acc.) *consortem*, partner, fr. *cum* and stem *sort-* of *sors*, lot].

CONSPICUOUS (kon-spik′-ū-us) *a.* easy to be seen; prominent.—**conspicuously** *adv.*—**conspicuousness** *n.* openness to view [L. *con-spicuus*, fr. *cum*, perfectly, and *specere*, see].

CONSPIRE (kon-spīr′) *v.i.* to unite, usually for an evil purpose; to plot together.—**conspiringly** *adv.*—**conspirator** (kon-spir′-ą-tor) *n.* a plotter.—**conspiracy** *n.* a union of persons for an evil purpose; a plot [F., fr. L. *cum* and *spīrāre*, breathe].

CON SPIRITO (kon spē′-ri-tō) *adv. Mus.* with spirit [It.].

CONSTABLE (kun′-stą-bl, kon′-stą-bl) *n.* a high officer in state establishments of the Middle Ages; an officer of the peace; a policeman.—**constabulary** (kun-stab′-ū-lar-i) *a.* pert. to constables;—*n.* a body of constables.—**special constable**, a person sworn in as a constable on emergency.—**to out-run the constable**, to run into debt [O.F. *conc-stable* = F. *connétable*, fr. L. *comes stabulī*, Count of the Stable].

CONSTANT (kon′-stant) *a.* fixed; unchanging; continued;—*n.* that which is not subject to change.—**constantly** *adv.*—**constancy** *n.* quality of being steadfast; fixity of purpose; resolution.—**constant-mesh** *a.* in motoring, denoting gear wheels always in mesh [F., fr. L. (acc. part.) *constantem*, standing with, fr. *cum* and *stāre*, stand].

Syn. invariable, unshaken, permanent, resolute, steadfast. *Ant.* inconstant, changing, fickle, impermanent.

CONSTANTIA (kon-stan′-shi-a) *n.* a wine from Constantia, Cape Colony.

CONSTAT (kon′-stat) *n.* a certifi-

cate from the court of exchequer; an exemplification under the great seal of the enrolment of letters patent [L., it appears, it is established].

CONSTATE (kon-stāt') *v.t.* to establish; to verify [L. *constare*, stand together].

CONSTELLATION (kon-ste-lā'-shun) *n.* a special cluster of fixed stars; an assemblage of notable persons or things [F., fr. L., fr. *cum* and (part.) *stellātus*, starred, fr. *stella*, star].

CONSTERNATION (kon-stėr-nā'-shun) *n.* amazement or terror which throws into confusion; great terror [F., fr. L., fr. (part.) *consternātus*, frightened, fr. *cum* and *sternere*, strew].

CONSTIPATE (kon'-sti-pāt) *v.t.* to clog; to make costive.—**constipation** (kon-sti-pā'-shun) *n.* irregularity of the bowels [L. (part.) *constipātus*, fr. *cum* and *stipāre*, pack. Doublet of COSTIVE].

CONSTITUTE (kon'-sti-tūt) *v.t.* to fix; to establish; to compose; to form; to appoint to an office.—**constitution** (kon-sti-tū'-shun) *n.* act of constituting; the natural state of body or mind; established form of government; system or body of laws under which a state exists.—**constitutional** *a.* belonging to the constitution; in accordance with the laws of a country;—*n.* a walk for the benefit of health.—**constitutionally** *adv.*—**constitutionalist** *n.* one that upholds constitutional government.—**constituent** (kon-stit'-ū-ent) *a.* serving to compose or make up; having the power of electing;—*n.* an elector; a component part; an element.—**constituency** *n.* the whole body of constituents.—**constitutive** (kon'-sti-tū-tiv) *a.* having power to enact or establish.—**Constituent Assembly,** the French national assembly of 1789.—**apostolic constitution,** regulations as to church service and christian conduct attributed to the apostles.—**Constitutions of Clarendon,** statutes defining the limits of ecclesiastical and civil jurisdiction, drawn up at Clarendon, near Salisbury, in 1164.—**constitutional government,** one in which the head of the state is, in his sovereign capacity, subject to a constitution [L. (part.) *constitūtus*, set together, fr. *cum* and *-stituere* = *statuere*; (part. stem), *constituent-*, making up. *See* STATUTE].

CONSTRAIN (kon-strān') *v.t.* to compel; to hold back by force; to urge with power.—**constrainable** *a.*—**constrainedly** *adv.*—**constraint** *n.* compelling force; restraining force; repression of one's feelings [O.F. *constraindre* = F. *constraindre*, fr. *stringere*, fr. *cum* and *stringer* tight].

CONSTRICT (kon-strikt') draw together; to contra cramp; to bind.—**constricti constrictor** *n.* esp. a serpe crushes its prey, as the boa-co [L. (part.) *constrictus*, drawn t fr. *constringere*, constrain].

CONSTRINGE (kon-strinj') draw together; to contract **stringent** (kon-strin'-jent) *a.* constriction [L. *constringere*].

CONSTRUCT (kons-trukt') build; to put together.—**c tion** *n.* act of building, or of and forming; structure; the matical composition of a se understanding; meaning; figure drawn so as to satisf conditions; the method of such a figure.—**construction constructive** *a.* able to con inferred.—**constructively** *ad* (part.) *constructus*, built, fr. *con* Doublet of CONSTRUE].

Syn. to erect, make, devise destroy, demolish.

CONSTRUE (kon'-strōō, kon *v.t.* to explain the connec words in a sentence; to int to translate [L. *construere*, and *struere*, pile up. Doublet STRUCT].

CONSTUPRATE (kon'-stū-p to violate; to ravish [L. *stuprum*, rape].

CONSUBSIST (kon-sub-sis to subsist together [L. *con* a SIST].

CONSUBSTANTIATE (kon stan'-shi-āt) *v.t.* to unite in o stance or nature.—**consubsta** having the same substance **substantiation** *n.* the doctr the substantial union of Christ and blood with the elements sacrament.—**consubstantialist** believer in consubstantiati pref. *con-* = *cum*].

CONSUETUDE (kon'-swē-t custom.—**consuetudinary** (ko tū'-di-nạ-ri) *a.* customary;- manual for monastic devotio

CONSUL (kon'-sul) *n.* one two chief magistrates of the republic; title given to Na Bonaparte, Lebrun, and Cam as supreme magistrates of the Republic; an officer appointe government to represent it foreign country.—**consular** *a.* a consul.—**consulate** *n.* the residence of a consul.—**consul** office of a consul [L.].

CONSULT (kon-sult') *v.t.* advice of; to seek the opini —*v.i.* to seek advice; to co

consultant (kon-sul'-tant) *n.* a person consulted.—**consultation** (kon-sul-tā'-shun) *n.* act of consulting; a meeting of persons to consult together.—**consultative** (kon-sul'-tą-tiv) *a.* having the privilege of consulting, but not of voting; advisory.—**consultive** (kon-sul'-tiv) *a.* maturely considered [F., fr. L., fr. (part.) *consultus*, consulted, fr. *consulere*, of uncert. etym.].

CONSUME (kon-sūm') *v.t.* to waste; destroy; use;—*v.i.* to waste away.—**consumable** *a.*—**consumer** *n.* [L., fr. *cum*, altogether, and *sūmere*, take].

CONSUMMATE (kon'-sum-āt, kon-sum'-āt) *v.t.* to bring to completion; to perfect;—(kon-sum'-āt) *a.* supreme; complete; perfect.—**consummately** *adv.*—**consummation** (kon-sum-ā'-shun) *n.* act of completing; end [L. (part.) *con-summātus*, orig. added together, fr. *cum* and *summāre*, fr. *summa*, sum].

CONSUMPT (kon-sumt') *n.* what is consumed.—**consumption** (kon-sum'-shun) *n.* act of consuming; state of being wasted or diminished; decay of the body, esp. a disease in the lungs, attended with a hectic fever, cough, etc.; phthisis.—**consumptive** (kon-sum'-tiv) *a.* destructive; wasting; affected with, or inclined to, phthisis.—**consumptively** *adv.*—**consumptiveness** *n.* tendency to consumption [L. *consumere*, pp. *consumptus*].

CONTABESCENCE (kon-tą-bes'-ens) *n.* a wasting away; consumption; *Bot.* a defective condition of the stamens, the pollen being inert or absent.—**contabescent** (kon-tą-bes'-ent) *a.* wasting away; atrophied; *Bot.* marked by contabescence [L. *con* and *tabes*, a wasting].

CONTACT (kon'-takt) *n.* touch; close union.—**contactual** (kon-tak'-tū-al) *a.* implying contact.—**contact-breaker** *n.* a cam-operated device in a magneto for breaking the electrical circuit.—**contact-maker** *n. Elec.* a device for joining two conductors [L. part.) *con-tactus*, fr. *contingere*. *See* CONTINGENT].

CONTAGION (kon-tā'-jun) *n.* communication of disease by touching; vicious influence.—**contagious** *a.* communicable by touching; catching.—**contagiously** *adv.*—**contagiousness** *n.* [F., fr. L. *contāgiōnem*, a touching, fr. *con-* = *cum* and *tangere*, touch].

CONTAIN (kon-tān') *v.t.* to hold within fixed limits; to comprehend; to comprise; to restrain; to keep within bounds;—*v.i.* to live in continence or chastity.—**containable** *a.*—**container** (kon-tā'-ner) *n.* one who, or that which, contains [O.F., fr. L. *con-tinēre*, hold together, fr. *cum* and *tenēre*].

CONTAMINATE (kon-tam'-i-nāt) *v.t.* to soil, or corrupt.—**contaminable** *a.*—**contamination** (kon-tam-i-nā'-shun) *n.* pollution.—**contaminative** (kon-tam'-i-nā-tiv) *a.* [L., fr. stem *con-tāmin-* of *contāmen* (= *con-taq-men*), contagion].

Syn. to pollute, taint, sully, tarnish. *Ant.* to purify, disinfect cleanse.

CONTANGO (kon-tang'-gō) *n.* the charge made by a stockbroker for carrying over a bargain to the next settling day [fr. CONTINUE].

CONTEMN (kon-tem') *v.t.* to despise; to scorn.—**contemner** *n.* [L., fr. *cum*, thoroughly, and *temnere*, despise].

Syn. to disdain, spurn, slight, underrate, neglect. *Ant.* to esteem, respect, admire.

CONTEMPER (kon-tem'-per) *v.t.* to qualify, moderate; "to modify by admixture" [L. *contemperare*, to temper by mixing].

CONTEMPLATE (kon-tem'-plāt, kon'-tem-plāt) *v.t.* to look at; to meditate on; to have in view;—*v.i.* to think studiously.—**contemplation** (kon-tem-plā'-shun) *n.* meditation; studious thought.—**contemplative** (kon-tem'-plą-tiv) *a.* studious; thoughtful.—**contemplatively** *adv.*—**contemplativeness** *n.*—**contemplator** *n.* one that engages in contemplation; one that studies or meditates; a student, as distinguished from a man of affairs [L. (part.) *contemplātus*, having observed, fr. *cum* and *templum*, temple (orig. a space set aside for augurs)].

CONTEMPORARY (kon-tem'-pō-ra-ri) *a.* living, acting, or happening, at the same time;—*n.* one that lives at the same time with another.—**contemporaneous** (kon-tem-pō-rā'-nē-us) *a.* living, acting, etc., at the same time.—**contemporaneously** *adv.*—**contemporaneousness** *n.* [L., pref. *con-* = *cum*].

CONTEMPT (kon-temt') *n.* act of despising; scorn; shame; disobedience of the rules and orders of a court.—**contemptible** *a.*—**contemptibly** *adv.*—**contemptibleness** *n.*—**contemptuous** *a.* scornful.—**contemptuously** *adv.*—**contemptuousness** *n.* [L., fr. (part.) *contemptus*, despised].

Syn. disdain, slight, disregard, contumely, mockery. *Ant.* honour, appreciation, adulation.

CONTEND (kon-tend') *v.i.* to fight or struggle with; to strive for.—**contendent** (kon-ten'-dent) *n.* an antagonist; an opposer.—**contender** *n.* one that contends [L. *contendere*, strain after, fr. *cum* and TEND].

Syn. to struggle, vie, endeavour, dispute, combat, contest. *Ant.* agree, allow, concede, endure, yield, withdraw.

CONTENEMENT (kon-ten'-e-ment) *n.* that which is connected with a tenement; *Law*, an appurtenance [L. *con* and TENEMENT].

CONTENT (kon'-tent) *n.* that which is contained; extent; area; *pl.* an index of heads in a book [L. (part.) *con-ten-tus*, contained].

CONTENT (kon-tent') *a.* satisfied; pleased;—*v.t.* to satisfy the mind of; to please; to quiet;—*n.* satisfaction. —**contentedly** *adv.*—**contentedness** *n.* —**contentless** *a.*—**contentment** *n.* satisfaction; content; pleasure [F., fr. L. *contentus*, fr. *continēre*. *See* CONTAIN].

CONTENTION (kon-ten'-shun) *n.* strife; a strong effort after some end; debate.—**contentious** *a.* quarrelsome. —**contentiously** *adv.*—**contentiousness** *n.* [L. *contentiōnem*, fr. (part.) *contentus*, strained].

CONTEST (kon-test') *v.t.* to strive; to resist, as a claim, or question;—*v.i.* to dispute;—(kon'-test) *n.* struggle; discussion; conflict.—**contestable** *a.* —**contestant** (kon-tes'-tant) *n.* a disputant.—**contestation** (kon-tes-tā'-shun) *n.* contest; dispute.—**contestless** (kon-test'-les) *a.* not to be disputed [F. *contester*, fr. L. *con-testārī*, to cite to a lawsuit, fr. *cum* and *testis*, witness].

CONTEXT (kon'-tekst) *n.* the words immediately before and after words quoted; the setting of a text.—**contextual** (kon-teks'-tū-al) *a.* pert. to the context.—**contexture** (kon-teks'-tūr) *n.* the weaving of parts into one body; structure [L. (part.) *contextus*, knit together, fr. *con-*=*cum* and *texere*].

CONTICENT (kon'-ti-sent) *a.* silent [L. *con* and *tacere*, be silent].

CONTIGUITY (kon-ti-gū'-i-ti) *n.* the state of things which touch; nearness.—**contiguous** (kon-tig'-ū-us) *a.* touching; near; adjacent.—**contiguously** *adv.*—**contiguousness** *n.* [fr. L. *con-tiguus*, fr. *con-*=*cum* and *tangere*, touch].

CONTINENT (kon'-ti-nent) *a.* exercising restraint; temperate; chaste;—*n.* one of the larger divisions of unbroken land, esp. of the mainland of Europe.—**continently** *adv.*—**continental** (kon-ti-nen'-tal) *a.* esp. pert. to the mainland of Europe.—**continence, continency** (kon'-ti-nens, -nen-si) *n.* self-command [F., fr. L. (acc. part.) *continentem*, containing].

CONTINGENT (kon-tin'-jent) *a.* that may, but also may not, occur; dependent on something else; conditional;—*n.* a thing that may happen; that which falls to one in a division or apportionment; proper share; proportion.—**contingently** *adv.* —**contingence, contingency** *n.* [L. (part. stem) *con-tin-gent*, touching, happening, fr. *con-*=*cum* and *-tinger*=*tangere*. *See* TANGENT].

CONTINUATO (kon-tin-ōō-ä'-tō) *adv. Mus.* to be sustained with un varied force [L. *continuatio*].

CONTINUE (kon-tin'-ū) *v.t.* to pro long; to go on with;—*v.i.* to remai in a state or place; to persevere; t last.—**continuable** *a.*—**continual** *a* lasting; without interruption; ofte repeated.—**continually** *adv.* con stantly.—**continuance** *n.* duration permanence; uninterrupted succes sion.—**continuation** (kon-tin-ū-ā' shun) *n.* act of continuing; extensio or prolongation.—**continuative** (kon tin'-ū-ā-tiv) *a.* that continues or en dures.—**continuator** (kon-tin'-ū-ā-tōr *n.* one that keeps up a series, succes sion, or work.—**continuity** (kon-ti-nū' i-ti) *n.* state of being continuous.—**continuous** (kon-tin'-ū-us) *a.* united with out break; continual.—**continuously** *adv.*—**continuation-class,** a class o school proposed for those who, having left school, have not yet reached eighteen years of age.—**continuous current,** *Elec.* direct current.—**continuation day,** a day on the Stock Exchange for settling interest.—**law of continuity,** the principle that nature does nothing without preparation, o the principle that, in passing from one state to another, all the intermediate stages must be traversed.—**solution of continuity,** separation of parts intimately connected [F. *continuer*, fr. L. *continuāre*; (part.) *continuātus*, made all in one; (acc.) *continu-itātem* *continu-us*, fr. *continēre*, hold together].

Syn. to stay, remain, abide, extend, protract, endure, persist, last. *Ant.* to cease, desist, halt, stop, pass, vanish, suspend.

CONTORNO (kon-tor'-no) *n.* a contour or outline [It.].

CONTORT (kon-tort') *v.t.* to twist together; to writhe.—**contortion** *n.* a twisting; a writhing.—**contortionist** *n.* an acrobat that assumes unnatural postures [L. (part.) *contortus*, twisted together, fr. *con-*=*cum* and *torquēre*, twist].

CONTOUR (kon-tōōr') *n.* bounding line; outline.—**contour-line,** a line connecting points of equal elevation, on a map [F., fr. It., fr. L. *con-*=*cum* and *tornāre*, turn].

CONTRABAND (kon'-tra-band) *a.* prohibited by law or treaty; prohibited goods or traffic.—**contrabandist** *n.* a smuggler [fr. It., fr. L. *contra*, against, and Late L. *bannum*, ban].

CONTRABASSO (kon-tra-bas'-sō) *n.* the largest of the viol class; the double bass [It.].

CONTRACEPTION (con'-tra-sep'-shun) *n.* prevention by artificial means

of conception.—**contraceptive** *a.* [L. *contra* and CONCEPTION].

CONTRACT (kon-trakt') *v.t.* to draw together; to reduce to a less volume; to incur or bring on, or fall into;—*v.i.* to lessen; to make an agreement;—(kon'-trakt) *n.* a bargain; an agreement; a written covenant; a betrothment; *abbrev.* for **contract bridge,** a development from Auction bridge.—**contractible** (kon-trak'-ti-bl) *a.* capable of being contracted.—**contractibility, contractibleness** (kon-trak-ti-bil'-i-ti, kon-trak'-ti-bl-nes) *n.*—**contractile** (kon-trak'-til) *a.* susceptible of contraction.—**contraction** *n.* act of contracting; shrinkage; the abbreviation of a word.—**contractor** *n.* one that undertakes to furnish goods or to execute work for a fixed sum.—**to contract out of,** to avoid by special arrangement [L. (part.) *con-tractus*, drawn together, fr. *con-* = *cum* and TRACT; (acc.) *contractum*, an agreement; (acc.) *contractionem*].

Syn. to shrink, shorten, curtail, condense, betroth, bargain. *Ant.* to expand, enlarge, cancel, avoid.

CONTRA-DANCE (kon'-trą-dans) *n.* a rustic dance in which partners are ranged in opposite lines [Pref. L. *contrā*, over against; fr. F. *contre-danse*, imit. fr. E. COUNTRY-DANCE].

CONTRADICT (kon-tra-dikt') *v.t.* to speak against; oppose in speech; to deny.—**contradiction** (kon-tra-dik'-shun) *n.* denial; incompatibility; discrepancy of statements.—**contradictory** *a.* implying a denial; diametrically opposed; inconsistent;—*n.* a proposition that denies or opposes another in all its terms.—**contradictorily** *adv.*—**contradictive** *a.* contradictory.—**contradictoriness** *n.* [L. (part.) *contrā-dictus*, spoken against, fr. *contrā* and *dīcere*].

CONTRADISTINGUISH (kon-trą-dis-ting'-gwish) *v.t.* to distinguish by contrasting qualities.—**contradistinction** *n.* distinction by direct contrast.—**contradistinctive** *a.* distinguished by contrast [Pref. L. *contrā*].

CONTRAFISSURE (kon-trą-fish'-ūr) *n.* a fracture of the skull on the side opposite to that which received the blow [L. *contra* and FISSURE].

CONTRAHENT (kon'-trą-hent) *a.* contracting; covenanting [L. *contrahere*, contract].

CONTRAINDICANT (kon-trą-in'-di-kant) *n. Med.* a symptom that precludes the usual treatment.—**contraindicate** (kon-trą-in'-di-kāt) *v.t. Med.* to indicate a different or contrary treatment [L. *contra* and *indicant*, indicate].

CONTRALATERAL (kon-trą-lat'-e-rąl) *a.* occurring on the opposite side [L. *contra* and LATERAL].

CONTRALTO (kon-tral'-tō) *n.* the lowest kind of female singing voice [It., fr. L. *contrā* and ALTO].

CONTRAPOSITION (kon-trą-pō-zish'-un) *n.* a placing over against; *Logic.* a kind of conversion [Pref. L. *contrā*].

CONTRAPTION (kon-trap'-shun) *n. Colloq.* a device; gadget; construction—often with sense of over-elaborateness or eccentricity [Probably *corr.* of CONTRIVE].

CONTRAPUNTAL (kon-trą-pun'-tal) *a.* pert. to counterpoint.—**contrapuntist** (kon-trą-pun'-tist) *n.* one skilled in counterpoint.

CONTRARY (kon'-trą-ri) *a.* opposing; different; contradictory.—**contraries** *n.pl.* opposites; in logic, propositions that destroy each other.—**contrarily** *adv.*—**contrariness** *n.*—**contrariety** (kon-trą-ri'-e-ti) *n.* opposition; something contrary.—**contrariwise** (kon'-trą-ri-wīz) *adv.* on the contrary [L. *contrārius*, fr. *contrā*].

Syn. adverse, opposed, inimical, discordant. *Ant.* similar, alike, harmonious.

CONTRAST (kon-trast') *v.t.* to exhibit, by inviting comparison to the difference between persons or things; *v.i.* to be in contrast;—*n.* (kon'-trast) difference of things contrasted; the effect of such contrasting [F. *contraster*, fr. L. *contrā-*, in opposition to, and *stāre*, stand].

Syn. of *n.* difference, distinction, contrariety, diversity. *Ant.* sameness, similarity, monotony, uniformity.

CONTRATE (kon'-trāt) *a.* having teeth or cogs projecting parallel to the axis [L. *contrā*].

CONTRA-TENOR (kon'-trą-ten-or) *n.* a middle part between the tenor and the treble.

CONTRAVENE (kon-trą-vēn') *v.t.* to oppose; break or infringe, as a law.—**contravention** (kon-trą-ven'-shun) *n.* infringement of a law or treaty [L. *contrā*, in opposition to, and *venīre*, come; (part.) *contrāventus*, infringed, of a law].

CONTRAYERVA (kon-trą-yer'-vą) *n.* the medicinal root of a tropical American plant [L. *contra* and *herba*].

CONTRETEMPS (kong'-tr-tong) *n.* an unexpected and embarrassing event [F.].

CONTRIBUTE (kon-trib'-ūt) *v.t.* to pay a share into a common stock; to help;—*v.i.* to lend assistance; to write for a periodical.—**contributable** *a.*—**contribution** (kon-tri-bū'-shun) *n.* what is given by each of the contributors; a charge.—**contributive** (kon-trib'-ū-tiv) *a.* tending to contribute.—**contributor** *n.* one that gives along with others; a writer in a periodical.

—**contributory** *a.* giving a share; help [L. *con-* = *cum*, together, and TRIBUTE; (acc.) *contribūtiōnem*].

CONTRISTATION (kon-tris-tā'-shun) *n.* the act of making sad; sadness [L.].

CONTRITE (kon'-trit) *a.* broken-hearted for sin.—**contritely** *adv.*—**contriteness** *n.*—**contrition** (kon-trish'-un) *n.* deep regret for sin; repentance [F. *contrit*, fr. L. (part.) *contrītus*, worn out, fr. *con-* = *cum* and *terere*, rub].

CONTRIVE (kon-trīv') *v.t.* and *i.* to plan out; to invent; to devise; to manage.—**contrivance** *n.* act of planning; the thing contrived; mechanical invention; device.—**contriver** *n.* [fr. M.E. *controven*, fr. O.F. = find out, fr. *con-* = L. *cum* and *trover*, find. *See* TROVER].

CONTROL (kon-trōl') *n.* check; authority; command; in motoring and aviation, any means of enabling the driver to control speed, direction, fuel and oil supplies;—*v.t.* to have under command; to regulate; to direct.—**controllable** *a.*—**controller** *n.* a public functionary appointed to oversee the accounts of others; device or gear for regulating the speed of machines, esp. electric motors.—**controllership** *n.*—**controlment** *n.*—**control experiment**, one made for the sake of comparison.—**control room**, room in a wireless broadcasting station in which microphone currents are controlled before being passed to the transmitter.—**control-surface**, a plane that controls the movements of an aeroplane, *e.g.* rudder, stabiliser.—**control-wire**, any wire from a moveable part of an aeroplane to the cockpit [fr. O.F. *contre-role* = F. *contrôle*, double register, fr. L. *contrā*, and ROLL].

CONTROVERT (kon'-trō-vert) *v.t.* to oppose or dispute by argument; to deny.—**controvertible** (kon-trō-vėr'-ti-bl) *a.*—**controvertibly** *adv.*—**controversy** (kon'-trō-vėr-si) *n.* argument, esp. by published writings.—**controversial** (kon-trō-vėr'-shal) *a.* relating to disputes.—**controversially** *adv.*—**controversialist** *n.* one practised in controversy [L. *contrō* = *contrā*, against, and *vertere*, turn].

CONTUMACY (kon'-tū-ma-si) *n.* unyielding disobedience; contempt of orders.—**contumacious** (kon-tū-mā'-shus) *a.* rebellious; scorning lawful authority.—**contumaciously** *adv.*—**contumaciousness** *n.* [F., fr. L. *contumāciam*, fr. stem *contumāci-* of *con-tum-ax*, stubborn; conn. with *tum-ēre*, swell].

CONTUMELY (kon'-tū-me-li) *n.* insult; insolence; indignity; affront.—**contumelious** (kon-tū-mē'-li-us) *a.* insolent.—**contumeliously** *adv.*—**contumeliousness** *n.* [L. *contum-ēlia*, cp. CONTUMACY].

Syn. scorn, contempt, disrespect. *Ant.* deference, esteem, respect, regard.

CONTUMULATION (kon-tū-mū-lā'-shun) *n.* the act of laying in the same grave [L. *con* and *tumulus*, tomb].

CONTUSE (kon-tūz') *v.t.* to bruise or injure by beating.—**contusion** *n.* act of bruising; a bruise.—**contusive** *a.* apt to cause contusion [L. *con-tūsus*, bruised, fr. *con-* = *cum*, thoroughly, and *tundere*].

CONUNDRUM (kō-nun'-drum) *n.* a riddle that turns on some fanciful resemblance between things quite unlike [Etym. unknown].

CONVALESCE (kon-va-les') *v.i.* to recover from illness.—**convalescent** *a.* recovering health;—*n.* one recovering from sickness.—**convalescence** *n.*—**convalescent hospital**, a hospital for convalescent patients [L. *con-valescere*, fr. *con-* = *cum*, thoroughly, and *valēre*, be strong].

CONVALLARIA (kon-va-lā'-ri-a) *n.* a genus of plants containing the lily of the valley [L. *convallis*, a valley].

CONVECTION (kon-vek'-shun) *n.* act or process of transmission, esp. of heat by means of currents in liquids or gases.—**convection currents**, the currents concerned in the process of convection [L. (part.) *convectus*, carried together, fr. *con-* = *cum* and *vehere*].

CONVENE (kon-vēn') *v.t.* to call together;—*v.i.* to meet in the same place.—**convener** *n.* the chairman of a committee.—**convenable** *a.* [F. *convenir*, come together, fr. L. fr. *con-* = *cum* and *venīre*].

CONVENIENT (kon-vēn'-yent) *a.* fit; suitable; adapted to requirement; roomy.—**conveniently** *adv.*—**convenience** *n.* suitableness; that which is convenient; an accommodation [L. (part. stem) *convenient-*, suiting, fr. *con-venīre*].

Syn. handy, suited, adapted. *Ant.* useless, unfit, unwieldy, inconvenient.

CONVENT (kon'-vent) *n.* a community devoted to a religious life; a body of monks or nuns; a nunnery.—**conventual** (kon-ven'-tū-al) *a.* [L. *con-ventus*, assembly, fr. *con-venīre*, convene].

CONVENTICLE (kon-ven'-ti-kl) *n.* a gathering, esp. for worship; a dissenters' meeting-house.—**conventicler** *n.* [L. *con-vent-iculum*, small assembly. *See* CONVENT].

CONVENTION (kon-ven'-shun) *n.* act of coming together; coalition; union; a formal assembly of representatives; a provisional treaty.—**conventional** *a.* formed by agreement or compact; stipulated; sanctioned

or growing out of usage; cus-ary.—**conventionally** *adv.*—**con-ionalism** *n.* that which is received common usage.—**conventionality** ı-ven-shun-al'-i-ti) *n.*—**conven-ary** *a.* acting under, or bound by, onvention; conventional.—**con-ionist** *n.* one that makes a bargain ontract [F., fr. L. (acc.) *conven-m*, meeting, agreement. *See* CON-R].

ONVERGE (kon-vėrj') *v.i.* to tend ne point.—**convergent** *a.* tending ne point.—**convergence, conver-y** *n.* [L. *con-*=*cum*, and VERGE; t. stem) *vergent-*, inclining].

ONVERSAZIONE (kon-vėr-sat-si-ō'-nē) *n.*; *pl.* **conversazioni** (kon-vėr-si-ō'-nē) a meeting for conver-on, particularly on literary or ıtific subjects [It.].

ONVERSE (kon-vėrs') *v.i.* to keep pany; to talk familiarly;—(kon'-) *n.* familiarity; acquaintance; liar talk; a proposition formed another by interchanging sub-and predicate;—*a.* turned about; rsed in order or relation; recipro-—**conversely** *adv.* with change of r; in an opposite order.—**con-ble** (kon-vėr'-sa-bl) *a.* disposed ılk; affable.—**conversably** *adv.*—**ersant** (kon'-vėr-sant) *a.* acquain-with by use or study; versed.—**ersantly** *adv.*—**conversation** (kon-ā'-shun) *n.* familiar intercourse; —**conversational** *a.*—**conversa-list** *n.* one that excels in conver-n [F., fr. L. *con-versārī*, associate, fr. (part.) *con-versus*, turned rds; (part.) *con-versātus*, having ciated with. *See* CONVERT].

ONVERT (kon-vėrt') *v.t.* to change one state to another; to turn a party, religion, etc.; to turn ne's use; to transpose the terms proposition; to turn, from sin, od;—*v.i.* to be turned or changed; on'-vėrt) *n.* a person converted, from sin to holiness.—**converter** -vėr'-tėr) *n.* one that, or that h, converts; *Elec.* machine for ging alternating current into t current, or altering the pressure rect current; a vessel in which is converted into steel in the emer process.—**conversion** *n.* a ge from one state to another; a ge of opinion, religion, or party; thorised appropriation; a re-ative change of heart, character, life; *Alg.* the clearing of an tion of fractions; *Logic*, transi-ion of the terms of a proposition. **nvertible** (kon-vėr'-ti-bl) *a.*—**con-ly** *adv.*—**convertibility** (kon-vėr'-i-ti) *n.* quality of being conver-[L. *con-vertere*, turn round. alter, *n-*=*cum*, entirely, and *vertere*].

Syn. to change, turn, alter, appropriate, transform, transmute. *Ant.* to maintain, keep, perpetuate.

CONVEX (kon'-veks) *a.* rising or swelling on the outside surface into a rounded form; opposed to concave.—**convexly** *adv.*—**convexity, convexness** (kon-vek'-si-ti, -veks'-nes) *n.* state of being convex.—**convexo-concave,** convex on one side and concave on the other.—**convexo-convex,** doubly convex [L. *convexus*, arched, fr. *con-*=*cum*, together, and *vehere*, carry].

CONVEY (kon-vā') *v.t.* to carry; to transfer; to make over by deed; to impart; to steal;—*v.i.* to steal.—**conveyable** *a.*—**conveyance** *n.* coach, wagon, etc.; the transference of property; the legal document by which property, titles, etc., are transferred.—**conveyancer** *n.* one who undertakes the transference of property.—**conveyancing** *n.*—**conveyer** *n.* one that conveys; an impostor [O.F. *conveier* =F. *convoyer*. Doublet of CONVOY].

CONVICT (kon-vikt') *v.t.* to prove guilty; to pronounce guilty;—(kon'-vikt) *n.* a person found guilty of crime; a person undergoing penal servitude.—**conviction** (kon-vik'-shun) *n.* act of convicting; state of being convicted; state of being convinced of sin; strong belief.—**convictism** (kon'-vik-tizm) *n.* the system of transporting convicts to penal settlements.—**convictive** (kon-vik'-tiv) *a.* having the power to convict or convince [L. (part.) *convictus*, overcome (in argument), fr. *convincere*, convince].

CONVINCE (kon-vins') *v.t.* to overcome by argument; to satisfy by proof.—**convincingly** *adv.*—**convincible** *a.* [L. *convincere*, fr. *con-*=*cum*, thoroughly, and *vincere*, conquer].

CONVIVIAL (kon-viv'-i-al) *a.* festive; jovial; social.—**convivially** *adv.*—**conviviality** (kon-viv-i-al'-i-ti) *n.* [fr. L. *convīvium*, banquet, fr. *con-*=*cum* and *vīvere*, live].

Syn. gay, mirthful, merry. *Ant.* sad, mournful, gloomy.

CONVOKE (kon-vōk') *v.t.* to call together; to convene; to assemble.—**convocation** (kon-vō-kā'-shun) *n.* act of calling together; an assembly; a general assembly of the clergy of England and Wales, by their representatives, to consult on ecclesiastical affairs; an assembly of the heads in a university.—**convocational** (kon-vō-kā'-shun-al) *a.* relating to a convocation [F. *convoquer*, fr. L. *convocāre*, fr. *con-*=*cum* and *vocāre*, call. *See* VOCATION].

CONVOLUTE, convoluted (kon'-vō-lūt, -lū-ted) *a.* rolled together; involved.—**convolution** (kon-vō-lū'-shun) *n.* act of rolling together; state of being rolled together; a winding

motion [L. (part.) *convolūtus*, fr. *con-* = *cum* and *volvere*].

CONVOLVULUS (kon-vol'-vū-lus) *n.* a genus of climbing plants, including the bindweed [L.].

CONVOY (kon-voi') *v.t.* to accompany for protection.—**convoy** (kon'-voi) *n.* act of attending for protection; a protecting force accompanying ships or property [F. *con-voyer*, fr. *con-* = L. *cum* and *voie*, a way, fr. L. (acc.) *viam*. Doublet of CONVEY].

CONVULSE (kon-vuls') *v.t.* to agitate; to affect by irregular spasms.—**convulsion** *n.* an involuntary contraction of the muscles of an animal body; any violent motion or agitation.—**convulsionary** *a.* pert. to convulsion; —*n.* one subject to convulsions.—**convulsive** *a.* producing convulsion; spasmodic. — **convulsively** *adv.* [L. (part.) *convulsus*, rent, fr. *con-* = *cum*, thoroughly, and *vellere*].

CONY, coney (kō'-ni) *n.* a rabbit.—**cony-catcher,** a thief; a cheat [M.E. *coni*, fr. O.F. *conil*, fr. L. (acc.) *cunīculum*, little].

COO (kōō) *v.t.* to utter by cooing; —*v.i.* to make a low sound, as the dove; to make love;—*n.* the note of a dove [Imit.].

COOEY (kōō'-i) *n.* the call of the Australian aborigines;—*v.i.* to call "cooey" [Imit.].

COOK (kook) *v.t.* to prepare food by boiling, roasting, baking, broiling, etc.; to tamper with or alter;—*v.i.* to prepare food;—*n.* one whose occupation is to cook food.—**cookery** (kook'-e-ri) *n.*—**cook-house,** a galley [A.S. *cōc*, fr. *coquus*, a cook].

COOKIE (kook'-i) *n.* a small bun [D. *koek*, cake].

COOL (kōōl) *n.* slightly cold; producing or affording coolness; self-possessed; composed; deliberate; chilly; frigid; quietly impudent; round (of money);—*n.* a moderate state of cold;—*v.t.* to make cool; to calm;—*v.i.* to become cool.—**cooler** *n.* a vessel in which liquors, etc., are cooled.—**coolish** *a.* somewhat cool.—**coolly** *adv.*—**coolness** *n.*—**cool-headed,** *a.* calm; self-possessed.—**cooling-system,** in internal-combustion engines, the arrangement to prevent overheating by surrounding the cylinders with water, or exposing them to air-currents [A.S. *cōl*; cp. Ger. *kühl*].

COOLIE (kōō'-li) *n.* an Asiatic labourer serving under contract in a foreign country [Perh. Tamil].

COOM (kōōm) *n.* refuse matter, as that in the boxes of carriage-wheels; coal-dust (Etym. unknown].

COOMB (kōōm) *n.* a dry measure of four bushels; a small wooded valley [A.S. *cumb*, cup].

COOP (kōōp) *n.* a barrel or cask; a box for keeping small animals or fowls;—*v.t.* to confine in a co

cooper *n.* one that makes ba casks, tubs, and the like.—**coop** *n.* the business or workshop cooper; price paid for cooper's —**coopery** *n.* the trade of a co a cooperage [A.S. *cype*, jar, f *cūpa*, tub. *See* CUP].

CO-OPERATE (kō-op'-e-rāt) *v* act jointly with others.—**co-oper** (kō-op-e-rā'-shun) *n.* a union of pe for the same end.—**co-operative** op'-e-rā-tiv) *a.* working jointl the same end.—**co-operator** *n.*- **operant** *a.* working together; that which co-operates.—**Co-ope store,** the shop of a co-oper society [L. *co-* = *cum*, with].

Syn. unite with, concur, con assist. *Ant.* oppose, compete, r

CO-OPT (kō'-opt) *v.* to choose a body, of the body itself.—**co-o co-optation** (kō-op'-shun, kō-o shun) *n.* choice; election to mer ship, by the existing members [*co-* = *cum* and *ōptāre*, choose; (*co-optātus*, elected].

CO-ORDINATE (kō-or'-di-nā of the same rank, or degree;—t put into the same rank or cla **co-ordinately** *adv.*—**co-ordinatior** or-di-nā'-shun) *n.* the state of ho equal rank or place [L. *co-* = *cum* gether].

COOT (kōōt) *n.* a small black w fowl of the genus Fulica, which quents lakes [E., of uncert. etyı

COP (kop) *n.* the top; a tu **copped** (kopt) *a.* conical; pea pointed [A.S. *cop*, head].

COPAIBA, copaiva (kō-pā'-bą *n.* medicinal resinous juice of a yc ish colour and bitterish, pungent [Sp. and Pg., fr. Braz. *cupauba*].

COPAL (kō'-pąl, kō-pal') *n.* a used in varnishes [Sp., fr. Mex.]

COPARCENARY (kō-pär'-se- *n.* joint heirship.—**coparcener** joint heir.—**coparceny** *n.* an share of an inheritance [L. *con pars*, part].

COPARTNER (kō-pärt'-nęr) joint partner; a sharer.—**co-pa ship, co-partnery** *n.* joint intere any business [L. *co-* = *cum*, toge

COPATAIN (kō'-pą-tān, kop'-ą *a.* high-crowned; pointed [L. head].

CO-PATRIOT (kō-pā'-tri-ot) fellow patriot.

COPE (kōp) *n.* a covering; a a hood; the vault of the sk sleeveless vestment, worn by pr during divine service;—*v.t.* to with a cope.—**coping** *n.* the hi course of masonry in a wall.— **stone** *n.* top stone of a wall [Fo CAPE].

'E (kōp) *v.t.* to match one's-self t;—*v.i.* to contend, esp. on terms or with success; to ;—**cope** or **coup** *v.* to buy and s in *horse-couper* [O.F. *couper*, cut, fr. *coup*, *colp*, fr. L. (acc.) *um*, a blow with the fist].

'ECK, **kopek** (kō'-pek) *n.* a n copper coin (about a ⅓*d.*)].

'ER (kō'-pēr) *n.* a horse-dealer; ting grog-shop for North Sea .—Also COOPER [D. *kooper*].

'ERNICAN (kō-pe̱r'-ni-kạn) *a.* o Copernicus (*d.* 1543), or the ystem bearing his name.

PHASAL (kō-fā'-zạl) *a.* *Elec.* icident phase.

'HOSIS (kō-fō'-sis) *n.* *Med.* deaf- G. *kōphōsis*, fr. *kōphos*, deaf].

'HOUSE (kop'-hous) *n.* a tool-

'IOUS (kō'-pi-us) *a.* abundant; ul.—**copiously** *adv.*—**copious-** . [L. *cōpiōsus*, fr. *cōpia*, abun- .

. ample, plenteous, full, diffuse. insufficient, scarce, rare, nig- .

'LANAR (kō-plā'-nạr) *a.* lying plane.

'OS (kop'-os) *n.* a morbid lassi- G.].

'PER (kop'-e̱r) *n.* a metal of a colour; a coin made of copper; boiler;—*v.t.* to cover or sheathe sheets of copper.—**copperas** -ras) *n.* sulphate of iron or vitriol.—**coppery** *a.* made of ; like copper.—**copperplate** engraved plate of highly d copper; a print taken from plate.—**copper-captain,** a sham .—**copper-fastened,** fastened opper bolts.—**copper-head,** a ous American serpent.—**copper-** *lec.* loss of energy in apparatus eating of windings.—**copper-** an ore of nickel and arsenic Vestphalia.—**copper-nose,** a red **copper-pyrites,** a compound of and sulphur.—**coppersmith** *n.* at works in copper.—**copper-** the ship-worm [A.S. *copor*, fr. *um*, for *Cyprium aes*, Cyprian r. G. *kupros*, Cyprus].

'ICE, **copse** (kop'-is, kops) *n.* of small growth, cut down me to time [O.F. *copeiz*, wood ut, fr. *coper*, fr. G. *kolaphos*, *See* COPE].

'IN (kop'-in) *n.* the cone of arranged on a spindle in spin- OP].

RA (kop'-rạ) *n.* the dried ker- e coco-nut [Malay].

ROLITE (kop'-rō-līt) *n.* fossil G. *kopros*, dung, and *lithos*,

COPROLOGY (kop-rol'-o-ji) *n.* a collection of dirt, filth; obscenity in art or literature.—**coprologist** (kop-rol'-ō-jist) *n.* a writer on base or filthy subjects [G. *kopros*, dung, and *logos*, discourse].

COPROPHAGAN (kop-rof'-ạ-gạn) *n.* a beetle that lives on, or in, dung [G. *kopros* and *phagein*, eat].

COPT (kopt) *n.* a native Egyptian; an Egyptian Christian [G. *Aiguptios*, Egyptian].

COPTIC (kop'-tik) *a.* belonging, or relating to the Copts, the ancient Christian inhabitants of Egypt, descended from the true Egyptian stock; the language of the Copts [Corr. fr. G. *Aiguptios*, Egyptian].

COPULA (kop'-ū-la) *n.* the word that unites the subject and the predicate of a sentence.—**copulate** *v.i.* to unite sexually.—**copulation** (kop-ū-lā'-shun) *n.* act of coupling; coition.—**copulative** (kop'-ū-lā-tiv) *a.* serving to couple [L. = bond. *See* COUPLE].

COPY (kop'-i) *n.* a writing like another writing; a book printed according to the original; one of many imitations of an original work; the manuscript, etc., to be printed or imitated;—*v.t.* to write, print, or engrave after an original; to follow an example in manners or conversation; to imitate;—*v.i.* to make a copy.—**copyist** *n.* a copier; one who copies documents, etc.—**copyhold** *n.* a tenure of estate by copy of court roll; land held in copyhold.—**copyholder** *n.* one possessed of land in copyhold.—**copying-press** *n.* a machine for producing copies of letters, etc.—**copyright** *n.* the right which an author has to print, publish, and vend his own works, during a certain period of time;—*v.t.* to secure by copyright.—**copy-book,** a book in which copies are written or printed for learners [O.F. *copie*, orig. = plenty, fr. L. (acc.) *cōpiam*].

COQUELICOT (kok'-li-kō) *n.* wild poppy; the colour of wild poppy [F.].

COQUET (kō-ket') *v.t.* to attempt to attract the admiration or love of;—*v.i.* to flirt.—**coquetry** (kō'-ket-ri) *n.* a mere show of love; trifling in love; airy graces, etc., to attract admirers.—**coquette** (kō-ket') *n.* a vain, trifling woman, who endeavours to attract admiration; a flirt.—**coquettish** *a.* invitingly pretty.—**coquettishly** *adv.* [F. *coqueter*; *coquette*, fem. of *coquet*, a little cock, fr. *coq*].

COQUILLA (ko-kēl'-yạ) *a.* the nut of a Brazil palm: its endosperm is used by button-makers and turners [Sp.].

COQUILLE (ko-kēl') *n.* the broad part of the guard of a sword-hilt [F.].

COQUIMBITE (kō-kim'-bīt) *n.* a

white copper, as from Coquimbo, Chili.

COQUITO (kō'-kē-tō, kō-kē'-tō) *n.* a Chilian palm, which yields palm-honey [Sp.].

COR (kor) *n.* a Hebrew measure of capacity containing about 11 bushels [H.].

CORACLE (kor'-ą-kl) *n.* a boat made by covering a wicker frame with leather or oil-cloth [Celt.].

CORACOID (kor'-ą-koid) *a.* shaped like a crow's-beak ;—*n.* a process of the scapula [G. *korax*, crow, and *eidos*, form].

CORAL (kor'-ąl) *n.* a hard limy substance built up in tropical seas by zoophytes, or marine polyps ; a piece of coral, used by children cutting their teeth ; unimpregnated lobster roe ;—*a.* coralline.—**corallaceous** (kor-ąl-ā'-shus) *a.* of, or like, coral.—**coralliferous** (kor-ąl-if'-e-rus) *a.* containing coral.—**coralline** (kor'-ąl-in) *a.* consisting of coral ; like coral ;—*n.* a seaweed ; a light red colour.—**coral-island**, an island largely formed of coral.—**coral-rag**, a variety of white limestone containing petrified corals.—**coral-reef**, a reef of coral.—**coral-wort**, tooth-wort [O.F. = F. *corail*, fr. L., fr. G. *korallion*].

CORALAN (kor'-ąl-ąn) *n.* a small open boat used in coral fishing in the Mediterranean [CORAL].

CORANT, coranto (ko-rant', ko-ran'-tō) *n.* *See* COURANT.

CORB (korb) *n.* a basket used in collieries ; a corbel ; an alms basket [L. *corbis*, basket].

CORBAN (kor'-ban) *n.* a thing devoted to God [H.].

CORBEIL (kor'-bēl) *n.* a small basket filled with earth, used as a shelter from the fire of besiegers [F. *corbeille*, fr. L. (acc.) *corbiculam*, dim. of *corbi-s*, basket].

CORBEL (kor'-bel) *n.* the vase of the Corinthian column ; a short piece of timber, iron, etc., in a wall, jutting out as a shoulder-piece.—**corbel-steps**, the stepped slopes of gables [O.F. = F. *corbeau*, fr. Low L. dim. *corbellus*, fr. *corbus*, raven].

CORBIE (kor'-bi) *n.* the raven.—**corbie-steps**, corbel steps [O.F. *corbin*, raven, fr. L. *corvīnuse*, raven-like. *See* CORBEL].

CORD (kord) *n.* a string or small rope of several strands ; anything that binds or draws ; in North Amer., a measure for wood equal to 128 cubic feet ;—*v.t.* to bind with a cord.—**cordage** *n.* ropes or cords, esp. the rigging of a ship.—**cordite** *n.* a smokeless gunpowder of immense explosive force (from the appearance of the grains).—**cordwood** *n.* in North Amer., firewood sold by the cord [F. *corde*, fr. Late L. (acc.) *cordam* = L. *chord* Doublet of CHORD].

CORDATE, cordated (kor'-dāt,] dā'-ted) *a.* heart-shaped [L. *cor, cor* heart].

CORDELIER (kor-de-lēr') *n.* Franciscan friar (from his girdle knotted cord).

CORDIAL (kord'-yąl) *a.* proceed from the heart ; with warmth heart ;—*n.* anything that comfo strengthens ; a refreshing drink medicine.—**cordially** *adv.*—**cordia** (kor-di-al'-i-ti) *n.* warmth of mann friendliness [L., fr. stem *cōrdi-*, *cor*, heart].

Syn. hearty, sincere, warm, he felt. *Ant.* cold, reserved, uncor formal.

CORDIFORM (kor'-di-form) *a.* date [L. *cor, cordis*, heart, and *for* form].

CORDILLERA (kor-dil-yā'-rą) chain of mountains ; a moun chain [Sp., fr. Late L. *corda*, cord

CORDON (kor'-don) *n.* a line military posts ; a line of troops po to prevent communication ; a with tassels worn as a badge of hon [F.].

CORDUROY (kor'-doo-roi) *n.* thick cotton stuff, corded or rib on the surface.—**corduroy road** causeway of logs laid over a swa [F. = king's cord].

CORDWAIN, cordovan (kord'-w kor'-dō-vąn) *n.* Spanish leather ; skin tanned and dressed.—**cordwa** (kord'-wā-ner) *n.* a worker in c wain leather ; a worker in any k of leather ; a shoemaker [fr. *cordovan*, leather of *Cordova*, Spai

CORE (kōr) *n.* the heart or in part of anything ;—*v.t.* to take the core. — **corer** *n.* an instrum for coring fruit [Perh. fr. L. heart].

CO-REGENT (kō-rē'-jent) *n.* a jo regent or ruler.

CO-RELATION (kō-rē-lā'-shun) corresponding relation.

CO-RESPONDENT (kō - rē - spo dent) *n.* alleged paramour of a resp dent in divorce [L. *co-* = *cum*].

CORF (korf) *n.* a basket for mine in mines [CORB, basket].

CORIACEOUS (kō-ri-ā'-shus) consisting of leather, or resemb leather ; leathery [L. *corium*, leath

CORIANDER (kor-i-an'-der) *n* plant with seeds used as spice [F., L. *coriandrum*, fr. G.].

CORINTHIAN (kō-rin'-thi-an) pert. to Corinth ; one of the order Grecian architecture, characterised rich ornament ;—*n.* a gay, licenti person [L.].

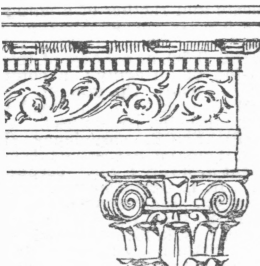
CORIUM (kō'-ri-um) *n.* the c vera or true skin [L.].

O-RIVAL (kŏ-rī-vạl) *n.* a competitor.

ORK (kork) *n.* the outer bark of cork-tree; a stopper for a bottle ask cut out of cork;—*v.t.* to stop a cork.—**corked** *a.* stopped with ork; fitted with cork; tasting of cork.—**corkcutter** *n.* one who kes corks, etc.—**corkscrew** *n.* a w for drawing corks from bottles. **ork-jacket,** a jacket having thin es of cork enclosed within canvas, used to aid in swimming [fr. L. .) *corticem,* bark, fr. *cortex*; ough Sp.].

ORM (korm) *n.* an underground resembling a bulb, but more l [G.].

ORMORANT (kor'-mō-rant) *n.* a ıs of sea-birds, characterised by t voracity; a glutton [F. *cormo-* fr. L. *corvus marīnus,* sea-crow].



rnamentation typical of the Corinthian Order of Architecture

RN (korn) *n.* a single seed of , as wheat, rye, barley, and ; a grain (in this sense it has a); the various cereal grains grow in ears, and are used for used collectively);—*v.t.* to cure lting.—**corn-bread,** bread from corn.—**corn-chandler,** a dealer .—**corn-cob,** the spike of Indian **-corn-cockle,** a weed growing corn.—**corn-crake,** the land-**corn-exchange,** a place where is sold or sampled.—**corn-fac-**ne that traffics in grain by ale, or as an agent.—**corn-**ıy plant of the genus Gladiolus. **-flour,** the finely ground meal an corn.—**Corn-laws,** laws de-to regulate the price of corn.—**arigold,** a kind of chrysanthe-**-corn-meter,** one that measures **- corn-parsley,** a grain-field llied to common parsley.—**corn-poppy,** the common red poppy. —**corn-rent,** a rent paid in corn instead of money.—**corn-salad,** *Valerianella olitoria,* a plant eaten as a salad.—**cornstalk** *n.* in Australia, a young person born in New South Wales, esp. if well-developed.—**corn-weevil,** an insect very injurious to grain [A.S.; conn. with L. *grānum,* grain].

CORN (korn) *n.* a hard, horn-like growth of the skin on the toes, etc.—**corn-plaster,** a plaster for corns [O.F. =F. *cor,* fr. L. *cornū,* horn].

CORNAGE (kor'-naj) *n.* a North English tenure which bound the tenant to give notice of a Scots invasion by blowing a horn.

CORNBRASH (korn'-brash) *n.* the upper portion of the Lower Oolite, a shelly limestone forming good corn land.

CORNEA (kor'-nē-ạ) *n.* the horny, transparent membrane which forms the front part of the ball of the eye [L., fem. fr. *corneus,* horny].

CORNEL (kor'-nel) *n.* the cornelian cherry or dog-wood [L. *cornus,* cornel-tree].

CORNELIAN (kor-nēl'-yạn) *n.* a precious stone, var. of chalcedony [Formerly *cornaline,* fr. F., fr. L. *cornū*].

CORNER (kor'-ner) *n.* the point where two lines meet; the space between two lines or walls which meet; a retired place; a nook; a combination to buy up the supply of a commodity in order to raise the price;—*v.t.* to drive into a corner or a position of difficulty; to obtain control of by forming a corner.—**corner-stone,** the stone that lies at the corner of two walls, and unites them; the chief stone: hence, that which is of great importance.—**corner-tooth,** the outermost incisor on each side of each jaw of a horse.—**corner-wise,** diagonally; with the corner in front.—**to corner the market,** to raise the price of a stock or commodity by means of a monopoly [O.F. *corniere,* fr. Late L., fr. L. *cornū,* horn].

CORNET (kor'-net) *n.* a species of trumpet; formerly the lowest commissioned officer in the cavalry (now second lieutenant); a conical paper bag; the square-topped academic cap.—**cornetcy** *n.* the rank of a cornet. —**cornet a pistons,** a brass wind instrument, like the trumpet, furnished with valves moved by small pistons on sliding rods [F. dim. of *corne,* horn, fr. Late L. (acc.) *cornam* = L. *cornū,* horn].

CORNICE (kor'-nis) *n.* the moulding or ornament along the top of a wall or pillar.—**cornice-pole,** a pole carried along the tops of windows to support curtains.—**cornice-ring,** the ring in a

cannon next behind the muzzle-ring [F., fr. It.; of uncert. etym.].

CORNICULATE (kor-nik'-ū-lāt) *a.* horned; having horns or horn-like processes; crescent-shaped [L. *cornu*, horn].

CORNIFEROUS (kor-nif'-e-rus) *a. Geol.* containing hornstone [L. *cornu* and *ferre*, bear].

CORNIFORM (kor'-ni-form) horn-shaped [L. *cornu*, horn, and *forma*, shape].

CORNIN (kor'-nin) *n.* a bitter, crystalline substance got from the root of *Cornus florida*.

CORNING-HOUSE (kor'-ning-hous) *n.* a place where powder is granulated.

CORNISH (kor'-nish) *a.* pert. to Cornwall;—*n.* the ancient language of Cornwall.

CORNUCOPIA (kor-nū-kō'-pi-ą) *n.* the horn of plenty, an emblem of abundance (fr. L. *cornū* and (gen.) *copiae*, of plenty].

CORNULITE (kor'-nū-līt) *n.* a fossil tubicolous annelid [L. *cornu*, horn, and G. *lithos*, stone].

COROCORE (kor'-ō-kōr) *n.* a boat used in the Malay Archipelago [Native name].

CORODY, corrody (kor'-ō-di) *n.* subsistence for himself or his heirs, charged upon an abbey or monastery by its founder [Low L.].

COROLLA (kō-rol'-ą) *n.* the inner covering of a flower within the calyx, and composed of petals [L. dim. of *corōna*, crown].

COROLLARY (kor'-o-lą-ri) *n.* an inference from a preceding statement; a deduction.

CORONA (kō-rō'-ną) *n.* the flat projecting part of a cornice; a halo around a heavenly body; in wireless, blue luminous discharge from transmitting aerial working at high voltage. —**coronal** (kor'-ō-nąl) *a.* pert. to a corona;—*n.* a crown; wreath.—**coronation** (kor-ō-nā'-shun) *n.* the crowning of a sovereign.—**coronet** *n.* a crown worn by noblemen; an ornamental head-dress [L. = crown].

CORONACH (kor'-ō-nah) *n.* a dirge; a lament [Celt.].

CORONER (kor'-ō-ner) *n.* a legal officer appointed to hold inquest on cases of death, esp. such as are violent, sudden, or suspicious.—Also CROWNER [fr. F. *coroner*, fr. O.F. *corone*, crown].

COROZO (ko-rō'-zō) *n.* a palm that bears oil-producing nuts [S. Amer.].

CORPORAL (kor'-pō-rąl) *n.* the lowest non-commissioned officer of a company or troop, next below a sergeant [O.F., fr. Late L. *corporālis*, leader of a body].

CORPORAL (kor'-pō-ral) *a.* belonging or relating to the body; material; —*n.*—**corporally** *adv.* bodily.—**corporate** *a.* united in a body, and acting an individual.—**corporately** *adv.*—**corporateness** *n.*—**corporation** (kor-pō-rā-shun) *n.* a united body; a leg municipal, mercantile, or professior association, authorised to act, plea or sue, as a single person, governed its own by-laws, and electing office-bearers from its own body; t authorities of a town or city.—**corporeal** (kor-pō'-rē-ąl) *a.* having body; pert. to the body.—**corporea** *adv.*—**corporation tax,** tax on profits limited liability companies, introduc in 1920 [L. *corporālis*, fr. stem *corpo* of *corpus*, body].

Syn. corporeal, physical, bodil *Ant.* incorporeal, spiritual, ghost immaterial, mental.

CORPOSANT (kor'-pō-zant) *n.* ball of light, electrical in nature, som times seen in dark stormy nights the masts and rigging of a ship; S Elmo's fire [L. *corpus sanctum*, ho body].

CORPS (kōr) *n.* a body of troop a division of an army; a compa [F., fr. L. *corpus*. Cp. CORSE].

CORPSE (korps) *n.* the dead bo of a human being [fr. CORPS].

CORPULENCE, corpulency (ko pū-lens, -len-si) *n.* excessive fatness. **corpulent** *a.* fleshy; fat.—**corpulen** *adv.* [F., fr. L. *corpulentia*, fatness, *corpulent-us*. *See* CORPUS].

CORPUS (kor'-pus) *n.* a bod matter of any kind.—**corpuscle** (ko pus-l) *n.* little body; a minute pa ticle; an atom; an organic ce either freely moving, as in the bloo or intimately connected with othe as bone-corpuscle.—**corpuscular** (kc pus'-kū-lar) *a.* pert. to, or compos of, small particles.—**Corpus Christi,** festival of the Romish Church, ke on the Thursday after Trinity Sund [L.; dim. *corpus-cul-um*].

CORRADE (ko-rād') *v.t.* to we away, as rocks, by solution, or scraping and mechanical wear. **corrasion** *n.* [L. *corrado* = *cor*, fr. *cu* together, and *radere*, to scrape].

CORRADIATION (ko-rā-di-ā'-shu *n.* conjunction of rays in one point. **corradiate** (ko-rā'-di-āt) *v.t.* to conce trate at one point.

CORRAL (ko-rāl') *n.* an enclosu for cattle, or for defence;—*v.t.* to dri into a corral [Sp. = a yard, "run," L. *currere*. Cp. KRAAL].

CORRECT (ko-rekt') *a.* right; fr from faults; conformable to truth —*v.t.* to make right; to bring to t standard of truth; to punish.—**cc rectly** *adv.*—**correction** *n.* change the better; amendment; punis ment.—**correctional** *a.* intended correct;—**corrective** *a.* having t power to correct;—*n.* that whi

rrects.—**correctness** *n.*—**corrector** *n.* **house of correction,** a gaol; a penitentiary.—**under correction,** liable to ror.—**corrector of the press,** a proofader [L. (part.) *correctus,* put right, *corrigere,* fr. *cor-* = *cum,* thoroughly, id *regere,* rule].

Syn. of *a.* accurate, exact, precise, ce, regular, faultless;—of *v.* amend, ctify, reform, chastise, reprove, displine. *Ant.* incorrect, wrong, false, itrue, faulty;—*v.* falsify, distort, ipair.

CORREGIDOR (ko-rej′-i-dor) *n.* the ief magistrate of a Spanish town p.].

CORRELATE (kor′-e-lāt) *v.i.* to be utually related, as father and son; *v.t.* to place in reciprocal relation; *n.* a correlative.—**correlative** (ko-l′-ą-tiv) *a.* reciprocally related;—*n.* ie who, or that which, is correspondgly related to another person or ing; *Gram.* the word or words to hich a pronoun refers.—**correlatively** *lv.*—**correlation** (kor-e-lā′-shun) *n.* ciprocal relation [L. pref. *cor-* = *m*].

CORRESPOND (kor-e-spond′) *v.i.* answer one to another; to be conuous; to communicate by letter.—**rrespondingly** *adv.* so as to agree.—**rrespondent** (kor-e-spon′-dent) *a.* itable; congruous; conformable; *n.* one with whom intercourse is rried on by letters; one employed send news to a newspaper.—**correondently** *adv.*—**correspondence** *n.* teness; fitness; relation; interurse by letters; the letters that pass tween correspondents [L. pref. *corcum*].

CORRIDOR (kor′-i-dor) *n.* a gallery passage in a building; *Fort.* a vered way.—**corridor train,** a train which, by a passage, one may pass ong the carriages.—**The Polish Corridor,** name given to the strip of erman territory assigned to Poland r the Treaty of Versailles, situated i both sides of the Vistula running wn to the Baltic Sea surrounding e free city of Danzig and dividing ast Prussia and Germany [F., fr. It., L. *currere,* run].

CORRIE (kor′-i) *n.* a hollow in a ll [Gael.].

CORRIGENDUM (kor-i-jen′-dum); *pl.* **corrigenda,** something to be rrected [L. (gerund.), fr. *corrigere,* rrect].

CORRIGIBLE (kor′-i-ji-bl) *a.* cap-le of being corrected.—**corrigent** or′-i-jent) *a.* correcting;—*n. Med.* corrective [F., fr. L. *corrigo,* correct].

CORRIVAL [ko-rī′-vąl) *n.* a fellow val; a competitor;—*a.* contending; nulous.

CORRIVATION (kor-i-vā′-shun) *n.* the running of different streams into one [L. *con* and *rivus,* stream].

CORROBORATE (ko-rob′-ō-rāt) *v.t.* to add strength to; to confirm.—**corroboration** (ko-rob-ō-rā′-shun) *n.* confirmation.—**corroborative** (ko-rob′-ō-rā-tiv) *a.* supporting;—*n.* that which confirms.—**corroborant** *a.* and *n.* [L. (part.) *corrōborātus,* strengthened, fr. *cor-* = *cum* and stem *rōbor-,* of *rōbur,* strength].

CORROBOREE (ko-rob′-o-rē) *n.* a native Australian war-dance.

CORRODE (ko-rōd′) *v.t.* to eat away or consume by degrees.—**corrodent** *a.* eating away;—*n.* a substance that eats away.—**corrodible,** *a.*—**corrodibility** *n.*—**corrosion** (ko-rō′-zhun) *n.* action, effect of a corrosive.—**corrosive** *a.* having the power of corroding; fretting;—*n.* any substance that eats away.—**corrosively** *adv.*—**corrosiveness** *n.*—**corrosive sublimate,** bichloride of mercury, a virulent poison [F., fr. L. *cor-* = *cum,* thoroughly, and *rōdere,* gnaw].

CORRUGATE (kor′-ū-gāt) *v.t.* to form into wrinkles or folds;—*a.* wrinkled.—**corrugation** (kor-ū-gā′-shun) *n.*—**corrugant** (kor′-ū-gant) *a.* having the power of contracting into wrinkles.—**corrugator** (kor′-ū-gā-tor) *n.* a muscle that knits a part into wrinkles [L. (part.) *cor-rūgātus,* wrinkled, fr. *cor-* = *cum* and *rūgāre,* fr. *rūga,* wrinkle].

CORRUPT (ko-rupt′) *v.t.* and *i.* to change to a putrid state; to change for the worse; seduce; to bribe;—*a.* putrid; depraved; open to bribery; incorrect.—**corruptly** *adv.*—**corrupter** *n.*—**corruptness** *n.*—**corruptible** *a.* subject to corruption.—**corruptibly** *adv.*—**corruptibleness** *n.*—**corruptibility** (ko-rup-ti-bil′-i-ti) *n.*—**corruption** (ko-rup′-shun) *n.* putrefaction; rotten matter; bribery; depravation; a debased form of a word; *Law,* a taint in the blood arising from attainder.—**corruptive** *a.* tending to corrupt [L. (part.) *corruptus,* spoiled, fr. *cor-* = *cum,* wholly, and *rumpere,* break; (acc.) *cor-ruptiōnem*].

Syn. to defile, pollute, debase, vitiate, pervert, contaminate, deprave, rot, spoil. *Ant.* purify, cleanse, refine.

CORSAC (kor′-sak) *n.* a small fox of a yellowish colour [E. Ind.].

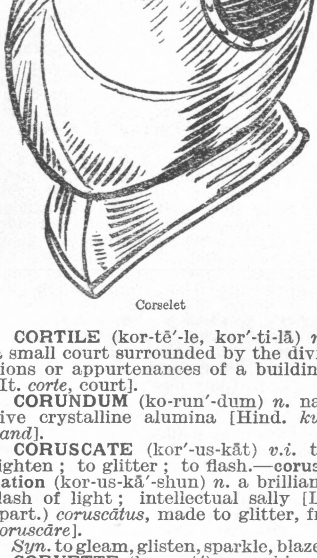
CORSAIR (kor′-sār) *n.* a pirate; a pirate's vessel [F. *corsaire,* fr. It., fr. *corsa,* course].

CORSE (kors) *n.* a corpse.—**corsage** (kor′-sāj) *n.* the bodice of a lady's dress.—**corselet** *n.* a light cuirass (see illustration on p. 228).—**corset** *n.* an article of dress worn to keep the figure; stays [O.F. *cors* = F. *corps,* body, fr. L. *corpus*; dim. suffs. *-el, -et*].

CORTÈGE (kor'-tāzh, kor-tazh') *n.* a train of attendants; a procession [F.].

CORTES (kor'-tes) *n.pl.* the legislative assembly of Spain and of Portugal [Sp. and Pg.].

CORTEX (kor'-teks) *n.*; *pl.* **cortices** (kor'-ti-sēz) bark; sheath; *Anat.* and *Zool.* some part or structure likened to bark.—**cortical** *a.* pert. to bark or covering; external; the cortical substance of the brain or kidneys is the outer tissue.—**corticate, corticated** (kor'-ti-kāt, -kā-ted) *a.* covered with bark or a bark-like covering.—**corticiferous** (kor-ti-sif'-e-rus) *a.* producing bark or something analagous to it.—**corticiform** *a.*—**corticose** (kor'-ti-kōs) *a.* like bark [L. *cortex*; *ferre*, bear; *forma*, shape].



Corselet

CORTILE (kor-tē'-le, kor'-ti-lā) *n.* a small court surrounded by the divisions or appurtenances of a building [It. *corte*, court].

CORUNDUM (ko-run'-dum) *n.* native crystalline alumina [Hind. *kurand*].

CORUSCATE (kor'-us-kāt) *v.i.* to lighten; to glitter; to flash.—**coruscation** (kor-us-kā'-shun) *n.* a brilliant flash of light; intellectual sally [L. (part.) *coruscātus*, made to glitter, fr. *coruscāre*].

Syn. to gleam, glisten, sparkle, blaze.

CORVETTE (kor-vet') *n.* a ship of war, flush-decked, classed below a frigate [F., fr. Sp., fr. L. *corbita*, slow ship of burden, fr. *corbis*, basket].

CORVINE (kor'-vin) *a.* pert. to the crow [L. *corvus*, crow].

CORYBANT (kor'-i-bant) *n.* a priest of Cybele.—**corybantic** (kor-i-ban'-tik) *a.* frantic; inflamed, like the co bantes [G. stem *korubant-*, of *koruba*

CORYDALINA, corydaline (ko da-lī'-na, ko-rid'-a-lin) *n.* an alkal obtained from the roots of species Corydalis, a genus of small herbs.

CORYMB (kor'-imb) *n.* a species inflorescence, in which the les flower-stalks are produced along t common stalk on both sides, and r to the same height, so as to form even surface.—**corymbiferous** (kor-i bif'-e-rus) *a.* bearing corymbs *korymbos*; L. *ferre*, bear].

CORYPHÆUS (kor-i-fē'-us) *n.* t chorus-leader in the Greek dram chief of a sect, etc.—**coryphée** (ko fā') *n.* a ballet-dancer [L., fr. G. *ko phaios*, chief].

CORYZA (kō-rī'-za) *n.* acute infla mation of the mucous membrane the nostrils, eyes, etc.; a cold in t head [G.].

COSECANT (kō-sē'-kant) *n.* t secant of the complement of an an (L. *co-* = *cum*].

COSEISMAL, coseismic (kō-sī mal, -mik) *a.* experiencing an eart quake shock simultaneously at points [L. *con*, and SEISMIC].

COSENTIENT (kō-sen'-shi-ent) perceiving together [L. *con*, and SE TIENT].

COSEY, cosy (kō'-zi) *a.* snug;—a padded covering for a teapot [Sc of unknown etym.].

COSHER (kosh'-er) *v.t.* to feed wi dainties; to coddle [Cf. COSY].

COSHER (kosh'-er) *v.i.* to le exactions upon.—**coshering** (kosh'- ing) *n.* an old feudal custom in Irelar binding a tenant to entertain his lo and his lord's retainers [Ir. *cosa* feast].

COSIGNATORY (kō-sig'-na-tor-i) signing jointly;—*n.* a joint signer a document [L. *con*, and SIGNATORY

COSINE (kō'-sīn) *n.* the sine of t complement of an angle.

COSMETIC (koz-met'-ik) *a.* maki for beauty, esp. of the skin;—*n.* a substance helping to preserve or i prove the complexion [G., fr. *kosm ein*, adorn, fr. *kosmos*, order].

COSMOGONY (kos-mog'-ō-ni) *n.* theory of the creation of the univers —**cosmogonist** *n.* [G., fr. *kosmo-s*, a *-gonia*, creation, fr. *gignesthai*, b come].

COSMOGRAPHY (koz-mog'-ra-fi) the science that describes the mater universe.—**cosmographer** *n.*—**cosm graphical** (koz-mō-graf'-i-kal) *a.* [fr. *kosmo-s* and *graphein*].

COSMOLOGY (koz-mol'-ō-ji) *n.* t science of the laws which control t universe.—**cosmologist** *n.*—**cosmolo ical** (koz-mō-loj'-i-kal) *a.* [G. *kosm* and *-logia*, fr. *legein*, speak].

SMOPOLITE (koz-mop'-ō-līt) *n.* :en of the world; one who is at in many lands.—**cosmopolitan** mo-pol'-i-tan) *a.*—**cosmopoli-** *n.* citizenship of the world [G. -s, the world, and *politēs*, citi-

SMOS (koz'-mos) *n.* the ordered rse; order.—**cosmic, cosmical** *a.* to the world, the ordered rse; orderly.—**cosmically** *adv.* osmikos].

SMOSPHERE (koz'-mō-sfēr) *n.* vorld of non-living things and (opposite of biosphere); an atus to show the position of the at any given time with respect e fixed stars [G. *kosmos*, world, *phaira*, sphere].

SSACK (kos'-ak) *n.* a Russian of Ukraine; one of a body of an cavalry [Russ. fr. Tart.].

SSET (kos'-et) *n.* a lamb, etc., ht up by hand; a pet; a spoilt ;—*v.t.* to pamper; spoil; look pet [Perh. fr. A.S. *cot-sæta*, tter, cottar].

ST (kost) *n.* amount paid, or to aid, for anything; expense; ing undergone for any end; *pl.* ses in a lawsuit;—*v.t.* to require given or laid out for; to occa- to bear or suffer.—**costly** *a.* of ost;—*adv.*—**costliness** *n.*—**cost-** os'-ting) *n.* the system of calcu- the cost of production.—**cost-** *n.* a book containing the names nt adventurers, as in a mine, he number of their shares [O.F. = F. *coûter*, fr. L. *con-stāre*, stand ıer, cost, fr. *cum* and *stāre*].

STAL (kos'-tal) *a.* pert. to the f the body or the ribs.—**costate** :āt) *a.* ribbed [L. *costa*, rib].

STARD (kos'-tard) *n.* an apple. **ermonger, coster** *n.* an itinerant of fruit, etc. [perh. = "ribbed" fr. O.F., fr. L. *costa*, rib].

STIVE (kos'-tiv) *a.* constipated. **iveness** *n.* [O.F. *costevé* = F. *vé*. Doublet of CONSTIPATE].

STUME (kos'-tūm, kos-tūm') *n.* le of dress; dress peculiar to a ı, period, etc.; a woman's dress. **umier** (kos-tū'-mi-ėr) *n.* one that s, or sells, costumes [F., fr. It. *ie*. Doublet of CUSTOM].

SUPREME (kō-sū-prēm') *n.* a ker of supremacy;—*a.* equally ne.

SURETY (kō-shōōr'-ti) *n.* a surety; one that is surety with er.

T (kot) *n.* a small house; a hut; l or inclosure for beasts [A.S.].

T (kot) *n.* a small bed or crib, or a child; a finger-stall; *Naut.* ficer's swinging bed of canvas . *khāt*].

CO-TANGENT (ko-tan'-jent) *n.* the tangent of the complement of an angle.

COTE (kōt) *n.* a place for animals; a sheep-fold [A.S.].

CO-TEMPORARY. *See* CONTEMPORARY.

CO-TENANT (kō-ten'-ant) *n.* a joint tenant.

COTERIE (kō'-te-ri) *n.* a set or circle of persons; a clique, esp. literary, political, etc. [F.].

COTERMINUS (kō-tėr'-mi-nus) *a.* bordering; touching [L. pref. *co-* = *cum*].

COTHURNUS (kō-thur'-nus) *n.* the high boot, buskin, of classical tragic actors.—**cothurnate, cothurnated** (kō-thur'-nāt, -nā-ted) *a.* buskined; tragical; stilted [L., fr. G.].

COTICULAR (kō-tik'-ū-lėr) *a.* pert. to, like, or suitable for, whetstones [L. *cos, cotis*, whet-stone].

COTIDAL (kō-tī'-dal) *a.* marking an equality of tides.

COTILLON, cotillion (kō-tē'-yong, kō-til'-yun) *n.* a brisk dance of eight persons [F. = orig. petticoat, dim. O.F. *cote*, coat].

COTONEASTER (kot-ō-nē'-stėr) *n.* a species of small tree or trailing shrub found in the Himalayas and in Northern Europe [L. *cotonea*, quince].

COTSWOLD (kots'-wōld) *n.* a breed of sheep with long wool [fr. the *Cotswold* Hills].

COTTAGE (kot'-āj) *n.* a cot; a small detached dwelling-house.—**cottager** *n.* one that dwells in a cottage. Also **cottar, cotter.**—**cot** *n.* a small house; a shed; a small bed.—**cote** (kōt) *n.* a place for animals, as in a dove-*cote*; a sheep-fold.—**cottage piano,** small upright piano [A.S. *cot*, cote].

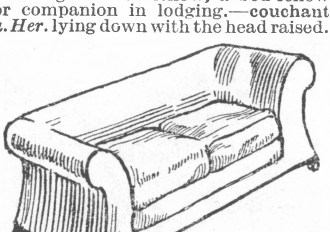
COTTER (kot'-ėr) *n.* a wedge-shaped piece of wood or iron used to tighten or fasten, esp. parts of machinery.

COTTON (kot'-n) *n.* a silky down got from the pods of the cotton-plant; cloth made of cotton;—*a.* made of cotton;—*v.i.* to become friendly, to take to.—**cottony** (kot'-n-i) *a.* downy, like cotton.—**cotton-gin,** a machine for separating the seeds from cotton.—**cotton-grass,** plants of the genus Eriophorum (they have white cottony spikes).—**cotton-lord,** a magnate of the cotton industry.—**cotton-press,** a machine for compressing cotton into bales.—**cotton-wood,** a tree of the poplar kind.—**cotton-wool,** cotton in a raw state [F. *coton*, fr. Sp., fr. A.].

COTYLEDON (kot-i-lē'-don) *n.* one of the seed-lobes of the embryo plant.—**cotyledonous** *a.* having seed-lobes [G., fr. *kotulē*, cup].

COUCH (kouch) *v.t.* to lay down,

esp. on a bed; to put to rest; to lower and fix, as a spear; to put in words; to phrase; to comprise; to remove a cataract;—*v.i.* to lie down; to hide;—*n.* a bed; a sofa; the lair of a beast; a layer or stratum, as of barley for malting, or of size in painting.—**couch-fellow,** a bed-fellow or companion in lodging.—**couchant** *a. Her.* lying down with the head raised.



Couch

—**coucher** (kouch'-er) *n.* one that couches a cataract [O.F. *colcher* = F. *coucher*, fr. L. *col-lōcāre*, to place with, fr. *cum* and *locus*. Doublet of COLLOCATE].

COUCH-GRASS (kouch'-grâs) *n.* the popular name of *Triticum repens*, a troublesome weed [*quitch-grass*].

COUGAR (kōō'-gär) *n.* the puma or American panther [fr. native S. Amer. name, through F.].

COUGH (kof) *n.* a violent, explosive effort to expel irritating matter from the lungs;—*v.t.* to expel by a cough;—*v.i.* to make such an effort [M.E. *coughen*; cp. Ger. *keuchen*, gasp].

COULD (kood) preterite of the verb *can* [M.E. *coude*, fr. A.S. *cūthe*].

COULÉE (kōō-lā') *n.* a lava-flow; a dry ravine [F.].

COULISSE (kōō-lēs') *n.* a grooved timber; a side scene in a theatre [F., *couler*, flow, fr. L. *cōlāre*].

COULOIR (kōōl-wor') *n.* a dredging machine; a deep gorge [F.].

COULOMB (kōō-lom') *n.* the practical unit of quantity in measuring electricity [C.-A. de *Coulomb*, F. physicist].

COULTER (kōl'-ter) *n.* *See* COLTER.

COUMARIN (kōō'-ma-rin) *n.* an aromatic substance obtained from the Tonka bean [F.].

COUNCIL (koun'-sil) *n.* an assembly summoned for consultation or advice; a municipal body; an ecclesiastical assembly.—**councillor** *n.* a member of a council.—**council-board,** the table around which a council holds its meetings.—**council-house,** a house built by a council borough council with public according to plans approved Ministry of Health.—**council** a public elementary school pr by the local education autho **Œcumenical council,** an assem prelates and doctors, representi whole church.—**Privy counci** sovereign's state council [F. fr. L. *con-cilium*, fr. *cum* and summon].

COUNSEL (koun'-sel) *n.* a opinion; a barrister; an adv —*v.t.* to advise.—**counsellor** that counsels; an adviser.—**sellorship** *n.* the office of a cou [O.F. *conseil*, fr. L. *consilium*, f *sulere*, consult].

Syn. of *v.*, to admonish, mend. *Ant.* mislead, misguid ceive.

COUNT (kount) *v.t.* to numbe sum up; to esteem;—*v.i.* to de to rely;—*n.* act of numberir total amount; charge in an ment; enumeration.—**counter** (k tĕr) *n.* one who, or that which, c a piece of metal, wood, etc., u reckoning; a table or board on money is counted, or goods **countless** *a.*—**count-wheel,** a t wheel that governs the strikin clock.—**counting-house** *n.* the or room set apart to the k accounts, etc.—**to count out,** journ a meeting on finding, counting, that those present form a quorum [O.F. *conter* = F. *ter*, fr. L. *computāre*, reckon. let of COMPUTE].

COUNT (kount) *n.* a title of nobility equivalent to that of in Britain.—*fem.* **countess** [F. fr. L. (acc.) *comitem*, compani *comes*].

COUNTENANCE (koun'-te-n the face; the features; fav *v.t.* to favour; to encoura **countenance,** in a composed a in favour.—**out of counte** abashed.—**to keep one's counte** to preserve a calm appearance fr. Late L. (acc.) *continentia* meanour. Doublet of CONTINE

Syn. aspect, look, appearan couragement. *Ant.* discounte disapprobation.

COUNTER (kount'-er) *a.* con —*adv.* in opposition; the o way;—*n.*—*v.i.* in boxing, to return blow.—**counter-agent,** which counteracts.—**counter-** an attack launched to recap position recently lost to the en **counter-attraction,** rival attr —**counter-clockwise,** revolvin direction opposite to the mo

ɔ hands of a clock.—**counter-ıt,** an opposite current.—**counitant,** a substance employed to irritation in one part of the by exciting it in another.—**ɛr-movement,** a movement in ition to another.—**counter-ıg,** an opening on the opposite **-counter-poison,** a poison given ɑ antidote.—**counter-shaft,** a ɑ from the main shaft of a ne.—**counter-slope,** an over-ıg slope [F. *contre*, fr. L. *contrā*].

JNTERACT (koun-tęr-akt′) *v.t.* rk against; to defeat.—**coun-ion** *n.* contrary action.—**coun-ive** *a.* tending to counteract.

JNTERBALANCE (koun-tęr-ɑs) *v.t.* to poise one weight with qual; neutralise;—*n.* equal t.

JNTERCHARGE (koun′-tęr-*n.* a charge brought to coun-ɑnother.

JNTERCHECK (koun-tęr-chek′) check again;—*n.* check; re-

JNTERDRAIN (koun′-tęr-drān) lrain parallel to a canal, etc., ch leakage water.

JNTERFEIT (koun′-tęr-fit) *v.t.* ɔy without authority; to forge to feign;—*a.* made in imitation purious;—*n.* an impostor; a y.—**counterfeiter** *n.* [O.F. (part.) *fait*, imitated, fr. *contre* and fr. L. *contrā*, over against, and].

. of *a.*, false, imitated, sham, ritical. *Ant.* true, genuine, ori-sincere.

JNTERFOIL (koun′-tęr-foil) *n.* ɔrresponding part of a docu-given, retained by the giver.

JNTERFORT (koun′-tęr-fôrt) *n.* ngthening pier or buttress.

JNTERGLOW (koun′-tęr-glō) *n.* t luminous spot observable at on the ecliptic 90° from the sun.

JNTERLIGHT (koun′-tęr-līt) *n.* ıt opposite to an object, and g it to appear to disadvantage.

JNTERMAND (koun-tęr-mand′) ɔ contradict an order;—*n.* a ɾy order [F. *contre-mander*, fr. *trā* and *mandāre*, command].

JNTERMARCH (koun′-tęr-) *v.i.* to march back;—*n.* a ing back.

JNTERMARK (koun′-tęr-mȧrk) additional mark;—*v.t.* to add ıtermark.

JNTERMINE (koun′-tęr-mĭn) *n.* ɜ under ground, to surprise the of an enemy.—*v.t.* to oppose ountermine.

JNTERPANE (koun′-tęr-pān) ɔverlet [Corr. fr. a F. corr. of L. *puncta*, stitched quilt].

COUNTERPART (koun′-tęr-part) *n.* the corresponding part; a duplicate.

COUNTERPLOT (koun-tęr-plot′) *v.t.* to oppose one plot by another;—(koun′-tęr-plot) *n.* a plot opposed to another.

COUNTERPOINT (koun′-tęr-point) *n. Mus.* the art of adding to a melody a part or parts that shall harmonise with it; harmony.

COUNTERPOISE (koun′-tęr-poiz) *v.t.* to act against with equal weight;—*n.* a weight sufficient to balance another.

COUNTERSCARP (koun′-tęr-skȧrp) *n.* in fortifications, the outer slope of the ditch, the inner being the SCARP.

COUNTERSIGN (koun-tęr-sīn′) *v.t.* to sign in addition to another;—(koun′-tęr-sīn) *n.* a military watch-word.

COUNTERSINK (koun′-tęr-singk) *v.t.* to form, as a depression, for the reception of the head of a screw or bolt below the surface;—*n.* a cavity for receiving the head of a screw or bolt; a tool for forming such.

COUNTERVAIL (koun-tęr-vāl′) *v.t.* to act against with equal strength;—(koun′-tęr-vāl) *n.* equal weight, strength, or value; compensation [F. *See* COUNTER and AVAIL].

COUNTRY (kun′-tri) *n.* a tract of land; district; territory; kingdom; the land of one's birth or residence;—*a.* pert. to the land outside cities; rural; rustic.—**countryman** *n.* an inhabitant or native of a country; one born in the same country; one that dwells in the country; a rustic.—**country-dance**—*see* CONTRE-DANSE.—**country-seat,** a country residence [O.F. *contrée*, fr. Low L. *contrāda* (country) facing, formed fr. *contrā*].

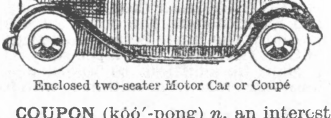
COUNTY (koun′-ti) *n.* the lands of a count or earl; a shire; a division of a country or state for administrative purposes; the inhabitants of a county.—**county corporate,** a city or town that constitutes a county.—**county court,** a court having jurisdiction over a county.—**county palatine,** a county formerly possessing royal privileges, as Durham, Cheshire, Lancashire.—**county town,** the town where county business is transacted [O.F. *counte* (2 syll.) = F. *comt*, fr. Late L. (acc.) *comitātum*].

COUP (kōō) *n.* a successful stroke or move.—**coup-de-poing** (kōō-dę-pwȧng′) *n.* a Palæolithic flint axe [F.].

COUPÉ (kōō-pa) *n.* the front compartment of a stage coach, or of a first-class railway carriage; two-seater motor-car with enclosed body [F.]. (See illus. p. 232.)

COUPLE (kup′-l) *n.* two things of the same kind taken together; a be-

trothed or married pair; pair; brace; that which joins two things; two forces acting round a point, in opposite directions and on opposite sides, to twist a body round that point;—*v.t.* to connect.—**couplet** *n.* two successive rhyming lines of verse.—**coupling** *n.* connection; that which couples, esp. in railway carriages [F., fr. L. (acc.) *cōpulam*, fr. *co-*=*cum*, and *ap-ere*, join. Doublet of COPULA.]



Enclosed two-seater Motor Car or Coupé

COUPON (kóó′-pong) *n.* an interest certificate attached to a bond; a dividend warrant; a negotiable ticket; a pass or ticket; during the war of 1914-18, a ticket entitling the holder to a specified amount of some article of food [F. fr. *couper*, cut].

COURAGE (kur′-āj) *n.* bravery; fearlessness.—**courageous** (ku-rā′-jus) *a.* full of courage; bold; daring.—**couragously** *adv.*—**courageousness** *n.* [O.F. *corage*, fr. *cor*=F. *cœur*, heart, fr. L. *cor*].

Syn. daring, hardihood, boldness; —of "courageous," valiant, intrepid, valorous. *Ant.* cowardice, timidity; —of *a.*, cowardly, timid, faint-hearted, craven.

COURANT (kóó-rant′) *n.* a piece of music in triple time; an old lively dance; a newspaper.—*a.* in heraldry, running (F.).

COURBARIL (kóór′-bą-ril) *n.* a kind of resin [S. Amer.].

COURBATURE (kóór-bą-tóór) *n.* myalgia [F.]

COURIER (kóó′-ri-ęr) *n.* a runner; a special messenger; a travelling servant [F. *courrier*, fr. L. *currere*, run].

COURSE (kōrs) *n.* a passing from one point to another; journey; voyage; career; route; direction; the ground traversed; way; ground on which a race is run; regular series; a session; a service of dishes of one kind at a meal; a range of stones of the same height throughout the face of a building;—*v.t.* to run; to pursue; to hunt;—*v.i.* to move about. —**courser** *n.* one that courses or hunts; a speedy horse [F., fr. L. (acc.) *cursum*, a course, fr. L. *currere*, run].

COURT (kōrt) *n.* an enclosed space; a yard; the residence of a sovereign; the retinue of a sovereign; attention paid to a person in power; a legal tribunal; the judge or as distinguished from the c the hall where justice is admini —*v.t.* to strive to please; to marriage; to woo.—**courteous** yus) *a.* polite; well-bred; of co manners.—**courteously** *adv.*— **eousness** *n.*—**courtier** (kōrt′-yęr that frequents the courts of pri **courtly** *a.* relating to a court bred; elegant; polite.—**courtli** —**courtship** *n.* the act of wo marriage.—**Court of Session,** preme court in Scotland.—**cou** [fr. COATED figures] a pictured **court-day,** a day on which a held.—**court-hand,** a manner ing used in records and judici ceedings.—**court-house,** a ho which courts are held.—**court** court of record, held once a y the steward of any hundred ship, or manor.—**court-mar** court of military or naval offi **court-plaster,** sticking plaster (originally used by ladies of th as ornamental patches on the —**court-yard,** a court belongir house [O.F. *cort*, fr. L. (acc.) for *cohortem*, enclosure, coho *co-*=*cum* and *hort-us*, yard].

COURTESAN (kōr′-te-zan) woman of loose morals [F. *co* courtier, fr. It.].

COURTESY (kur′-te-si) *n.* ness of manners; an act of ci favour.—**courtesy title,** a ti which one has no valid claim *cortesie*].

Syn. urbanity, affability, ousness. *Ant.* incivility, impoli disrespect, rudeness.

COURY (kou′-ri) *n.* catech duced by evaporating a decoc nuts of *areca catechu* [Ind.].

COUSCOUS (kóós′-kóós) *n.* African dish of millet, flour, fl fowl, oil, and baobab leaves name].

COUSIN (kuz′-n) *n.* the daughter of an uncle or aunt; used by a sovereign in addre fellow-sovereign or a noble **cousinly** *a.*—**cousinhood** *n.* re ship, as of cousins.—**cousinship** relationship of cousins.—**cousi cousin-german,** a first cousin Late L. *cosīnus*, fr. L. *consobrī con-*=*cum* and *sobrinus*=*sor* of a sister, *soror*].

COUTIL, coutille, a strong fabric, used for bolsters, mat etc.

COUVADE (kóó-vâd) *n.* a among some primitive peo putting the father to bed af birth of a child [F. fr. L. *cub* down].

COVE (kōv) *n.* a small inlet,

bay [A.S. *cofa*, chamber; cp. Ger. *)en*, cabin].

COVENANT (kuv'-e-nant) *n.* a itual agreement; a contract; a itten agreement;—*v.i.* to enter .o a formal agreement.—**covenan-** *n.* one that makes a covenant; an herent of any of the Scottish cove-nts, esp. those of 1638 and 1643 .F., fr. (part.) *co-venant* (=*con-*) reeing. *See* CONVENE].

COVER (kuv'-ėr) *v.t.* to overspread; hide from sight; to defend; to mprehend or include;—*n.* anything at covers; an envelope; a lid; a 'een; shelter.—**coverage** (kuv'-ėr-*n.* area covered.—**covering** *n.* that lich covers.—**coverlet** *n.* a bed-cover. **covert** *a.* sheltered; concealed;—a place that covers and protects; thicket.—**covertly** *adv.*—**covertness** —**cover-plate,** removable plate al-ving inspection of parts of machin-' such as gear-boxes, differential ar, connecting-rods, etc. [O.F. *rir, couvrir*, fr. L. *co-operīre*, fr. *n-*, quite, and *operīre*, hide].

Syn. to conceal, hide, screen, shield. *it.* to strip, lay bare, expose, dis-se, reveal.

COVET (kuv'-et) *v.t.* to wish for gerly; to desire unreasonably unlawfully;—*v.i.* to have strong sire.—**coveter** *n.*—**covetingly** *adv.* th eager desire to possess.—**covet-s** *a.* very desirous; greedy for gain. **covetously** *adv.*—**covetousness** *n.* O.F., fr. (acc.) *cupiditā-tem*, desire, *cupidus*, greedy].

COVEY (kuv'-i) *n.* a brood of birds; small flock of birds [O.F. *covee*,)od, orig. part. = hatched, fr. *cover*, L. *cubāre*, lie down].

COVIN (kuv'-in) *Law*, an arrange-nt between persons to prejudice)ther [O.F. fr. *co-venir*. *See* COVE-NT].

COW (kou) *n.* the female of the ox ius of animals, and of certain other mals.—**cowherd** *n.* one that tends vs.—**cowhide** *n.* the hide of a cow; ther made of the hide of a cow. **cow-bane,** water-hemlock.—**cow-ry,** red whortleberry.—**cow-boy,** a 'dsman that takes charge of cattle the western plains, U.S.—**cow-ıting,** an American starling, re-rkable for dropping its eggs into nests of other birds.—**cow-cher,** a frame in front of a loco-tive for removing obstructions, as ayed cattle, from the rails.—**cow-ss,** a species of clover.—**cow-heel,** foot of an ox boiled to a gelatin-consistency.—**cow-leech,** a cow-tor.—**cow-lick,** a tuft of hair ned back on the human forehead. **ow-parsley, cow-parsnip,** umbelli-ous plants.—**cow-pox,** an eruption on the udders of the cow.—**cow-tree,** a name of various trees yielding milky juice [A.S. *cū*, cp. Ger. *kuh*].

COW (kou) *v.t.* to depress with fear; to intimidate [Scand.].

COWARD (kou'-ard) *n.* one that lacks courage; a poltroon;—*a.* destitute of courage; timid; base.—**cowardly** *a.* wanting courage; dastardly; base;—*adv.*—**cowardliness** *n.* **cowardice** *n.* want of courage [F. *couard*, fr. O.F. *coe*, tail, fr. L. (acc.) *caudam*].

Syn. of "cowardly," timorous, mean, pusillanimous, craven. *Ant.* courageous, valiant, bold, intrepid.

COWER (kou'-ėr) *v.i.* to crouch, as in fear. [Scand. cp. Ger. *kauern*].

COWHAGE, cowage, cowitch (kou'-āj, -ich) a leguminous plant, whose pods are covered with hairs (these pierce the skin causing intense itching) [Hind.].

COWL (koul) *n.* a monk's hood; a chimney cover; in motoring, the front part of car-body, forward of doors, to which are attached wind-screen and dashboard.—**cowling** (kou'-ling) *n.* in aviation, casing, usually of radiators or air-cooled cylinders, to direct airstream [A.S. *cugle*, fr. (Eccl.) L. *cuculla*, cowl].

COWRY, cowrie (kou'-ri) *n.* a small shell, used as money [Hind.].

COWSLIP (kou'-slip) *n.* a species of primrose [A.S. *cū-slyppe*, a piece of dung].

COXCOMB (koks'-kōm) *n.* a fop; a fool [fr. the *cock's comb* of red cloth on a jester's cap].

COXSWAIN *n.* *See* COCKSWAIN.

COY (koi) *a.* reserved; shy.—**coyly** *adv.*—**coyness** *n.* [O.F. *coi*, fr. Low L. (acc.) *quētum*, for L. *quiētum*. Doublet of QUIET].

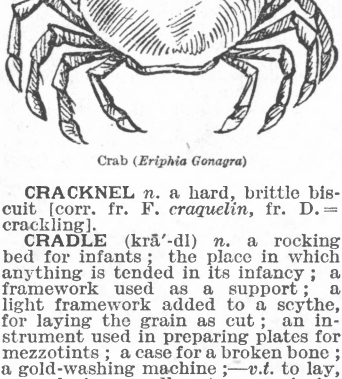
COYOTE (koi-ōt', -ō'-te) *n.* the American prairie wolf [Sp., fr. Mex.].

COZEN (kuz'-n) *v.t.* to cheat.—**cozenage** (kuz'-n-āj) *n.* the art of cozening; trickery [F. *cousiner*, to play the COUSIN in order to sponge on people].

CRAB (krab) *n.* a well-known shell-fish; a sign in the zodiac; a crane for lifting heavy weights; a kind of windlass; a pillar sometimes used as a capstan;—*v.i.* in aviation, to fly crab-wise, i.e. sideways.—**crabbed** (krab'-ed) *a.* harsh; rough; contracted as hand-writing; sour.—**crabbedly** *adv.* —**crabbedness** *n.*—**crab-louse,** a kind of body-louse.—**crab-yaws,** ulcerous sores on the soles of the feet.—**to catch a crab,** to miss a stroke in rowing, and fall backwards. [A.S. *crabba*, Ger. *krabbe*]. (See illus. p. 234.)

CRAB (krab) *n.* a wild, sour apple; the tree producing it;—*a.* sour [Perh. Scand.].

CRACK (krak) *v.t.* to break without separation of parts; to disorder; to cause to sound sharply; to snap; —*v.i.* to break partially; to utter a sharp sudden sound;—*n.* a partial break; a chink; a sharp noise; a break in the voice;—*a.* superior.—**cracker** *n.* a small firework; a kind of hard biscuit.—**crackers** *n.pl.* in South Africa, sheep-skin trousers worn by settlers.—**crackle** *v.i.* to produce slight snapping noises.—**crackling** *n.* small abrupt cracks or reports frequently repeated; the rind of roasted pork.—**crack-brained,** crazy.—**cracksman** (kraks'-man) *n.* a burglar [A.S. *cracian,* cp. Ger. *krachen*].



Crab (*Eriphia Gonagra*)

CRACKNEL *n.* a hard, brittle biscuit [corr. fr. F. *craquelin,* fr. D. = crackling].

CRADLE (krā'-dl) *n.* a rocking bed for infants; the place in which anything is tended in its infancy; a framework used as a support; a light framework added to a scythe, for laying the grain as cut; an instrument used in preparing plates for mezzotints; a case for a broken bone; a gold-washing machine;—*v.t.* to lay, or rock, in a cradle; to nurse in infancy;—*v.i.* to lie in a cradle.—**cradle-scythe,** a broad scythe fitted with a cradle [A.S. *cradol*].

CRAFT (krâft) *n.* art; skill; a trade; artifice; guile; sailing vessels.—**crafty** *a.* cunning; wily; sly.—**craftily** *adv.*—**craftiness** *n.*—**craftsman** *n.* one engaged in a craft or trade.—**craftsmanship** *n.* the skill of a craftsman [A.S. *craft,* cp. Ger. *kraft,* force].

Syn. of "crafty," subtle, artful, deceitful, shrewd. *Ant.* sincere, frank, honest, candid.

CRAG (krag) *n.* a steep, rugged rock.—**cragged** (krag'-ed) *a.* full of broken rocks.—**craggedness** *n.*—**cragginess** *n.*—**craggy** *a.* full of crags; rugged.—**cragsman,** one dexterous in climbing crags.—**crag-and-tail,** a rock, precipitous on one side and gen sloping on the other [Celt.].

CRAKE (krāk) *n.* the corn-crak —*v.i.* to cry like a corn-crake [Imit.] **crakeberry,** a berry-bearing heath.

CRAM (kram) *v.t.* and *i.* to st in; to make special preparation examination;—*n.* information quired by cramming; a lie [A *crammian*].

CRAMBO (kram'-bō) *n.* a play which one person gives a word, which another finds a rhyme. **dumb crambo,** a form of chara [Perh. fr. L. *crambe repetita,* of st speeches].

CRAMOISIE, cramoisy (kram'-zi) *a.* crimson;—*n.* a crimson mater or cloth [*See* CRIMSON].

CRAMP (kramp) *n.* a painful co traction of muscles of the body; *v.t.* to restrain; to afflict with cram —**cramp-bark,** *viburnum oxycocc* a medicinal plant.—**cramp-bone,** t knee-cap of a sheep (a supposed cha against cramp).—**cramp-fish,** the t pedo-fish.—**cramp-iron,** an ir clamp [O.F. *crampe,* fr. Teut.].

CRAMPON (kram'-pon) *n. Bot.* acrial root for climbing; a pair hooked pieces of iron for raising hea weights; an iron attached to t shoe for walking on ice or climbi (esp. ramparts) [F.].

CRAN (kran) *n.* a measure of h rings, holding about 750 fish; hen a basket, esp. for fish and soft fr [prob. Gael.].

CRANBERRY (kran'-ber-i) *n.* red, sour berry [Etym. uncert.].

CRANE (krān) *n.* a wading bi having long legs, neck, and bill; machine for dealing with hea weights; an iron bar for supporti kettles, etc., over a fire; a sypho —*v.t.* to stretch the neck [A.S. *cra*

CRANIUM (krā'-ni-um) *n.* t skull.—**cranial** *a.* pert. to the craniu —**craniology** (krā-ni-ol'-ō-ji) *n.* t study of skulls; phrenology.—**crani logical** (krā-ni-ō-loj'-i-kal) *a.* pert. craniology [Late L. fr. G. *kranio* skull; conn. with *kara,* head].

CRANK (krangk) *n.* a bend turn; the bent portion of an ax used to change horizontal or verti into rotatory motion, etc.; a fa dist.—**crankle** (krangk'-l) *v.t.* break into folds; *v.i.* to run in winding course.—*n.* a bend.—**cran case** (krangk'-kās) *n.* in an engi the casing enclosing the crank-shaft. **crank handle,** starting handle motor-vehicles.—**crank pin,** rotating in the big-end bearing of t connecting rod.—**crank-shaft,** t principal shaft in an engine co nected to the propeller of an aer plane or through the clutch to t

ɔad wheels of a motor-car.—**crank-ırow,** a crank-pin and two adjoining 'ebs of an internal-combustion ngine [A.S. *cranc*].

CRANNOG (kran'-og) *n.* an ancient ake dwelling [Gael. *crann*, tree].

CRANNY (kran'-i) *n.* an open crack; chink.—**crannied** *a.* [F. *cran*, notch, f uncert. etym.].

CRAP, craps (krap) *n.* in North merica, a game with dice [Etym. ncertain].

Australian Crane

CRAPE (krāp) *n.* a thin crisp cloth F. *crêpe*, fr. O.F. *crespe*, lit. crisped, . L. *crispus*. Doublet of CRISP].

CRASH (krash) *v.i.* to make a noise s of things colliding; in aviation, o come to land in aeroplane with ıachine out of control, generally ıvolving destruction of or serious amage to machine and/or pilot and assengers; in motoring, to collide, r have an accident;—*v.t.* to change ears noisily;—*n.* the loud sound of hings falling and breaking; an unxpected failure.—**crash-proof** *a.* not able to damage by crashing [Imit.].

CRASIS (krā'-sis) *n.* healthy state f the blood; the union of two vowels ıto one long vowel sound [G.].

CRASS (kras) *a.* thick; gross; stupid.—**crassitude** *n.* the quality of being crass; stupidity [L. *crassus*].

CRATE (krāt) *n.* a wicker-work packing-case [L. *crates*, wicker-work].

CRATER (krā'-tẹr) *n.* the cup-shaped mouth of a volcano [G. = a large mixing bowl].

CRAVAT (krạ-vat') a neck-cloth; a necktie [F. *cravate*, tie worn by *cravates* or Croatians].

CRAVE (krạv) *v.t.* to ask humbly; to long for.—**craving** *n.* a strong desire; longing; yearning [A.S. *crafian*].

CRAVEN (krāv'-n) *n.* a spiritless fellow; coward; dastard;—*a.* cowardly [M.E. *cravant*, of uncert. etym.].

CRAW (kraw) *n.* the crop or first stomach of fowls [Scand.].

CRAW-FISH, cray-fish (kraw'-, krā'-fish) *n.* a small, freshwater shell-fish of the lobster kind [corr. fr. M.E. *crevise*, fr. O.F. = F. *écrevisse*, fr. O. Ger. *crebiz*, crab].

CRAWL (krawl) *v.i.* to creep; to move in a slow and feeble manner;—*n.* a stroke in swimming, in which the swimmer is face downwards and uses a crawling overhead armstroke and an alternate up-and-down leg-stroke.—**crawler** *n.* [Scand.].

CRAYON (krā'-un) *n.* a pencil of coloured chalk; a drawing in crayons [F., fr. *craie*, chalk, fr. L. (acc.) *crētam*].

CRAZE (krāz) *v.t.* to weaken; to derange; to render insane;—*n.* an immoderate desire; derangement; a sudden enthusiasm.—**crazed** *a.* decrepit; cracked in the glaze (said of pottery); weak in mind.—**crazy** *a.* weak-minded.—**crazily** *adv.*—**craziness** *n.*—**crazy pavement, crazy paving,** a path, usually a garden-walk, surfaced with flat irregularly shaped slabs of stone [Scand.].

CREAK (krēk) *v.i.* to make a sharp, harsh, grating sound;—*n.* [Imit.].

CREAM (krēm) *n.* the fatty substance that rises to the surface of milk; the best part of a thing;—*v.t.* to take off, as cream; to add cream to;—*v.i.* to become covered with cream; to froth.—**creamy** *a.* full of cream; resembling cream.—**creamery** *n.* a butter-making establishment.—**cream-cake,** a cake with custard inside.—**cream-fruit,** a juicy fruit of Sierra Leone.—**cream-laid,** of a cream colour and laid.—**cream-nut,** the Brazil nut.—**cream-wove,** woven of a cream colour [O.F. = F. *crème*, fr. Late L. *chrisma*, holy oil, fr. G.].

CREASE (krēs) *n.* a line or mark made by folding; in cricket, an area within which the batter stands and the bowler bowls;—*v.t.* to make a

crease or mark in.—**creasy** *a.* full of creases; marked by creases [Form of (crease=) CREST].

CREATE (krē-āt') *v.t.* to form out of nothing; to make; to produce.—**creation** (krē-ā'-shun) *n.* act of creating the world; anything created; the world.—**creative** *a.* having the power to create.—**creator** *n.* one that creates; the Supreme Being.—**creature** (krē'-tūr) *n.* anything created; any living being; a term of contempt or endearment; a dependent;—*a* belonging to the body [L. (part.) *creātus*, created, fr. *creāre*; (acc.) *creātūram*].

CREATINE (krē'-ą-tin) *n.* an organic substance obtained from muscular tissue [G. *kreas*, flesh].

CRÈCHE (krāsh) *n.* a public nursery for children whose mothers are at work [F.].

CREDENCE (krē'-dens) *n.* trust; belief.—**credential** (krē-den'-shal) *a.* entitling to credit; *pl.* testimonials showing that a person is entitled to credit.—**credible** (kred'-i-bl) *a.* worthy of belief; likely.—**credibility** (kred-i-bil'-i-ti) *n.* the quality of being credible.—**credibly** (kred'-i-bli) *adv.* [O.F., fr. L. (acc.) *crēdentiam*, fr. *crēdere*].

CREDIT (kred'-it) *n.* reliance on the truth of something; belief; honour; character; sale on trust; the time given for payment of goods; the side of an account on which are entered all values received;—*v.t.* to trust the truth of; to believe; to enter upon the credit side of an account.—**creditable** *a.* reliable; meriting credit.—**creditably** *adv.*—**creditableness** *n.*—**creditor** *n.* one to whom money is due.—**bills of credit,** notes or bills issued by a government, or a corporation, or an individual.—**credit foncier** (krā-dē'-fong-sya') an association that lends money on real estate.—**letter of credit,** an order to receive money from an agent.—**open credit,** a credit against which one may draw without security.—**to do credit to,** to bring some honour to. [L. (part.) *crēditus*, believed, fr. *crēdere*].

Syn. trust, faith, character, reputation.

CREDO (krē'-do) *n.* a creed; a musical setting of a creed [L. *crēdo*, I believe (beginning of the Apostles' Creed)].

CREDULOUS (kred'-ū-lus) *a.* too easy of belief; easily deceived.—**credulously** *adv.*—**credulousness** *n.*—**credulity** (kre-dū'-li-ti) *n.* believing too readily [L. *crēdulus*].

CREED (krēd) *n.* a summary of religious belief; any expression of principles [A.S. *crēda*, fr. CREDO].

CREEK (krēk) *n.* a small inlet or cove; a turn or winding; in Australia, a small river, a brook; branch or small tributary of a river [Perh. Scand.].

CREEL (krēl) *n.* an osier basket an angler's basket [Celt.].

CREEP (krēp) *v.i.* to move as reptile; to crawl; to move slowly or stealthily; to grow, as a vine clinging to supports; to shudder, a from contact with creeping things.—**creeper** *n.* esp. a creeping plant; a instrument for dragging a river, et **creepingly** *adv.*—**creep-hole,** an an mal's retreat; a subterfuge.—**creep mouse,** still; quiet [A.S. *crēopan*].

CREESE, crease, kris (krēs, kris) a Malay dagger, or short swor [Malay].

CREMATE (krē-māt') *v.t.* to burn to consume the corpse by burning.—**cremation** (krē-mā'-shun) *n.*—**crema torium** (krē-ma-tō'-ri-um) *n.* an estal lishment for cremating bodies [L (part.) *cremātus*, burned, fr. *cremāre*

CREMONA (krē-mō'-na) *n.* a su perior kind of violin [made at *Cr mona*, in Italy].

CRENATE, crenated (krē'-nāt, -ni ted) *a.* with the edge notched [L *crēna*, notch].

CRENELLE (kre-nel') *n.* an en brasure of a battlement; a battle ment.—**crenulated** *a.* notched [O.F *crenelle*, fr. L. *crena*, notch].

CREOLE (krē'-ōl) *n.* a native Spanish America or the W. Indies, European parentage [F., fr. Sp.].

CREOSOTE (krē'-ō-sōt) *n.* a cau tic liquid, from coal tar [G. *kreo-*, f *kreas*, flesh, and *sōt-er*, preserver].

CRÊPE (krāp, krep) *n.* a fine co oured silk crape, usually **crepe c chine.**—**crepe rubber,** a kind of roug surfaced rubber, used for soles shoes, etc. [F. CRAPE].

CREPITATE (krep'-i-tāt) *v.i.* burst with a sharp, abrupt soun rapidly repeated; to crackle.—**crepitant** (krep'-i-tant) *a. Med.* crac ling.—**crepitation** (krep-i-tā'-shun) the act of crepitating; a snapping crackling [L. *crepitare*, ppr. *crepitan -antis*, crackle].

CREPON (krep'-on) *n.* a fabric silk, wool, or silk and wool mixe resembling crape [F.].

CREPUSCULAR (kre-pus'-kū-la *a.* pert. to twilight; glimmering [*crepusculum*, twilight].

CRESCENDO (kre-shen'-dō) *n.* gradual increase in loudness;—*ad* with increase of loudness [It.= gro ing stronger].

CRESCENT (kres'-ent) *a.* like t crescent moon in shape;—*n.* t moon in her first quarter; the ne moon, figured in the Turkish sta dard; a street, crescent in form

:t. stem) *crescent-*, increasing, fr. *cere*].

RESS (kres) *n.* a plant of various :ies, used as a salad [A.S. *cressæ*, *e*].

RESSET (kres'-et) *a.* a fire-pan :ed on a beacon, lighthouse, etc. F., fr. *craisse* = F. *graisse*, grease in the cresset to burn].

Cresset

REST (krest) *n.* a tuft or comb a bird's head; the plume, etc. a helmet; the top of a wave; summit;—*v.t.* to adorn with a t; to top.—**crestless** *a.*—**crest-n,** dispirited; cowed [O.F. *creste* '. *crête*, fr. L. (acc.) *cristam*].

RETACEOUS (krē-tā'-shus) *a.* posed of chalk; chalky [L., fr. t, chalk].

RETIN (krē'-tin) *n.* an idiot of the ne valleys.—**cretinism** *n.* a kind diocy attended with deformity, ıbly with goitre [F.].

RETONNE (krē-ton') *n.* a stout on cloth, patterned on one side

REVASSE, crevice (kre-vas', krev'-.. a cleft; a crack; a fissure, esp. glacier [F., fr. *crever*, burst, fr. L. *dre*].

REVET (krev'-et) *n.* a melting used by goldsmiths [CRUET].

REW (krôô) *n.* a company; a ; a ship's company [F. *crue*, ease. *See* ACCRUE].

REWEL (krôô'-el) *n.* a kind of worsted yarn, used in fancy work m. unknown].

RIB (krib) *n.* a manger or hay-; a stall; a bedstead for a l'; a translation or key; a solid aqueous foundation composed of layers of powerful beams securely fastened together and so attached as to form a dam;—*v.t.* to confine in a small place; to pilfer.—**cribbage** (krib'-āj) *n.* (the "crib" being cards laid aside) a game at cards.—**crib-biting,** an injurious habit of horses [A.S.].

CRIBBLE (krib'-l) *n.* a coarse sieve or screen; coarse flour or meal; —*a.* coarse;—*v.t.* to sift [L. *cribrum*, sieve].

CRICK (krik) *n.* a spasm or cramp, esp. of the neck or back [CREEK].

CRICKET (krik'-et) *n.* an insect of the grasshopper kind [O.F., fr. *criquer*, chirp, fr. Teut.].

CRICKET (krik'-et) *n.* an outdoor game, played with bat, ball, and wickets.—**cricketer** *n.* [F., fr. Du. *kricke*, a crutch].

CRIME (krīm) *n.* any breach of law; a gross offence; a great wrong. —**criminal** (krim'-i-nal) *a.* guilty of, pert. to, crime; wicked;—*n.* one guilty of a crime.—**criminally** *adv.* —**criminality** (krim-i-nal'-i-ti) *n.* guiltiness.—**criminate** (krim'-i-nāt) *v.t.* to charge with a crime.—**crimination** (krim'-i-nā'-shun) *n.*—**criminatory, criminative** (krim'-i-nā-tor-i, -tiv) *a.* tending to accusation.—**criminology** (krim-in-o'-lo-ji) *n.* the study and investigation of crime and criminals.—**criminal conversation,** adultery.—**capital crime,** one punishable with death [F., fr. L. *crimen*, a charge].

CRIMP (krimp) *v.t.* to form into wrinkles or plaits; to press into the army or navy;—*n.* one that decoys or presses men into service; —*a.* easily crumbled; brittle.—**crimple** (krim'-pl) *v.t.* to draw together; to curl.—**crimping-iron, crimping-machine,** an implement for crimping hair, etc. [CRAMP].

CRIMSON (krim'-zn) *n.* a deep-red colour tinged with blue;—*a.* of a crimson colour;—*v.t.* to turn to crimson;—*v.i.* to become crimson; to blush.—**crimson-warm,** warm to redness [M.E. *cremosin*, fr. O.F. *cramoisīn*, fr. Low L. *cramesinus*, fr. A. Doublet of CARMINE].

CRINGE (krinj) *v.t.* to bend or cower; to fawn.—**cringingly** *adv.* [A.S. *crincan*, *cringan*, to fall in battle].

CRINITE (krī'-nīt) *a.* having the appearance of a tuft of hair; streaming [L. *crinus*, hair].

CRINKLE (kring'-kl) *v.t.* and *i.* to form into wrinkles; to bend in and out;—*n.* a wrinkle [Conn. with CRINGE].

CRINOID (krī'-noid) *n.* an encrinite.—**crinoidal** *a.* [G. *krinon*, lily, and *eidos*, form].

CRINOLINE (krin′-ō-līn, -lin, -lēn) *n.* a petticoat expanded by hoops [F. = orig. hair-cloth, fr. *crin*, fr. L. (acc.) *crīnem* and *lin*, linen].

CRIOSPHINX (krī′-ō-sfingks) *n.* a sphinx having a ram's head [G. *krios*, ram].

CRIPPLE (krip′-l) *n.* a lame person; —*a.* lame;—*v.t.* to lame; to disable [fr. A.S. *crēopan*, creep; cp. Ger. *krüppel*].

CRISIS (krī′-sis) *n.*; *pl.* **crises** (krī′-sēz) the decisive moment; the turning point, esp. in an illness, a disease; a decisive point in any important affair [L., fr. G., fr. *krinein*. *See* CRITIC].

CRISP (krisp) *a.* brittle; easily broken; brisk; fresh-looking;—*v.t.* to curl, as the hair; to wrinkle.—**crisper** *n.*—**crisply** *adv.*—**crispness** *n.* **crispation** *n.* the act of curling; the state of being curled.—**crisping-iron,** an instrument for crisping.—**crisping-pin,** an instrument for crisping hair or cloth [L. *crispus*. Doublet of CRAPE].

CRISPIN (kris′-pin) *n.* a shoemaker [fr. *St. Crispin*, patron of shoemakers].

CRISS-CROSS (kris′-kros) *n.* a cross or mark made by one that cannot write; a child's game;—*adv.* crossing one another in different directions.—**criss-cross-row,** the alphabet [*Christ-cross*].

CRISTATE, cristated (kris′-tāt, -tā′-tēd) *a.* crested [L. *crista*, crest].

CRITERION (krī-tē′-ri-on) *n.*; *pl.* **criteria** (krī-tē′-ri-ą), a standard; anything by which to judge [G. *See* CRITIC].

CRITH (krith) *n.* the mass of a litre of hydrogen [G. *krithē*, barley].

CRITHOMANCY (krith′-ō-mąn-si) *n.* divination by means of barley-meal or dough [G. *krithē*, barley, and *manteia*, divination].

CRITIC (krit′-ik) *n.* a judge in art or literature; a reviewer of books, etc.; one who criticises.—**critical** *a.* discerning; accurate in judgment; inclined to censure; belonging to the art of a critic; pert. to a crisis; perilous.—**critically** *adv*—**criticism** *n.* the art of estimating, as literature, or the arts; a critical appreciation.—**criticise** *v.t.* and *i.* to examine and judge; to find fault with.—**criticisable** *a.*—**critique** *n.* criticism or review [L., fr. G. *kritikos*, discerning, fr. *kritēs*, judge, fr. *krinein*, judge; L. (acc.) *criticum*].

Syn. of "critical," exact, captious, censorious. *Ant.* vague, indefinite, loose, uncritical, laudatory.

CROAK (krōk) *v.i.* and *t.* to make a hoarse noise in the throat; to forebode evil; to grumble;—*n.* the sound of a frog or crow.—**croak —croaky** *a.* [Imit.].

CROAT (krō′-at) a native Croatia; *pl.* irregular troops Croatia.

CROCHET (krō′-shā) *n.* a kir netting or lace made by a small h —*v.t.* and *i.* to work in croche dim. of *croc*].

CROCK (krok) *n.* a pot or pit —**crockery,** *n.* earthenware [Celt.

CROCODILE (krok′-ō-dīl) huge amphibious reptile of lizard kind; school-children wa

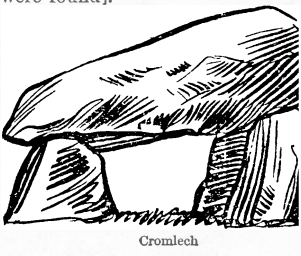
Head of a full-grown Crocodile

in a long double file.—**croc tears,** hypocritical tears [F., fr. fr. G. *krokodeilos*, lizard].

CROCUS (krō′-kus) *n.* a bul plant of the iris kind; saffron fr. G. *krokos*].

CROFT (kroft) *n.* a field adjoi a dwelling; a small farm.—cr *n.* one that farms a croft [A.S.]

CRO-MAGNON (krō-mąn′-yon belonging to the same epoch o paleolithic period as the rem found in the cave of Aurignac [N of a place in France where rem were found].



Cromlech

CROMLECH (krom′-lek) *n.* a st ture consisting of a large flat s placed upon other stones set u end [W.].

CROMORNA (krō-mor′-ną) clarinet-like reed-stop in an o [Ger. *krummhorn*].

CRONE (krōn) *n.* an old woma **crony,** *n.* an old friend; an intin [Etym. uncert.].

RONK (kronk) *a.* in Australia, of
e-horses, ill, unfit to race ; doped ;
'e generally, as slang, dishon-
y acquired [Ger. *krauk*, sick, ill].
ROOK (krook) *n.* a bend ; a bent
rument ; a shepherd's or a
ıop's staff ; a criminal ; a
adler ;—*v.t.* to turn from the
ight ; to curve ;—*v.i.* to be bent
urved.—**crookedly** *adv.*—**crooked-**
s *n.*—**crookback,** a hunchback.—
ıook or by crook, by some means
other [Scand.].
ROOK'S TUBE, *n.* a glass tube
vhich a partial vacuum is main-
ed, used for investigating elec-
al discharge in high vacua [fr.
W. Crookes, physicist].
ROOM (krǒǒm) *n.* a long-tined
cultural fork [Gael.].
ROON (krǒǒn) *n.* a long continued
'muring ; singing in an under-
e ;—*v.t.* and *i.* to sing softly [Imit.].
ROP (krop) *n.* the craw of a
l ; that which is cropped and
ıered ; the cutting short of
;—*v.t.* to cut short ; to mow ;
graze.—**cropful** *a.*—**crop-ear,** a
ıe with cropped ears.—**crop-sick,**
with repletion.—**neck and crop,**
gether.—**to crop out,** to appear
ve the surface.—**to crop up,** to
ear unexpectedly [A.S. = orig. a
ch].
ROQUET (krō'-kā) *n.* a game
'ed with mallets, balls, and iron
ps [F. form of CROCHET].
ROQUETTE (krō-ket') *n.* a fried
of minced meat, fish, etc. [F.].
RORE (krōr) *n.* ten millions ; one
dred lakhs [Hind.].
ROSIER, crozier *n.* (krō'-shęr)
pastoral staff of a bishop or
bishop [M.E. *crocc*, fr. O.F. = F.
se, fr. Low L. (acc.) *crociam*, fr.
croc, hook].
ROSS (kros) *n.* a gibbet con-
ng of two pieces of timber placed
ı one another, in various forms,
or †) or ✕ ; anything in the shape
cross ; cross-wise ; the Christian
rine ; the gospel ; the symbol of
stianity ; anything that thwarts
exes ; the mark signed instead
signature by those that cannot
e ; a mixing of breeds or stock,
ıe product of such intermixture ;
lying or falling athwart ; peev-
fretful ;—*v.t.* to put across
thwart ; to traverse, go across,
hwart ; to cancel ; to mix the
d of ;—*v.i.* to lie or be athwart ;
ı across ; to interbreed.—**crosslet**
s'-let) *n.* a small cross.—**crossbill**
genus of bird, resembling the
ıts, etc., the mandibles of whose
cross each other.—**crossbow** *n.*
apon used in discharging arrows,
ed by placing a bow crosswise on
a stock.—**crossing** *n.* the act or
place of passing across ; cross-
breeding.—**crossly** *adv.* peevishly ;
fretfully.—**crossness** *n.*—**crosswise**
adv. in the form of a cross ; across.—
cross-action, an action brought by a
defendant against a plaintiff on points
belonging to the same transaction.—
cross-bones, two arm or thigh bones
crossed.—**cross-breed,** a breed pro-
duced from parents of different
breeds.—**cross-bun,** a cake marked
with a cross.—**cross-cut** *v.t.* to cut
across ;—*n.* a shortened path.—**cross-
drive,** in motoring, a drive or shaft
at right angles to the main shaft.—
cross-examine, to examine a witness
of the opposite side.—**cross-eyed,**
having both eyes squinting inwards.
—**cross-fertilisation,** the fertilisation
of one plant by the pollen of another.

Crossbill

—**cross-fire,** lines of fire that cross
each other.—**cross-grained,** having an
irregular grain ; perverse.—**cross-
hatching,** the art of hatching or
shading by parallel intersecting lines.
—**cross-head,** a beam or rod stretch-
ing across the top of something.—
cross-member, a tube or length of
pressed steel across the frame of a
chassis.—**cross-patch,** an ill-natured
person.—**cross-purpose,** an opposing
purpose ;—*pl.* a game of words or
phrases used at random.—**cross-
question,** to cross-examine.—**cross-
road, cross-way,** a road that crosses
another ; a by-road.—**cross-sill,** a
railroad sleeper lying under the rails
transversely.—**cross-tie,** a cross-sill ;
Arch. a connecting band.—**cross-
trees,** pieces of wood or iron, set
athwartships, at the top of a mast.—
cross-wind, an unfavourable wind.—
cross-word puzzle, a form of puzzle
in which a chequered square has to
be filled in with words to which
clues are given.—**fiery-cross,** a light
cross (whose extremities were set on
fire, and then extinguished in the
blood of a goat newly slain) sent
from place to place as a signal to

call to arms.—**crossed cheque,** a cheque having two lines drawn across it, whereby it becomes negotiable only through a banker.—**Latin cross,** one with a horizontal cross-beam two-thirds up.—**St Andrew's cross,** one like X.—**tau-cross,** one like T.—**to take up the cross,** to sacrifice self for Christ [fr. L. (acc.) *crucem,* of *crux,* through Celt.].

CROSSE (kros) *n.* the long-handled racquet used in the game of lacrosse [F.].

CROTALUM (krō′-tą-lum, krot′-ą-lum) *n.* a kind of castanets; a sleigh-bell [L.].

CROTALUS (krō′-tą-lus, krōt′-ą-lus) *n.* a genus of snakes including the rattlesnake [L. *crotalum,* rattle].

CROTCHET (kroch′-et) *n.* a hook; a note equal in duration to half a minim; a bracket in printing; a whim or fancy.—**crotchety** *a.* given to caprices; whimsical.—**crotchetiness** *n.* [F. *crochet* (now *croche*)].

CROTON-OIL (krō′-ton-oil) *n.* a strongly purgative vegetable oil [G.].

CROUCH (krouch) *v.i.* to stoop down; lie low; to cringe [O.F., fr. *croche, croc,* crook].

CROUP (krōōp) *n.* the buttocks of a horse; the place behind the saddle [F., fr. Scand.].

CROUP (krōōp) *n.* a disease of the windpipe due to inflammation, accompanied by a hoarse ringing cough, which chiefly attacks children [A.S. *kropan,* to cry].

CROUPIER (krōō′-pi-ęr) *n.* one who assists the chairman at a public banquet; one who assists the banker in a gaming-house [F.].

CROW (krō) *v.i.* to make the shrill sound of a cock; to exult; to utter a sound of pleasure;—*n.* a large bird of the genus Corvus; the voice of the cock.—**crowbar** *n.* (*bar with a beak*) a bar of iron bent at one end, used as a lever.—**crow-quill,** a pen made from the quill of a crow.—**crow's-foot,** a wrinkle about the eyes in old age.—**crow's-nest,** a box for the look-out man in the mast of a whaler.—**to have a crow to pluck,** to have an explanation to demand [A.S. *crāwan*].

CROW (krō) *v.t.* in South Africa, to dig holes in the ground with a sharp-pointed stick.—**crow-water** *n.* in South Africa, water obtained by digging for it [Hottentot, *gora,* to dig].

CROWBERRY *n.* a heath-like plant.

CROWD (kroud) *v.t.* to press or drive together; *v.i.* to be numerous;—*n.* a number of things or persons close together [A.S. *crūdan*].

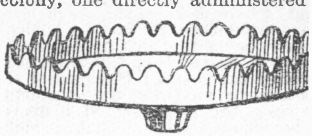
CROWD (kroud) *n.* a Welsh violin [W. *crwth,* a hollow protuberan a violin].

CROWFOOT *n.* the Ranunculus buttercup; a number of small co roved through a long block, used to suspend an awning by caltrop.

CROWN (kroun) *n.* a wreath garland encircling the head; state head-gear worn by a sovereig the sovereign; royal power; roya

Crown

a coin stamped with a crown, (formerly) a five-shilling piece; of the head; topmost part o mountain, hat, etc.;—*v.t.* to inv with a crown, or with royal digni to bestow upon as a mark of hon or reward; to top; to complete **crown-antler,** the topmost branch antler of the horn of a stag.—**crow colony,** one directly administered



Crown-wheel

the home government.—**crown-gl** the finest sort of window-glass **crown-imperial,** a plant of the family, having drooping flowers beautiful appearance.—**crown-l** common law as applicable to crimi matters.—**crown-lawyer,** a lawyer the service of the crown.—**crow office,** a department of the Court the King's Bench, having cognisa of criminal causes.—**crown-pa** paper 15 × 20 inches, which form

ad the water-mark of a crown.—**rown-post,** a king-post.—**Crown-rince,** the prince royal who succeeds o the crown.—**crown-saw,** a hollow ylinder with teeth on the edge.—**rown-scab,** a cancerous sore on a orse's hoof.—**crown-wheel,** a wheel ith cogs at right angles to its lane; the large bevel wheel on the ack axle of a motor-car, which is riven by the bevel pinion on the ropeller shaft [O.F. *corone* = F. *uronne*, fr. L. (acc.) *corōnam*].

CROWNER, *n.* *See* CORONER.

CROZE (krōz) *n.* a cooper's tool; groove to receive the edge of the ead of a cask [Etym. unknown].

CRUCIAL (krōōsh'-yal) *a.* trying r searching; decisive.—**cruciform** (krōō'-si-form) *a.* cross-shaped [F., fr. tem *cruci-* of *crux*, cross].

CRUCIBLE (krōō'-si-bl) *n.* a chemi-al vessel, capable of withstanding reat heat, used in melting ores, etc. —**crucible steel,** tool steel [Late L., erh. fr. stem *cruci-*, cross].

CRUCIFERÆ (krōō-sif'-e-rē) *n.pl.* n order of plants having four etals disposed crosswise [L. *crux, ucis*, cross, and *ferre*, bear].

CRUCIFIX (krōō'-si-fiks) *n.* a gure of Christ upon the cross.—**rucifixion** (krōō-si-fik'-shun) *n.* cruci-ying, esp. the crucifying of Christ; field-punishment (No. 1) which ıcludes tying the offender to the heel of a gun-carriage.—**crucify** *v.t.* o execute by nailing to a cross; o torture; to mortify [L. (part.) *uci-fixus*, crucified].

CRUDE (krōōd) *a.* in its natural ate; raw; unripe; roughly done. —**crudely** *adv.*—**crudeness** *n.*—**cru-ity** *n.* rawness [L. *crūdus*].

CRUEL (krōō'-el) *a.* disposed to ause pain; painful; hard-hearted; ihuman.—**cruelly** *adv.*—**cruelty** *n.* O.F. *cruel*, fr. L. (acc.) *crūdēlem*].

Syn. barbarous, severe, unmerciful. *Ant.* kind, gentle, merciful, humane.

CRUET (krōō'-et) *n.* a small bottle or condiments [O.F. *cruie*, pitcher, . Teut. Cp. CROCK, Ger. *krug*].

CRUISE (krōōz) *v.i.* to sail about; motoring and aviation, to run at ormal touring speed;—*n.* sailing to nd fro.—**cruiser** *n.* an armed ship, assed next under a battleship [D. *ruisen*, cross (the sea), fr. *kruis*, fr. . (acc.) *cruc-em*].

CRUISKEN, cruiskeen (krōōs-ken, ēn) *n.* a small cruse; a measure of hisky [Ir.].

CRUIVE (krōōv) *n.* a pen for live-ock; a pig-sty; a hovel; an pparatus for catching salmon [Scot.].

CRULLER (krul'-er) *n.* a cake cut at of dough, containing flour, igar, butter, eggs, sour cream, and fried brown in boiling lard; often ring-shaped [D.].

CRUMB (krum) *n.* a small fragment, esp. of bread;—*v.t.* to break into or to cover with crumbs.—**crumble** *v.t.* to break into crumbs.—*v.i.* to fall into small pieces.—**crumbly** *a.* apt to crumble [A.S. *cruma*; cp. Ger. *krume*].

Syn. of "crumble," to decay, moulder, perish. *Ant.* to consolidate, flourish, endure.

CRUMP (krump) *n.* soldier's name for heavy German shell; the sound made by a high explosive missile [Imit.].

CRUMPET (krum'-pet) *n.* a kind of soft unsweetened bread-cake.—**crumple** *v.t.* to crush into wrinkles; to rumple;—*v.i.* to shrink irregularly [E. conn. with CRAMP, CRIMP].

CRUNCH (krunsh) *v.t.* and *i.* to crush between the teeth [Imit.].

CRUORIN (krōō'-u-rin) *n.* hæmoglobin, the colouring matter in the red corpuscles of the blood [L. *cruor*, blood].

CRUPPER (krup'-ēr) *n.* a strap of leather buckled to a saddle, and passing under a horse's tail [F. *croupière*, fr. *croupe*, CROUP (1)].

CRURAL (krōō'-ral) *a.* belonging to the leg; shaped like a leg [L., fr. *crus, cruris*, leg].

CRUSADE (krōō-sād) *n.* mediæval military expedition for the recovery of the Holy Land from the Saracens; any enthusiastic effort against evil. —**crusader** *n.* [F. *croisade*, fr. Late L. (fem. part.) *cruci-āta*, marked with a cross].

CRUSE (krōōs, krōōz) *n.* a small cup or bottle [Icel. *krūs*, pot].

CRUSH (krush) *v.t.* to press and bruise between two hard bodies; to break into pieces; to squeeze out; to overcome completely;—*v.i.* to be pressed into smaller compass;—*n.* esp. the pressure of a crowd; a party, group, organisation, community.—**crusher** *n.* [O.F., fr. Teut.].

Syn. to overwhelm, oppress, ruin, beat.

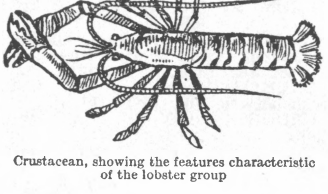
CRUST (krust) *n.* the hard outside covering of anything; the outer part of baked bread; the hard outer part of the earth;—*v.t.* to cover with a crust.—**crusty** *a.* having a crust; hard; peevish; surly.—**crustily** *adv.* —**crustiness** *n.*—**crustacea** (krus-tā'-shi-a) *n.pl.* a class of animals, with jointed shells, including lobsters, crabs, etc.—**crustacean,** *a.* and *n.*—**crustaceous** *a.* pert. to crust; crustacean. [O.F. *croust*e = F. *croûte*, fr. L. (acc.) *crustam*]. See illus. p. 242.

CRUTCH (kruch) *n.* a staff, with a cross piece, placed under the arm, to support the lame; a support.—

crutched (krutcht) *pp.* or *a.* supported on crutches;—[=CROSSED] marked with the sign of the cross.—**crutched, or crouched, friars,** a minor order, so named from their badge, the cross [M.E. *crueche,* fr. A.S. *cryce*; cp. CRICKET].

CRUX (kruks) *n.* anything that puzzles very much; an enigma [L. *See* CROSS, CRUCIAL].

CRWTH (krōōth) *n.* a Welsh violin; a crowd [W.].



Crustacean, showing the features characteristic of the lobster group

CRY (kri) *v.t.* to utter loudly; to advertise by crier;—*v.i.* to call loudly; to proclaim; to weep; to utter inarticulate sounds;—*n.* a loud utterance, esp. the sound of an animal or child; scream; yell; a prayer; noise; hounds on the scent; the shedding of tears.—**crying** (krī'-ing) *a.* calling for notice.—**to cry down,** to depreciate.—**to cry mercy,** to beg pardon.—**to cry up,** to extol [F. *crier,* fr. *quiritāre,* lament].

CRYOGEN (krī'-ō-jen) *n.* a freezing mixture [G. *kruos* and root *gen,* produce].

CRYOPHORUS (krī-of'-ō-rus) *n.* an instrument for showing the fall of temperature in water by evaporation [G. *kruos* and *pherein,* bear].

CRYPT (kript) *n.* a cell or chapel under a church, or underground, used esp. for burial.—**cryptic, cryptical** *a.* hidden; secret.—**cryptically** *adv.* [L., fr. G. *kruptē,* vault, fr. *kruptein,* hide].

CRYPTOGAM (krip'-tō-gam) *n.* a plant that has no apparent or true flower, as a fern, moss, etc.—**cryptogamic** (krip-tō-gam'-ik) *a.* [fr. G. *krupto-s* and *gamos,* marriage].

CRYPTOGRAM (krip'-tō-gram) *n.* a writing in secret characters.—**cryptograph** *n.* **cryptographical** (krip-tō-graf'-i-kạl) *a.* written in secret characters.—**cryptography** (krip-tog'-rạ-fi) *n.* art of writing in secret characters [fr. G. *gramma,* a writing; *graphein,* write].

CRYPTOPSYCHY (krip'-to-sī-kī) *n.* subconscious mental phenomena [G. *kruptos,* secret, and *psuchē,* th

CRYSTAL (kris'-tạl) *n.* a body which has assumed a geometrical form; a fine l glass; a clear transparent in wireless, a chemical cor in crystal form which will p electric current in one directio —*a.* consisting of, or like —**crystalline** *a.* resembling transparent.—**crystallise** *v.t.* t to form crystals;—*v.i.* to be into crystals.—**crystallisable crystallisation** (kris-tạ-li-zā'-sh the process of crystallising. **tallography** (kris-tạ-log'-rạ-fi) science that deals with the ori structure of crystals.—**crystal d** in wireless a crystal arrange circuit so that the current pa one direction only through th phones.—**rock-crystal,** pure, parent quartz.—**crystal gazir** practice of looking steadily at tal globe, a mirror, pool of i It is claimed by certain peop visual scenes appear of distant in place or time.—**line humour,** or **lens,** a trans convex body, behind the iris eye [O.F. *cristal,* fr. L. *cry* fr. G. *krustallos,* ice, fr. *kruos*

CUB (kub) *n.* a young an bear, fox, etc.; an awkwa mannered youth.—**Wolf Cub,** a Boy Scout.—**the cubs,** popula for the Wolf Cubs;—*v.t.* an bring forth young.—**to go** *v.i.* to hunt cubs [Etym. unkn

CUBE (kūb) *n.* a solid bod six equal square sides; the p of a number multiplied twi itself, as 4 × 4 = 16, and = 64, the cube of 4;—*v.t.* t to the third power, by mult a number into itself twice.—**cubical** *a.* having the form of —**cubically** *adv.*—**cubiform** *a.* the form of a cube.—**cube-ro** number of which a given nu the cube.—**cubic content,** volu fr. L. (acc.) *cubum,* fr. G. *kub*

CUBICLE (kū'-bi-kl) *n.* a bedroom [L. *cubiculum,* fr. lie down].

CUBISM (kū'-bizm) *n.* movement in art which hol the artist expresses emotions by nature in series of ordered It lays much stress on the dimension, so that some pictures resemble arrangeme cubes and cylinders.—**cubis** bist) *a.* and *n.* [*See* CUBE].

CUBIT (kū'-bit) *n.* the d from a man's elbow to the his middle finger, about 18 a measure of length [L. c elbow].

CUCKING-STOOL (kuk'-ing-stōōl) . a chair in which certain offenders ere exposed to public derision Scand.].

CUCKOLD (kuk'-ōld) *n.* a man hose wife is false;—*v.t.* to make a uckold of [O.F. *cucu-ault*, fr. *cucu*, uckoo. Suff. = E. *wold*].

CUCKOO (koo'-kōō) *n.* a well-nown bird, deriving its name from s note.—**cuckoo-bee,** a bee that eposits its eggs in the nests of other ees.—**cuckoo-bread,** the wood-sorrel, *xalis acetosella.* — **cuckoo-flower,** dy's smock, *Cardamine pratensis.*— uckoo-fruit, the common arum.— uckoo's mate, the wryneck.—**cuckoo-it,** or **spittle,** a froth found on ants, containing the larva of the og-hopper [O.F. *cucu* = F. *coucou.* nit.].

CUCUMBER (kū'-kum-bęr) *n.* a ell-known plant of the gourd family id its fruit, used as a salad and for ckling [L. (acc.) *cucum-berem*].

CUCUMIS (kū'-kū-mis) *n.* a genus of ants containing the cucumbers [L.].

CUCURBITACEOUS (kū-kur-bi-'-shus) *a.* belonging to the family plants which includes the melon, urd, etc.; gourd-like [L. *cucur-a*, gourd].

CUD (kud) *n.* food brought up o the mouth by ruminating imals, as the cow or sheep, from ir first stomach, and chewed a ond time.—**to chew the cud,** to nder; to reflect [A.S. *cwidu, tu*].

CUDBEAR (kud'-bār) *n.* the plant *anora tartarea*; a powder used in ing maroon and brown, and ained from *L. tartarea* and other ens [Dr. *Cuthbert* Gordon].

CUDDLE (kud'-l) *v.t.* to caress; to ; to fondle;—*v.i.* to lie close or g [Etym. uncert.].

CUDDY (kud'-i) *n.* a small cabin a ship [Etym. uncert.].

CUDDY, cuddie (kud'-i) *n.* a don-; a stupid fellow [Perh. fr. *hbert*].

CUDGEL (kud'-jel) *n.* a short, k stick;—*v.t.* to beat with a gel.—**to cudgel one's brains,** to zle about a thing.—**to take up cudgels,** to engage in a contest E. *kuggel*, fr. A.S. *cycgel*].

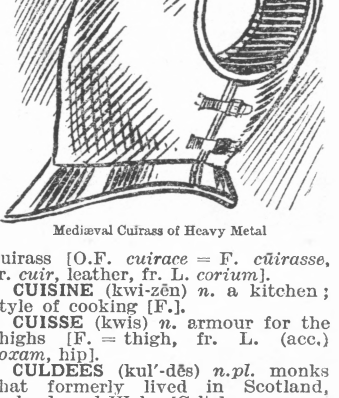
CUDWEED (kud'-wēd) *n.* a plant he genus *Gnaphalium* [CUD and ED].

CUE (kū) *n.* a tail or end, esp. of ig; last words of one actor's ch, giving notice to another one peak; a hint; the line one is to ot; the straight rod used in ards [F. *queue*, fr. L. *cauda*,

CUFF (kuf) *n.* a blow with the fist; a stroke; a buffet;—*v.t.* to buffet [Scand.].

CUFF (kuf) *n.* the part of the sleeve about the wrist; a band of linen, etc., worn about the wrist [Etym. uncert.].

CUIRASS (kwi-ras') *n.* armour covering the body from the neck to the waist; a breastplate.—**cuirassier** (kwi-ra-sēr') *n.* a soldier wearing a



Mediæval Cuirass of Heavy Metal

cuirass [O.F. *cuirace* = F. *cūirasse*, fr. *cuir*, leather, fr. L. *corium*].

CUISINE (kwi-zēn) *n.* a kitchen; style of cooking [F.].

CUISSE (kwis) *n.* armour for the thighs [F. = thigh, fr. L. (acc.) *coxam*, hip].

CULDEES (kul'-dēs) *n.pl.* monks that formerly lived in Scotland, Ireland, and Wales [Celt.].

CUL-DE-SAC (kool'-de-sak') *n.* a street or lane open only at one end; a blind alley [F. = sack bottom].

CULINARY (kū'-lin-ar-i) *a.* relating to the kitchen or to the art of cookery [L. *culīna*, kitchen].

CULL (kul) *v.t.* to select, or pick out; to gather.—**culler** *n.*—**culling** *n.* anything selected from a mass; refuse [O.F. *cuillir* = F. *cueillir*, fr. L. *colligere*, collect].

CULLENDER (kul'-en-dęr) *n.* *See* COLANDER.

CULLET (kul'-et) *n.* broken glass collected for remelting [L. *collum*, neck].

CULLIS (kul'-is) *n.* broth of boiled meat strained; a gutter in a roof [O.F., fr. L. *colum*, sieve].

CULLY (kul'-i) *n.* a person easily deceived; a dupe;—*v.t.* cheat, or impose upon [F. *couillon*].

CULM (kulm) *n.* the stalk or stem of corn and grasses.—**culmiferous** (kul-mif'-e-rus) *a.* bearing culms [L. *culmus*, stalk, and *ferre*, bear],

CULM (kulm) *n.* anthracite coal [W.].

CULMEN (kul′-men) *n.* top; summit; ridge on the top of a bird's bill [L.].

CULMINATE (kul′-mi-nāt) *v.i.* to reach the highest point; to come to the meridian.—**culmination** (kul-mi-nā′-shun) *n.* attainment of the highest point; passage across the meridian; top or crown [fr. L. stem, *culmin-*, of *culmen*, top].

CULPABLE (kul′-pạ-bl) *a.* deserving blame; blameworthy; guilty.—**culpably** *adv.*—**culpableness** *n.*—**culpability** (kul-pạ-bil′-i-ti) *n.* blame. [O.F., fr. L. *culpābilis*, fr. *culpa*, blame].

CULPRIT (kul′-prit) *n.* one accused of a crime; a criminal; an offender [In leg. phr., made fr. A.F. *cul-* = *culpable* and *prit* = *prest* = F. *prêt*, ready].

CULT (kult) *n.* veneration for some person or thing; a cultus or system of religious belief [L. *cult-us*, worship, fr. (part.) *cult-us*, cultivated, fr. *colere*].

CULTIVATE (kul′-ti-vāt) *v.t.* to till; to prepare for crops; to foster; to improve; to civilise.—**cultivable** *a.*—**cultivation** (kul-ti-vā′-shun) *n.* the practice of cultivating; tillage; culture; refinement.—**cultivator** *n.* a kind of harrow [Late L. (part.) *cultīvātus*, tilled, fr. (part.) *cultus*, tilled, fr. *colo*].

Syn. of "cultivated," civilised, educated, refined. *Ant.* uncultivated, uncivilised, illiterate, vulgar.

CULTRATE (kul′-trāt) *a.* sharp-edged and pointed, like a pruning-knife [L. *culter*].

CULTURE (kul′-tūr) *n.* tillage; cultivation; mental training and discipline; refinement; the propagation of bacteria and other micro-organisms in artificial media, or the product of such culture;—*v.t.* to cultivate [F., fr. L. (acc.) *cultūram*, cultivation, fr. *colere*, till].

CULVER (kul′-vẹr) *n.* a pigeon; a dove.—**culver-tail**, a dovetail joint [A.S. *culfre*, a dove].

CULVERIN (kul′-vẹr-in) *n.* a long cannon [O.F. = snake-like, fr. *couleuvre*, adder, fr. L. (acc.) *colubram*].

CULVERT (kul′-vẹrt) *n.* an arched drain for the passage of water under a road or canal, etc. [F., fr. *couler*, flow, fr. L. *cōlāre*, strain].

CULVERTAGE (kul′-vẹr-tij) *n.* degradation of a vassal to the condition of a serf [O.F.].

CUMBER (kum′-bẹr) *v.t.* to burden; overload;—*n.* a hindrance.—**cumberless** *a.*—**cumbersome** *a.*—burdensome; unwieldy.—**cumbersomeness** *n.*—**cumbrous** *a.* bulky; unwieldy.—**cumbrously** *adv.*—**cumbrous** [F. *combrer*, fr. Late L.].

Syn. to encumber, embarra plex, obstruct. *Ant.* disenc unburden, relieve, free.

CUMBRIAN (kum′-bri-ạn) longing to Cumberland;—*n.* a of Cumberland.—**Cumbrian sy** system of slaty rocks.

CUMIN, cummin (kum′-in dwarf plant, cultivated for i matic seeds [A.S., fr. L., *kumīnon*, fr. H.].

CUMMERBUND (kum′-ẹr-b a broad sash worn as a wa [fr. Per.].

CUMSHAW (kum′-shaw) *n.* sent of any kind; a tip; a g [Chin.].

CUMULATE (kūm′-ū-lāt) heap together.—**cumulative** creasing by successive add gaining force or effect by addit **cumulative voting**, the metho which a voter may give all hi to one candidate [L. (part.) *lātus*, heaped up. *See* CUMULU

CUMULUS (kūm′-ū-lus) *n.* a ed or conical mass of clouds.—**c stratus**, cumulus clouds with a fied appearance.—**cumulo-cir tus**, the nimbus or rain-cloud

CUNEAL, cuneate (kū′-nē-ạl wedge-shaped [L. *cuneus*, wed

CUNEIFORM, cuniform (k form, kū′-ni-form) *a.* pert. wedge-shaped characters fo ancient Persian and Babylon scriptions [L. (gen.) *cunei*, of wedge, and FORM].

CUNNING (kun′-ing) *a.* kn skilful; designing;—*n.* skill; craft.—**cunningly** *adv.*—**cunn** *n.* [fr. A.S. *cunnan*, know].

Syn. artful, wily, subtle, ing clever. *Ant.* artless, frank, sincere, candid.

CUP (kup) *n.* a small vessel drink out of; the contents of vessel; a cupful; a vessel fo ing blood;—*v.t.* to bleed by m a cupping-glass.—**cupful** *n.* th tity that a cup holds. **cupboar** urd) *n.* a small closet with she cups, plates, etc.—**cupping** (k *n.* operation of drawing blood **ping-glass**, a glass vessel like applied to the skin to draw bl exhausting the air in the glass **bearer**, an attendant at a fea conveys wine or other liquors guests; an officer in the household who tastes the wine giving it to drink.—**cup-moss**, of lichen.—**cup-tie**, in associati ball, a game determining or co ing to the determination of t ner(s) of a cup [A.S., fr. L. tub, a drinking cup, cp. F. *co*

CUPEL (kū'-pel) *n.* a small vessel d in refining precious metals ;—*v.t.* separate by means of a cupel.—**pellation** (kū-pe-lā'-shun) *n.* the aration of gold or silver from lead a cupel.—**cupel-dust,** powder used purifying metals [L. *cupella,* dim. *cupa*].

CUPID (kū'-pid) the boy-god of e in Roman mythology [L. *cupido*].

CUPIDITY (kū-pid'-i-ti) *n.* eager sire to possess, esp. wealth [F. *pidité,* fr. L. (acc.) *cupidi-tātem,* fr. *pidus,* covetous].

Syn. covetousness, greediness.

CUPOLA (kū'-pō-lą) *n.* a vault on e top of a cup-shaped building ; a me ; an armoured turret on a ship, dome on land, to protect a gun [It., L. dim. *cūpula,* fr. *cūpa,* cask].

CUPREOUS (kū'-prē-us) *a.* like pper [L. *cupreus,* of copper].

CUPRESSUS (kū-pres'-us) *n.* a us of coniferous trees [L., cypress].

CUPRIC, cuprous (kū'-prik, -prus) derived from copper [L. *cupreus,* copper].

CUPRIFEROUS (kū-prif'-e-rus) *a.* pper-bearing [L. *ferre,* bear].

CUR (kur) *n.* a mongrel dog ; a rthless fellow.—**currish** *a.* like a ; quarrelsome.—**currishly** *adv.*—**rishness** *n* [Scand.].

CURAÇOA (kōō'-ra-sō'a) *n.* a liqueur . *Cura ao,* W. Ind.].

CURATE (kū'-rāt) *n.* one with a ge of souls ; an assistant to the tor or vicar.—**curacy** *n.* the office of urate [Late L. *cūrātus,* fr. L. *cūra,* re].

CURATOR (kū-rā'-tor) *n.* a superendent, as of a museum, etc. ; a stee ; a guardian [L. *cura,* care].

CURB (kurb) *n.* a check or hindnce ; a chain or strap attached to bit of a bridle and passing under horse's lower jaw ;—*v.t.* to restrain; confine.—**curb-roof,** a roof having sets of rafters, the upper one being ch less inclined than the lower.—**b-stone,** a stone placed against th or stonework to prevent its ing way [F. *courber,* fr. L. *cuvārer, curvus,* bent].

CURCULIO (kur-kū'-li-ō) *n.* a evil, esp. a fruit-weevil [L.].

CURCUMA-PAPER (kur-kū'-mą--pėr) *n.* paper yellowed by tumeric is changed to brown by alkalis) *kurkum,* saffron].

CURCUMINE (kur'-kū-mīn) *n.* the ouring matter of turmeric.

CURD (kurd) *n.* the cheesy part of k ; the coagulated part of any uid.—**curdle** *v.t.* to cause to turn curd ;—*v.i.* to turn into curd.—**dy** *a.* like curd ; full of curd [Celt.].

CURE (kūr) *n.* act of healing ; atment of disease ; remedy ; successful treatment ; the office of curate ; charge of souls ;—*v.t.* to heal ; to restore to health ; to preserve by drying, salting, etc.—**curable** *a.*—**curableness** *n.*—**curative** *a.* tending to cure.—**cureless** *a.*—**curer** *n.*—**cure-all,** a panacea.—**curing-house,** a house in which anything is cured ; a house in which sugar is drained and dried [O.F., fr. L. (acc.) *cūram,* care].

CURÉ (koo-rā') *n.* a parish priest in France, or in a French country ; a clergyman ; a parson [F.].

CURETTE (kū-ret') *n.* a surgical instrument for scooping or scraping [F., fr. L. *cura*].

CURFEW (kur'-fū) *n.* the ringing of a bell at nightfall, or eight o'clock, in former times, a signal to cover fires and retire to rest [O.F. *covrefeu* = F. *couvre-feu,* fr. *covrir,* cover, and *feu,* fr. L. (acc.) *focum,* hearth].

CURIE (kū'-ri) *n.* amount of emanation from one gram of radium [fr. Madame *Curie,* distinguished scientist].

CURIO (kū'-ri-ō) *n.* anything rare or curious [short. fr. CURIOSITY).

CURIOUS (kū-ri-us) *a.* desirous to know ; inquisitive ; prying ; elaborate ; fanciful ; singular.—**curiously** *adv.*—**curiousness** *n.*—**curiosity** (kū-ri-os'-i-ti) *n.* a strong desire to see or to know ; inquisitiveness ; an object of wonder ; a rarity [O.F. *curios,* fr. L. *cūriōsus* ; (acc.) *curiositātem*].

CURL (kurl) *v.t.* to twist into ringlets ; to twist or coil ; to raise in waves or undulations ; to ripple ;—*v.i.* to bend into curls or ringlets, as hair; to move in curves, spirals, or undulations ; to play at curling ;—*n.* a ringlet of hair ; a spiral ; a disease of peach-trees, potatoes, etc., the leaves growing curled.—**curly** *a.*—**curliness** *n.*—**curling** *n.* a game played on the ice, smooth circular stones being slid towards a mark or tee.—**curler** *n.*—**curling-irons, curling-tongs,** an instrument for curling the hair.—**curling-stone,** a stone used in the game of curling [M.E. *crul* ; cp. G. *krolle*].

CURLEW (kur'-lū) *n.* a water-fowl with a long bill (see illustration on p. 246) [O.F *corlieu.* Imit.].

CURMUDGEON (kur-muj'-un) *n.* an avaricious, churlish fellow ; a churl [Formerly also *cornmudgin,* as if fr. E. CORN, and O.F. *muhier,* hide].

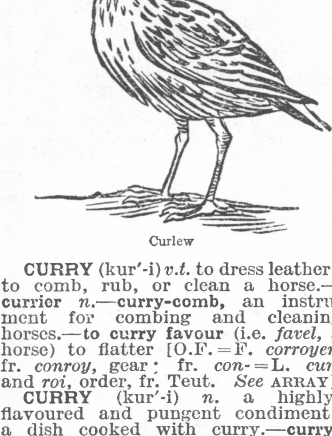
CURRACH, curragh (kur'-aH) *n.* a coracle ; a wicker boat, covered with tarred canvas [Gael.].

CURRANT (kur'-ant) *n.* a small dried grape, imported from the Levant ; the name of several shrubs and their fruit [fr. F. *Corinthe,* Corinth].

CURRENT (kur'-ent) *a.* running or

moving rapidly; present; general; in circulation;—*n.* a flowing of water, air, electricity, etc.; a stream; general course; trend.—**currently** *adv.*—**currency** *n.* circulation; current value; that which is in circulation; money; coinage [L. (part. stem) *current-*, running, fr. *currere*].

CURRICLE (kur'-i-kl) *n.* an open carriage.—**curriculum** (ku-rik'-ū-lum) *n.* a specified course of study [L. *curriculum*, fr. *currere*, run. Doublet of CURRICULUM].



Curlew

CURRY (kur'-i) *v.t.* to dress leather; to comb, rub, or clean a horse.—**currier** *n.*—**curry-comb,** an instrument for combing and cleaning horses.—**to curry favour** (i.e. *favel*, a horse) to flatter [O.F. = F. *corroyer*, fr. *conroy*, gear: fr. *con-* = L. *cum* and *roi*, order, fr. Teut. *See* ARRAY].

CURRY (kur'-i) *n.* a highly-flavoured and pungent condiment; a dish cooked with curry.—**curry-powder,** an East Indian condiment composed of turmeric, ginger, cayenne, and other ingredients [Tamil].

CURSE (kurs) *v.t.* to utter a wish of evil against; to invoke evil upon; to vex, harass, or torment;—*v.i.* to swear;—*n.* evil invoked; malediction; imprecation.—**cursed** (kurs'-ed, kurst) *a.* under a curse; ill-tempered.—**cursedly** *adv.*—**cursedness** *n.*—**curst** (kurst) *a.* shrewish; crabbed; ill-tempered; deserving a curse [A.S. *cursian*, *curs*].

CURSITOR (kur'-si-tor) *n.* a clerk in the Court of Chancery whose business it was to make out original writs [L. *currere*, run].

CURSIVE (kur'-siv) *a.* running; rapid; flowing.—**cursor** (kur'-sor) *n.* any part of a mathematical instrument that slides on another.—**cursory** (kur'-sor-i) *a.* characterised by haste.—**cursorily** *adv.*—**cursoriness** *n.* [Late L. *cursivus*, fr. L. (p *cūrsus*, run, fr. *currere*; stem, *cur* of *cursor*, runner].

CURSORES (kur-sō'-rēz) *n.pl.* order of birds, including the ostr cassowary, etc. [L. = runners].

CURT (kurt) *a.* short; conc abrupt.—**curtly** *adv.*—**curtness** *n. curtus*].

CURTAIL (kur-tāl') *v.t.* to short; to abridge; to diminis **curtailment** *n.* decrease.—**curtail-s** the bottom step of a stair, when outer end is rounded off.—**cu** (kur'-tal) *n.* a horse or dog wit docked tail;—*a.* cut short; br scant.—**curtal-friar,** a friar wearin short frock [Corr. fr. CURTAL; *courtault*, fr. *court*, curt].

CURTAIN (kur'-tin) *n.* a mov drapery intended to darken or ceal; a cloth hung in front of stage of a theatre;—*v.t.* to enclos furnish with curtains.—**curtain-** shells dropping on a line or are prevent the enemy from passin **curtain-lecture,** a private lecture f a wife to a husband.—**curtain-ra** a short play preceding the n piece in a theatre [O.F. *cortine*, Low L. (acc.) *cortinam*, dim. *cohors*, court].

CURTAL-, curtle-ax (kur'-tl, -a *n.* a kind of sword [Corr. of CUTLA

CURTANA, curtein (kur-tā' -tān') *n.* the pointless sword, emb of mercy, carried before Bri sovereigns at their coronation *curtus*, short].

CURTATE (kur'-tāt) *a.* shorten reduced.—**curtate distance,** the tance from the earth or the su the foot of a perpendicular dro from a planet upon the plane of ecliptic.—**curtation** (kur-tā'-shun the difference between a planet's distance from the sun and its cur distance [L. *curtatus*, fr. *curto*, to short].

CURTILAGE (kur'-ti-lāj) *n.* the land adjacent to a dwell house, and used in connection it [L. *cors*, court].

CURTSY, curtsey (kurt'-si) *n* woman's salutation made by slig bending the knees and bowing;— to make a curtsy [Form of COURTE

CURULE (kū'-rōōl) *a.* pert. or titled to the curule chair, used certain Roman magistrates; ma terial [L.].

CURVE (kurv) *a.*;—*n.* a ben without angles; that which is b —*v.t.* and *i.* to bend.—**curvature,** curve or the amount of a bendin a straight line.—**curvet** (kur'-vet, vet') *n.* a prancing of a horse;—*v.* leap and frisk.—**curvilinear** (ku lin'-ē-ar) *a.* having, or bounded

rved lines. — **curvilinearly** *adv.* [L. *rvus*, fr (part.) *curvātus*, bent, fr. *rvāre*, linear].

CUSCO BARK (kus'-kō bȧrk) *n.* a ad of Peruvian bark, named from e locality.

CUSHAT (kush'-at) *n.* the ring-dove wood-pigeon [A.S. *cūsceote*, perh. fr. *ic*, quick, and *scēotan*, shoot].

CUSHION (koosh'-un) *n.* a stuffed se or bag used on a seat; any ıffed or padded surface used as a st or protector; steam left in the linder of an engine, acting as a ffer to the piston;—*v.t.* to furnish th cushions.—**cushioner** (koosh'-ı-ęr) *n.* in motoring, a device to duce shock in transmissions.—**shionet** (koosh'-on-et) *n.* a little shion [O.F., fr. L. *coxa*, hip].

CUSHY (kȯȯsh'-i) *a.* light; safe: id of jobs; one of the slang terms at became common during the war 1914-18 [Hind. *khush*, pleasure].

CUSP (kusp) *n.* a point or horn of crescent.—**cuspidal** (kus'-pi-dąl) *a.* ıding in a point [L. *cuspis*, point].

CUSPIDOR, cuspidore (kus'-pi-dor, ōr), *n.* a spittoon [Pg.].

CUSTARD (kus'-tąrd) *n.* a sweet sh made with milk and eggs [fr. .E. *crustade*, fr. O.F. *croustade*, pie, . It., fr. L. (part.) *crustātus*, made ith CRUST].

CUSTODY (kus'-to-di) *n.* a keeping guarding; imprisonment.—**custodian, custodier** (kus-tō'-di-ąn, -ęr) *n.* keeper or superintendent [L. *custodia*, fr. stem *castōdi*, of *custos*, ıardian].

CUSTOM (kus'-tom) *n.* way of ·ting; common practice; habitual ıying of goods; established prac-·e; toll, tax, or tribute; *pl.* cus-m-duties.—**customary** *a.* according custom; ordinary.—**customarily** *lv.* habitually; commonly.—**cus-mer** *n.* a purchaser; a fellow.—**ıstom-duties,** taxes laid on imported exported goods.—**custom-house,** ıe building where customs are col-cted [O.F. *costume*, *custume*, fr. ow L., corr. of L. (acc.) *consuētudinem.* oublet of COSTUME].

Syn. fashion, usage, manner, habit. *nt.* desuetude, disuse.

CUSTOS (kus'-tos) *n.* a keeper.—**ıstos rotulorum,** the chief civil ficer of a county, and keeper of its ·cords [L.].

CUT (kut) *v.t.* to separate with a ıarp instrument; to divide; to ow; to wound; to sever;—*v.i.* to ·erform the operation of dividing; divide a pack of cards;—*n.* an ·ening made with a sharp instru-ent; a gash; an incision; an ·oidance of one's acquantance; a roke in lawn tennis made obliquely to impart spin to the ball; a portion cut off; an engraved block; manner in which a thing is cut; shape; style; reduction in salary, as in "economy cut."—**cutter** *n.* one that cuts; an instrument for cutting; a small speedy vessel; a ship's boat.—**cut-purse** *n.* one that cuts purses to steal their contents; a pickpocket.—**cut-throat** *n.* a murderer; an assassin; —*a.* murderous; barbarous.—**cutting** *n.* anything cut off or out; a slip of a plant for grafting or planting.—**cuttingly** *adv.* severely; sarcastically.—**cutwater** (kut'-waw-tęr) *n.* the fore part of a ship's prow.—**cut-in** *n.* in motoring, to overtake a vehicle in face of an on-coming one, necessitating a sharp turn inwards in front of the overtaken vehicle.—**cut-out** *n.* a device by which part of an electric circuit may be shut off; in motoring, a device which disconnects the dynamo from the accumulator at low speeds; a device for allowing the exhaust gases to escape into the atmosphere without first passing through the silencer.—**cut and come again,** help yourself and return for more.—**cut and dry,** or **dried,** ready for use. — **to cut a caper,** to frisk about. — **to cut a dash,** to make a display.—**to cut one's stick,** in South Africa, *Colloq.* to sneak off; to run away.—**to cut short,** to shorten.—**to cut teeth,** to have the teeth come through the gums.—**to cut up,** to cut in pieces; to affect deeply [Perh. Celt.].

CUTANEOUS (kū-tā'-nē-us) *a.* pert. to the skin [L. *cutis*, skin].

CUTE (kūt) *a.* clever; sharp [Short. fr. ACUTE].

CUTICLE (kū'-ti-kl) *n.* the scarf-skin or epidermis; the thin covering of the bark of a plant; a film on a liquid [L. dim. *cuticula*, thin outer skin].

CUTLASS (kut'-las) *n.* a broad, curving sword [F. *coutelas*, fr. O.F. *coutel*, knife, fr. L. (acc.) *cultellum*, dim. fr. *culter*, a plough-share].

CUTLER *n.* one that deals in knives and edged tools.—**cutlery** *n.* the business of a cutler; edged instruments [O.F. *cotelier*, fr. Late L. (acc.) *cultellārium*. *See* CUTLASS].

CUTLET (kut'-let) *n.* a piece of meat for broiling or frying [F. *côtelette*, dim. of *côte*, rib, fr. L. (acc.) *costam*].

CUTOSE (kū'-tōs) *n.* the substance of the transparent film covering the aerial parts of plants [L. *cutis*, skin].

CUTTLE, cuttle-fish (kut'-l, -fish) *n.* a mollusc which escapes pursuit by emitting a dark fluid that clouds the water.—**cuttle-bone,** the internal calcareous plate of the cuttle-fish [A.S. *cudele*; cp. Ger. *kuttelfisch*].

CUTTY, cuttie (kut'-i) *a.* short;—*n.* a short girl; a wanton.—**cutty-pipe,** a short clay pipe.—**cutty-stool,** in old Scottish churches, a stool of repentance [Scot., fr. CUT].

CUTWAL (kut'-wąl) *n.* the chief police officer in a town in the East Indies [Hind.].

CYANINE (sī'-ą-nīn) *n.* a blue colouring matter [fr. G. *kuanos,* dark-blue].

CYANOGEN (sī-an'-o-jen) *n.* a gas composed of one atom of nitrogen and one of carbon.—**cyanic acid,** a compound of cyanogen and oxygen.—**cyanide** (sī'-ą-nīd) *n.* a compound of cyanogen with a metallic base [G. *kuanos,* blue, and root *gen.*].

CYCLE (sī'-kl) *n.* a period of time; a body of myths or legends relating to some period, person, or event; a bicycle or tricycle;—*v.i.* to ride a bicycle or tricycle.—**cyclic, cyclical** (sī'-klik, -kli-kąl) *a.* pert. to, or moving in, cycles.—**cyclist** *n.* one that rides a bicycle or a tricycle.—**cycloid** *n.* a curve described by a point in the circumference of a circle revolved on a straight line.—**cyclone** *n.* a rotatory storm.—**cyclonic** *a.* pert. to a cyclone.—**cycle of operations,** in an internal-combustion engine, the series of movements that occurs in the cylinder. In a four-stroke engine, in which a spark occurs in each cylinder once during each two revolutions of the crank-shaft, the cycle is (*a*) induction or suction (piston moving down, inlet valve open); (*b*) compression (piston moving up, both valves shut); (*c*) firing (piston moving down, both valves shut); (*d*) exhaust (piston moving up, exhaust valve open). In a two-stroke engine the exhaust and inlet processes occur simultaneously between the firing stroke and the following compression stroke.—**solar-cycle,** a period of 28 years [F., fr. L., fr. G. *kuklos,* a circle; *kuklikos*; *eidos,* form; (part.) *kuklōn,* whirling round, fr. *kukloein*].

CYCLOPÆDIA (sī-klō-pē'-di-ą) *n. See* ENCYCLOPEDIA.

CYCLOPS (sī'-klops) *n.* a giant with but one eye, placed in the middle of the forehead.—**cyclopean** (sī-klō-pē'-ąn) *a.* pert. to the Cyclops; huge [G.].

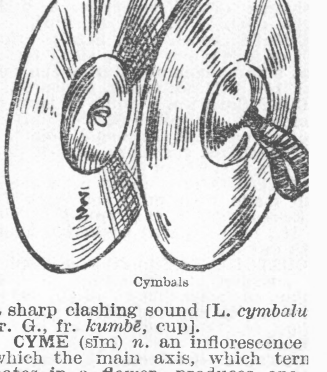
CYCLORAMA (sī-klō-rą'-mą) *n.* a circular panorama; a rigid panorama cloth behind stage of a theatre [G. *kuklos,* circle, and *orama,* view].

CYCLOSTYLE (sī'-klō-stīl) *n.* an apparatus for multiplying copies of letters, etc. [G. *kuklo-s* and STYLE].

CYGNET (sig'-net) *n.* a young swan [Dim. fr. O.F. *cigne* = F. *cygne,* swan, through L., fr. G. *kuknos*].

CYLINDER (sil'-in-dęr) *n.* a roun body of uniform diameter; a bo of uniform diameter; a body roller-like form; in an engine, tube-shaped part in which the pist works.—**cylindric, cylindrical** (sil-i drik, -dri-kąl) *a.* having the form a cylinder — **cylindrically** *adv.*— **linder-capacity,** of an engine, volume of the space swept by piston [F., fr. L., fr. G. *kulindros, kuliein,* make to roll].

CYMBAL (sim'-bąl) *n.* one of pair of saucer-shaped pieces of br which, when struck together, prod



Cymbals

a sharp clashing sound [L. *cymbalu* fr. G., fr. *kumbē,* cup].

CYME (sīm) *n.* an inflorescence which the main axis, which tern nates in a flower, produces one more branches that also termina in flowers, and grow more vigorous than the main axis [G. *kuma,* sprou

CYMOMETER (sī-mom'-et-er) *n.* instrument for measuring the f quency of electric oscillations; wave meter [G. *kuma,* wave, a *metron,* measure].

CYMRY (sim'-, kim'-ri) *n.pl.* t Welsh people.—**cymric** *a.* pert. to t Welsh;—*n.* the Welsh language [*kymro,* comrade].

CYNANTHROPY (si-nan'-thrō-pi) insanity in which the patient imagin himself to be a dog [G. *kuōn,* dog, a *anthōpos,* man].

CYNIC (sin'-ik) *n.* one of the scho of ancient philosophers who despis riches, pleasures, arts, and scienc misanthrope.—**cynic, cynical** *a.* sna ing; sneering.—**cynically** *adv.*—**cyn cism** (sin'-i-sizm) *n.* the principles a cynic [L., fr. G. *kunikos,* dog-like, stem *kun-,* of *kuōn,* dog].

CYNOSURE (sī'-nō-, sin'-ō-shōō *n.* the constellation of the Less Bear, containing the Pole Star;

centre of attraction [L., fr. G. (gen.) *kunos*, the dog's, and *oura*, tail].

CYPHER. *See* CIPHER.

CYPRESS (sī'-pres) *n.* a cone-bearing tree, having wood remarkable for its durability; an emblem of mourning; a kind of crape [O.F. *cypres* = F. *cyprès*, fr. L., fr. G. *kuparissos*].

CYPRIAN (sip'-ri-ạn) *a.* belonging to Cyprus, renowned for the worship of Venus.

CYST (sist) *n.* a bladder; a large vesicle; a sac containing diseased matter [L., fr. G. *kustis*, bladder].

CYTHEREAN (sith-e-rē'-ạn) *a.* pert. to Venus [fr. *Cythera*, now Cerigo].

CYTOLOGY (sī-tol'-o-ji) *n. Biol.* science, study of the structure and functions of plant and animal cells [G. *kutos*, vessel, cell].

CYTOPLASM (sī'-to-plazm) *n.* the colloidal contents of a living cell [G. *kutos* and *plasma*, thing formed].

CZAR, tsar (zȧr, tsȧr) *n.* a king; form. a title of the Emperor of Russia.—**czarevitch, tsarevitch** (zȧr'-, tsȧr'-e-vich) *n.* the title of the eldest son of the Czar of Russia.—**czarevna, tsarevna** (zȧ-, tsȧ-rev'-nạ) *n.* the wife of the czarevitch.—**czarina, tsarina** (zȧ-, tsȧ-rē'-nạ) *n.* a title of the Empress of Russia [Russ., fr. L. *Cæsar*].

CZECH (chek) *n.* a Slav of Bohemia; the language of the Czechs; —*a.* pert. to the Czechs [Bohemian].

D

D, d, in English alphabet, is the fourth letter, and third consonant or articulation; as a numeral, it represents 500, and with a dash over it ($\overline{\text{D}}$) 5000; in music, the second note of the natural scale.

DAB (dab) *v.t.* to strike gently, as with some soft or moist substance; —*n.* a gentle blow with some soft substance; a small lump of anything soft; a small flat fish.—**dabble** *v.t.* to wet by little dips; to moisten;—*v.i.* to play in water, as with the hands; to work in a trifling way.—**dabbler** *n.*—**dabblingly** *adv.* [M.E. *dabben*, strike; cp. Ger. *tappe*, paw].

Dab-chick

DAB-CHICK (dab'-chik) *n.* a small grebe, or waterfowl that dabbles or bobs under the water [E., fr. *dap*, a variant of DIP].

DABOYA (da-boi'-ạ) *n.* a venomous East Indian serpent [E. Ind.].

DA CAPO (dȧ-kȧ'-po) *Mus.* a direction to repeat from the beginning, usually abbreviated to D.C. [It., from the beginning, fr. L. *de* and *caput*, head].

DACE (dās) *n.* a small freshwater fish [O.F. *dars*. *See* DART].

DACHSHUND (daks'-hòònt) *n.* a badger-dog, a variety of terrier [Ger.].

DACOIT. *See* DAKOIT.

DACTYL (dak'-til) *n.* a metrical foot of three syllables (– ⏑ ⏑) one long or accented, and two short or unaccented.—**dactylic** (dak-til'-ik) *a.* consisting of dactyls (L., fr. G. *daktulos*, a finger. Doublet of DATE (2)].

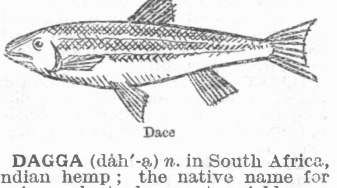
DAD, daddy (dad, dad'-i) *n.* father, a word used by little children [fr. infantile speech].

DADAISM (dȧ'-dạ-izm) *n.* a school of art and literature which aims at suppressing all relations between thought and expression [an arbitrary choice of meaningless word].

DADO (dā'-do) *n.* a wide painted or other skirting on lower part of walls [It.].

DAFFODIL (daf'-ō-dil) *n.* a plant of the genus Narcissus, with a bulbous root and yellow flowers; corrupted forms, **daffodilly** and **daffo-downdilly** [for M.E. *affodille*, fr. F. *affrodille*, fr. L. (acc.) *aspodelum*, fr. G. *asphodelos*. Doublet of ASPHODEL].

DAFT (daft) *a.* insane; stupid; foolish; giddy [Form of DEFT].



Dace

DAGGA (dȧh'-ạ) *n.* in South Africa, Indian hemp; the native name for various plants known to yield narcotics [Hottentot *dachab*, wild hemp].

DAGGER (dag'-ẹr) *n.* a short

sword ; a poniard ; a mark of reference in the form of a dagger, thus †.—**at daggers drawn,** in a state of hostility.—**to look, or speak, daggers,** to look or speak fiercely [F. *dague* ; of unknown etym].

DAGGLE (dag′-l) *v.t.* to trail, so as to befoul ; to wet ;—*v.i.* to run through water and mud [Scand.].

DAGHER (dă′-ka) *n.* in South Africa, mud mixed with blood and cow dung to form a kind of mortar ; —*v.t.* to plaster dagher on floors or walls [Kaffir *u daka*, mud, mortar].

DAGO (dā′-go) *n.* slang name for a member of the Southern Latin races [fr. Sp. *Diego*, James].

DAGOBA (dag′-o-bą, dą-gō′-bą) *n.* in oriental countries, a circular structure built to contain relics of Buddha or some Buddhist saint [Singhalese].

DAGUERREOTYPE (da-ger′-ō-tīp) *n.* a method of taking pictures by photography on plates of silvered copper ; the picture produced by this process [Formed fr. *Daguerre*, the discoverer].

DAHABIEH (dą-hą-bē′-e) *n.* a passenger boat used on the Nile [A.].

DAHLIA (dāl′-yą) *n.* a genus of plants, with large and beautiful flowers [fr. *Dahl*, a Swedish botanist].

DAIMIO (dī′-myō) *n.* a title of the chief class of feudal lords in Japan [Jap.].

DAINTY (dān′-ti) *a.* pleasing to the taste ; elegant ; over-nice ; hard to please ;—*n.* that which is delicious, delicate, or nice.—**daintily** *adv.*—**daintiness** *n.* [O.F. *daintie*, worth, fr. L. (acc.) *dignitātem*. Doublet of DIGNITY].

Syn. delicious, delicate, nice, fastidious, scrupulous, affected. *Ant.* coarse, nasty, common, nauseous.

DAIRY (dă′-ri) *n.* the place where milk and its products are dealt with ; a shop where they are sold.—**dairying** *n.* the business of conducting a dairy. —**dairymaid** *n.*—**dairyman** *n.*—**dairy-farm,** a farm devoted to the production of milk and the manufacture of butter and cheese [Icel. *deigja*, dairymaid].

DAIS (dā′-is) *n.* a raised floor at the upper end of the dining-hall ; a raised seat often canopied [O.F. *deis*, fr. Low L. (acc.) *discum*, table, fr. G. *diskos*, a quoit].

DAISY (dā′-zi) *n.* a well-known plant, white or red, with a yellow centre ; the gowan (Scot.).—**daisied** *a.* full of daises [A.S. *dæges-ēage*, day's eye, sun].

DAK, dawk (dawk) *n.* in the East Indies, the mail-post ; transport by relays of men [Hind.].

DAKOIT (da-koit′) *n.* one of a band of highway robbers in India and Burma.—**dakoity** (da-koi′-ti) *n.* robbery [Hind.].

DALAI-LAMA (da-lī′-lă′-mą) *n.* the chief of the two lama popes of Tibet and Mongolia [Tibetan].

DALE (dāl) *n.* a low place between two hills ; a vale or valley.—**dalesman** (dālz′-mąn) *n.* one living in a dale [A.S. *dæl*. Doublet of DELL].

DALLY (dal′-i) *v.i.* to waste time on trifles ; to linger ; to while away the time.—**dalliance** (dal′-i-ąns) *n.* act of trifling ; interchange of caresses [M.E. *dalien*, fr. rt. of DULL].

DALMATIAN (dal-mā′-shun) *n.* a large breed of dog, white with black spots, formerly fashionable as a carriage dog [fr. *Dalmatia*].

DALOYET (dą-loi′-et) *n.* an armed attendant ; a peon [Anglo-Ind.].

DALT (dâlt) *n.* a foster-child [Gael.].

DALTONISM (dal′-ton-izm) *n.* inability to distinguish colours ; colour blindness [fr. John *Dalton*, chemist, who had this defect].

DAM (dam) *n.* a female parent—used of beasts [F. form of DAME].

DAM (dam) *n.* a barrier of earth, stones, etc., to obstruct the flow of water ; the water confined by a dam ;—*v.t.* to confine water by a dam [Teut. root].

DAMAGE (dam′-āj) *n.* any injury or harm ; compensation for wrong or loss sustained ;—*v.t.* to harm ; to hurt [O.F. through Late L., fr. L. *damnum*, loss].

Syn. of *v.* to injure, impair. *Ant.* to mend, improve, enhance, benefit.

DAMASK (dam′-ąsk) *n.* a figured silk or linen fabric, originally made at Damascus ; a pink colour like that of the damask-rose ;—*a.* woven with figures like damask.—**damaskeen** (dam-ą-kēn) *v.t.* to ornament, particularly iron and steel, by inlaying with another metal, or by etching.—**Damascus blade,** a sword made of Damascus steel and presenting on its surface a variegated appearance of watering [fr. *Damascus*].

DAMASSÉ (dă-más-sā′) *a.* woven with a figured or flowered pattern ;—*n.* Flemish linen so woven [F.].

DAME (dām) *n.* a noble lady ; the mistress of a household ; title of the wife of a knight or baronet ; in the Order of British Empire, female equivalent of knight, abbrev. D.B.E. ; a woman, esp. up in years.—**dame-school,** a school kept by a woman [F., fr. L. (acc.) *dominam*. Doublet of DONNA, DUENNA].

DAMN (dam) *v.t.* to give over to punishment or death ; to condemn to punishment in a future world ; to condemn by hissing, etc.—**damnable** *a.*—**damnation** (dam-nā′-shun) *n.*

punishment in a future state.—**damnatory** (dam′-nạ-tor-i) *a.* containing a sentence of condemnation.—**damnify** *v.t.* to cause loss or damage to [F. *damner*, fr. L. *damnāre*, condemn, fr. *damnum*, loss; (part.) *damnātus*, damned].

DAMOCLEAN (dam-o-klē′-an) *a.* pertaining to Damocles, the flatterer of Dionysius of Syracuse; perilous; anxious.

DAMP (damp) *n.* moist air; fog; moisture; *pl.* noxious gases in coalmines, wells, etc.;—*a.* moderately wet; moist;—*v.t.* to moisten.—**damper** *n.* that which damps; discouragement; a valve in the flue of a stove to regulate the draught of air; Australian name for a cake or loaf made of flour and water without yeast and baked on a wood fire.—**damping** *n.* in motoring, deadening of shock of sudden movement; in wireless, rate at which an electrical oscillation dies away.—**dampish** *a.* somewhat damp or moist.—**dampness** *n.* [E.; cp. Ger. *dampf*, vapour].

DAMSEL (dam′-sel) *n.* a young unmarried woman [O.F. *dameisele*, fr. Late L. (acc.) *domicellam*, fr. *domina*, DAME].

DAMSON (dam′-sn) *n.* a small black plum [contr. of *Damascene*, of Damascus].

DAN (dan) *n.* a title answering to master or sir (archaic) [Form of DON].

DANCE (dans) *v.t.* and *i.* to move with measured steps; to move merrily; to caper; to frisk;—*n.* a lively motion, with set steps and attitudes.—**dancer** *n.*—**danseuse** (dong-sęz′) *n.* a female dancer.—**to dance attendance on**, to wait upon in a servile manner.—**to lead one a dance**, to give one useless trouble [O.F. *danser*, fr. O.H. Ger. *dansōn*, drag along].

DANCETTE (dáns-et′) *n.* in architecture, a zigzag moulding; in heraldry, a fesse with three indentations [F. *danché*, fr. Late L. *denticatus*, toothed].

DANDELION (dan-de-lī′-on) *n.* a plant with large yellow flowers [F. *dent de lion*].

DANDER (dan′-dęr) *v.i.* to walk idly, or in a leisurely way [corr. of DANDLE].

DANDER (dan′-dęr) *n.* anger; passion.—**to raise a person's dander**, to put a person in a temper [fr. DANDRIFF].

DANDLE (dan′-dl) *v.t.* to move up and down, as an infant; to toy with [F. *dandiner*, to sway; cp. Ger. *tändeln*, fr. *tand*, toy].

DANDRIFF, dandruff (dan′-drif, -druf) *n.* a scurf on the head, that comes off in small scales or particles [W. *ton*, skin, and *drwg*, bad].

DANDY (dan′-di) *n.* one that affects special finery in dress; a fop.—**dandify** *v.t.* to make like a dandy.—**dandyism** *n.* the manners and dress of a dandy; foppishness [Etym. uncert.].

DANE (dān) *n.* a native of Denmark.—**dane-geld** (dān′-geld) *n.* a tax formerly imposed to buy off, or to raise forces against, the Danes.—**Danish** (dā′-nish) *a.* pert. to the Danes or to Denmark [A.S. *Dene*, Danes, and *geld*, payment].

DANGER (dān′-jer) *n.* exposure to injury or evil; peril; hazard.—**dangerous** *a.* attended with danger; unsafe.—**dangerously** *adv.*—**danger-signal**, a signal used to indicate some danger to be avoided [O.F. *dangier*, absolute power, through Late L., fr. L. *dominus*, master].

Syn. risk, jeopardy, insecurity. *Ant.* safety, security.

DANGLE (dang′-gl) *v.i.* to hang loosely; to swing; to follow after.—**dangler** *n.* a trifler [Scand.].

DANK (dangk) *a.* damp; moist; wet [Scand.].

DANKI (dan′-ki) *interj.* in South Africa, an expression signifying refusal; no thanks [contr. fr. D. *dank je* or *dank u*, thank you].

DANKS (dangks) *n.* black shale mixed with fine coal.

DANUBIAN (da-nū′-bi-ạn) *a.* bordering on the River Danube.

DAP (dap) *v.i.* to drop or let fall the bait gently into the water [a variant of DIP].

DAPHNE (daf′-nē) *n.* a kind of shrub, of the laurel family [G.].

DAPPER (dap′-ęr) *a.* little and active; lively; neat; smart [D. = brave].

DAPPLE (dap′-l) *n.* a spot;—*a.* marked with spots of different colour; spotted;—*v.t.* to mark with spots; to spot.—**dappled** *a.* spotted.—**dapple-gray**, of a gray colour, variegated with spots of a different shade [Scand.].

DARE (dār) *v.t.* to have courage for; to defy; to challenge;—to frighten;—*v.i.* to be bold enough; to venture.—**daring** *n.* a bold act;—*a.* bold.—**dare-devil**, a reckless fellow [A.S. *dearr*, (I) dare; M.E. *daren*, to be in fear].

DARK (dárk) *a.* wanting light; black; gloomy; sombre; evil; unenlightened;—*n.* absence of light; gloom; evil; ignorance.—**darkly** *adv.*—**darkness** *n.*—**darken** *v.t.* to make dark; to cloud; to render dim; to sully;—*v.i.* to grow dark.—**darkish** *a.* somewhat dark.—**darksome** *a.* somewhat dark; dusky.—**darkling** *adv.* in the dark.—**dark ages**, the period of intellectual darkness, from the 5th to the 15th century.—

dark-eyed, having dark-coloured eyes. —**dark horse,** a racer whose capabilities are unknown.—**dark-room,** in photography, a room from which all actinic rays and light are excluded [M.E. *derk*, fr. A.S. *deorc*].

Syn. obscure, mysterious, hidden, ignorant, vile. *Ant.* clear, distinct, open, light.

DARLING (dâr'-ling) *n.* one dearly beloved;—*a.* dearly beloved [M.E. *derling*, fr. A.S. *dēorling*, fr. DEAR].

DARN (dârn) *v.t.* to mend by interweaving thread across;—*n.* a mend made by darning.—**darning-needle,** a needle used in darning [Perh. Celt.].

DARNEL (dârn'-nel) *n.* a rank grass plant [F.].

DART (dart) *n.* a pointed weapon, to be thrown by the hand; anything that pierces and wounds; in Australia, slang for a scheme; idea; personal fancy;—*v.t.* to throw with a sudden effort; — *v.i.* to start and run swiftly [O.F. *dart*, fr. Teut.; cp. A.S. *daroth*. *See* DACE].

DARWINIAN (dâr-win'-i-an) *a.* pert. to Charles Darwin, or his theory of evolution;—*n.* one that accepts Darwin's theory.—**Darwinism, Darwinianism** (dâr'-win-izm, dâr-win'-i-an-izm) *n.* the teaching of Charles Darwin, esp. the doctrine of the origin of species, etc.

DAS, dassie (das', das'-i) *n.* in South Africa, a badger.—**boom dassie, bosch dassie,** a leaf-cating badger which lives in hollow trees.—**klip dassie** *n.* the rock-rabbit or hyrax.—**dassies pis** (das'-ij-pis) *n.* hyraceum [D. *das*, badger; *boom*, a tree; *bosch*, a wood, forest; *klip*, rock].

DASH (dash) *v.t.* to throw violently; to cast down; throw in a rapid, careless manner; to mingle;—*v.i.* to rush; to strike violently against; —*n.* violent striking of two bodies; crash; a rapid movement; a show; a flourish; a mark or line, thus —, denoting a sudden break in a sentence. —**dashing** *a.* daring; spirited; showy. —**dash-board,** or **dash,** in motoring, the panel in front of the driver on which guages and other fittings are accommodated.—**dash-pot,** in instruments and machinery, a damping device, usually by checking the movement of a piston in a cylinder containing fluid [Scand.].

DASTARD (das'-tard) *n.* a coward; —*a.* cowardly.—**dastardly** *a.* meanly shirking danger [Scand.].

Syn. of *a.* faint-hearted, mean, despicable. *Ant.* brave, stout-hearted, noble.

DASYMETER (da-sim'-et-er) *n.* an instrument for testing the density of a gas [G.].

DASYURUS (das-i-ūr'-us) *n.* arboreal marsupial animal of Australia and Tasmania, esp. the *Tasmanian Devil* [G. *dasus*, hairy, *ouros*, tail].

DATE (dāt) *n.* the time when writing, etc., was executed; period or time of; in North Amer., engagement, appointment;—*v.t.* note or fix the time of; to refer as a starting-point;—*v.i.* to reckon or count from.—**out of date,** longer in use; old-fashioned.—**to date,** to the present time; mode [fr. L., fr. (neut. pl. part.) *data*, give fr. *dāre*].

DATE (dāt) *n.* the fruit of the date palm.—**date-palm,** the palm that bears dates.—**date-plum,** the edible fruit of several species of the genus *Diospyros*; the trees themselves.—**date-sugar,** sugar from the sap of the date-palm [O.F. *date* = F. *datte*, fr. L. (acc.) *dactylum*. Doublet DACTYL].

DATIVE (dā'-tiv) *n.* the case of a noun which expresses the object to which anything is directed, etc.;—*a.* given [L. *datīvus*, pert. to giving, fr. *dāre*].

DATUM (dā'-tum) *n.* something given; admitted facts, on which conclusions may be based; *pl.* **data** (dā'-ta) [L. *See* DATE (1)].

DATURINE (dā-tū'-rīn) *n.* a poisonous alkaloid found in the thorn apple [fr. *Datura stramonium*, the name of the plant].

DAUB (dawb) *v.t.* to smear; paint coarsely;—*n.* crude painting. **dauber** *n.* [O.F. *dauber*, fr. L. *dealbāre*, white-wash, fr. L. *dē* and *albus*].

DAUBREELITE (daw-brē'-līt) a rare mineral ($FeCr_2S_4$) found meteoric irons [G. A. *Daubrée*, mineralogist].

DAUGHTER (daw'-ter) *n.* a female child.—**daughterly,** *a.* filial.—**daughter-in-law,** the wife of one's son [M.E. *doghter*, fr. A.S. *dohtor*].

DAUNT (dânt, dawnt) *v.t.* subdue the courage of; dismay; dishearten. — **dauntless** *a.* — **dauntlessly** *adv.* [O.F., fr. L. *domitāre*, *domāre*, tame].

DAUPHIN (daw'-fin) *n.* the French Crown Prince, prior to 1830. — *f.* **Dauphiness** [F. Doublet of DOLPHIN].

DAVENPORT (dav'-en-pôrt) *n.* a kind of small writing desk [fr. first maker].

DAVITS (dā'-vits) *n.* beams projecting from a ship's side from which the boat hangs ready [F.; of unc. orig.].

DAVY-LAMP (dā'-vi-lamp) *n.* a miner's safety-lamp, the flame of which is surrounded by wire [fr. H. *Davy*].

AW (daw) *n.* a bird of the crow ly, a jackdaw [Imit.].
AWDLE (daw'-dl) *v.i.* to loiter 1. with DANDLE].
AWN (dawn) *v.i.* to grow towards light of morning; to come to mind;—*n.* the break of day; beginning [M.E. *dawen*, fr. A.S. *n*, fr. *dæg*, day].
AY (dā) *n.* the period from sunrise nset; the period of the earth's ution on its axis; 24 hours; of life.—**daily** (dā'-li) *a.* happen- or belonging to each successive diurnal; quotidian;—*adv.* day; day by day;—*n.* a paper.—**daysman** (daz'-man) arbiter.—**dayspring** (dā'-spring) he dawn.—**day-book**, a daily nt-book.—**day-break**, dawn.—**dream**, an idle fancy.—**day-light**, ght;—*a.* having the quality aylight, said of electric light of a special blue-green colour.—**ght saving**, *see* SUMMER TIME.—**tar**, the morning star.—**day-** time between sunrise and t.—**days of grace**, extra days ed for payment.—**sidereal day**, measured by the stars.—**the day**, lately.—**to gain the day**, to torious [A.S. *dæg*; cp. Ger. *tag*].
ZE (dāz) *v.t.* to confuse; to to bewilder.—**dazzle** (daz'-l) daze with light or brilliancy;—nethod of painting ships so as e a false impression of their direction, etc.—**dazzle head-** powerful searchlight pattern ghts on a motor-car.—**dazzlingly** Scand.].
ACON (dē'-kn) *n.* orig. one d with the care of the poor; the lowest order of priesthood; perintending church property nds; in Scotland, the chairman incorporated trade.—**deaconess** parish sister.—**deaconship** *n.* ice of a deacon [A.S. *diacon*, fr. G. *diakonos*, a servant].
AD (ded) *a.* without life;—*adv.* ;—*n.* the most death-like *pl.* those that are dead.—*v.t.* to impair in vigour, or feeling; to benumb.—*a.* causing death; mortal; tive.—**deadliness** *n.*—**deadness** **ad-beat**, without oscillation, to measuring instruments in the pointer at once comes to bsolutely exhausted.—**dead-** round, flat, wooden block with three holes to receive yard, used to extend the , stays, etc.—**dead-heat**, a which two or more com- come in at exactly the same **dead-letter**, a law in disuse.—**rel**, perfect level.—**dead-light**, a shutter for the window of a ship's cabin.—**dead-load**, weight of commercial vehicle unloaded, *i.e.*, weight necessarily transported but non-productive of profit.—**dead-lock**, state of affairs that renders further action impossible.—**deadman's handle**, device used on electric trains, consisting of a spring which resists the pressure of the driver's hand, and which, if pressure be released, operates to put on the brakes.—**dead-march**, a funeral march.—**dead-wall**, a blank wall.—**deadly nightshade**, a poisonous plant, the belladonna.—**dead-shot**, a marksman that seldom, if ever, misses.—**dead-spot**, in wireless, an area of low wave intensity caused by obstacles of great absorbing power (*e.g.*, mountains, large building areas).—**dead-water**, the eddy-water that closes behind a ship.—**the Dead Sea**, a salt lake about 20 miles east of Jerusalem [A.S. *dēad*].

Syn. lifeless, inanimate, extinct, dull, gloomy, unproductive. *Ant.* alive, lively, animated, living, existing, effective, useful.

DEADHEAD (ded'-hed) *n.* in North Amer., a person using a free pass in a theatre, on a boat, etc.—**deadheads** *n.pl.* in North Amer., logs sunk in a river or lake and left for years to be seasoned.

DEAF (def) *a.* wanting the sense of hearing; unwilling to listen; not to be persuaded.—**deafen** *v.t.* to make deaf.—**deafness** *n.*—**deaf-mute**, one deaf and dumb [A.S. *dēaf*].

DEAL (dēl) *v.t.* to divide;—*v.i.* to traffic; to trade; to act; to distribute;—*n.* a part or portion; distribution of cards; a pine or fir board.—**dealer** *n.*—**dealing** *n.* buying and selling; traffic; treatment [A.S. *dælan*].

DEAN (dēn) *n.* a dignitary in collegiate churches; the head of a faculty.—**deanery** *n.* office or residence of a dean.—**dean of faculty**, the president of the faculty of advocates in Scotland.—**dean of guild**, the magistrate of a court that has the care of buildings [O.F. *deien* = F. *doyen* fr. L. *decanum*, chief of ten, fr. *decem*].

DEAR (dēr) *a.* bearing a high price; much esteemed; greatly beloved;—*adv.* dearly; at a high rate;—*n.* a dear one; one dearly loved.—**dearly** *adv.*—**dearness** *n.*—**dearie** *n.* dim. of dear.—**dearth** (derth) *n.* deficiency; scarcity; want; famine [M.E. *dere*, fr. A.S. *dēore*; cp. Ger. *thauer*].

Syn. expensive, precious, costly. *Ant.* cheap, inexpensive, common.

DEATH (deth) *n.* extinction of life; manner of dying; the state of the dead.—**deathly** *a.* resembling death; deadly.—**deathless** *a.* not subject to

death ; immortal.—**death-bed** *n.* the bed on which a person dies ;—*a.* pert. to a death-bed.—**death-bell,** the bell that announces death.—**death-blow,** a blow causing death.—**death-duties,** duties payable to the State on property left at death, including estate duty, legacy and succession duties.—**death-rate,** the proportion of deaths among a thousand inhabitants. — **death's door,** a near approach to death.—**death's-head,** a human skull.—**death-warrant,** an order for the execution of a criminal.—**death-watch,** an insect that makes a ticking sound. — **black death,** an Eastern plague.—**death's-head moth** a large moth with a mark on its back like a human skull [M.E. *deeth,* fr. A.S. *dēath* ; cp. Ger. *tod*].

DÉBÂCLE (dā-bak'-l) *n.* the sudden breaking up of ice in a river ; a rout [F.].

DEBAR (de-bär') *v.t.* to cut off from entrance ; to shut out [F., fr. *dé* = L. *dis* and BAR].

Syn. to hinder, deprive, forbid, refuse, preclude, prohibit, exclude. *Ant.* accept, permit, allow, include.

DEBARK (de-bärk') *v.t.* and *i.* to disembark.—**debarkation** *n.* [F. *débarquer,* fr. *dé* = *dis* and BARQUE].

DEBARRASS (di-bar'-as) *v.t.* to relieve of a burden ; disembarrass [F. *débarrasser*].

DEBASE (de-bās') *v.t.* to reduce to a lower state.—**debasement** *n.* degradation [fr. L. *dē* and BASE].

Syn. to humble, lower, disgrace, degrade. *Ant.* exalt, elevate, dignify, honour.

DEBATE (de-bāt) *n.* contention in words ; dispute ;—*v.t.* to strive for ; to argue ; to dispute ;—*v.i.* to contend ; discuss.—**debatable** (de-bā'-tą-bl) *a.* liable to be debated ; disputable.—**debater** *n.* [O.F. *debatre,* fr. L. *dē* and *battre*].

DEBAUCH (de-bawch') *v.t.* to corrupt ; to lead astray ; to seduce ;—*n.* excess in eating and drinking ; a drinking bout.—**debauchee** (deb'-ō-shē) *n.* a dissipated person.—**debauchery** (de-baw'-cher-i) *n.* corruption ; excess ; sensuality [O.F. *desbaucher,* seduce, fr. *des* = L. *dis,* apart, and *bauche,* place of work].

DEBENTURE (de-ben'-tūr) *n.* a certificate acknowledging a debt or loan [L. (pres. ind.) *dēbentur,* they are owing, fr. *dēbere* — acknowledgments began *debentur mihi*].

DEBILITATE (de-bil'-i-tāt) *v.t.* to weaken ; to make feeble.—**debility** *n.* want of strength ; languor ; weakness [L. (part.) *dēbilitātus,* weakened, fr. *dēbilis*].

Syn. of "debility," infirmity, feebleness, enervation. *Ant.* strength, vigour, energy.

DEBIT (deb'-it) *n.* an item ent on the debtor side of an account enter on the debtor side of an acc [L. *debitum. See* DEBT].

DEBONAIR (deb-ō-nār') *a.* be one's-self well ; good air or [O.F. fr. *de,* of, *bon,* good, and race (of uncert. etym.)].

DEBOUCH (de-bóósh') *v.i.* to m out of a confined place.—**debouc** (de-bóó'-sher) *n.* an outward ope [F. *déboucher,* fr. *dé* = L. *dis bouche,* mouth, fr. L. (acc.) *bucca*

DÉBOUCHÉ (dā-bóó-shā') *n.* opening ; an opening for trade market [F.].

DÉBRIS (dā-brē') *n.* fragmen rocks, etc. ; rubbish ; remains ; [F. *briser,* to break].

DEBT (det) *n.* thing owed ; which is due from one perso another. — **debtor** *n.* a person o something to another.—**debt of na** death.—**National debt,** money owe a state.—**debt of honour,** a debt recognised by law, but resting fo validity on the honour of the deb a gambling debt [O.F. *dette,* fr. L. (acc.) *dēbitam,* fr. L. (part.) *dēb* owed, fr. L. *dēbēre,* to owe ; *deteur,* fr. L. (acc.) *debitorem*].

Syn. obligation, liability, crime. *Ant.* asset, credit, trust.

DEBUS (de-bus') *v.t.* to put 'bus, esp. applied to soldiers d the war, 1914-18 ; — *v.i.* to get 'bus [L. *dē* and BUS].

DÉBUT (de'-bóó) *n.* a first ap ance in public.—**debutant** (de tânt) *n.* ; *fem.* **debutante** a p making a first public appearance

DECADE (dek'-ād) *n.* the nu ten ; a period of ten years [F., fr. G. stem *dekad-,* of *dēkas,* a te *deka,* ten].

DECADENCE (de-kā'-dens, a-dens) *n.* a falling off ; decay.- **cadent** (de-kā'-dent, or dek'-a- decaying [F., fr. L. *de,* down, CADENCE].

DECAGON (dek'-ą-gon) *n.* a figure of ten sides and ten angle *deka,* ten, and *gōn-ia,* corner, a

DECAGRAM, decagramme (de gram) *n.* in the metric syste weight of 10 grams.—**decalitre** (ą-lē-tr) *n.* 10 litres. (*See* LITR **decametre** (dek'-ą-mē-tr) *n.* METRE] [F., fr. G. *deka* and GRAM

DECAHEDRON (dek-ą-hę'-dro a solid figure or body having ten [fr. G. *deka,* ten, and *hedra,* seat,

DECALCIFY (dē-kal'-si-fī) *v.* deprive of lime, as bones or tee their calcareous matter [L. *de, calcis,* lime, and *facere,* make].

DECALESCENCE (de-ką-les'-e that point of a metal bar's res to heat at which, after changing

white, the bar appears to be ess hot [L. *dē* and *calescere*, arm].

ALOGUE (dek'-ą-log) *n.* the mmandments [F. *décalogue*, fr. G. *dekalogos*, fr. *deka*, ten, and aying].

AMP (de-kamp') *v.i.* to depart ly; to take one's-self off.—**ment** *n.* [F. fr. *dé-* = L. *dis* and

ANAL (dek'-ą-nal) *a.* pert. to ery [*See* DEACON].

ANDRIA (de-kan'-dri-ą) *n.* an of plants having ten stamens a and *aner*, *andros*, a male].

le Decandria showing typical grouping of Stamens

ANT (de-kant') *v.t.* to pour out without disturbing the lees.—**er** *n.* a glass bottle for decanted . — **decantation** (dē-kan-tā'-n. act of decanting [F., fr. L. of, and *canthus*, neck of a fr. G.].

APITATE (de-kap'-i-tāt) *v.t.* ead; to cut off the head.—**ation** (de-kap-i-tā'-shun) *n.* [L. *dēcapitātus*, beheaded, fr. *dē* m *capit-*, of *caput*, head].

APOD (dek'-ą-pod) *n.* a shell- the crab family; a cephalopod en arms; a ten-footed crusta- G. *deka* and stem *pod-*, of *pous*,

ARBONISE (dē-kär'-bo-nīz) deprive of carbon; to remove sit of carbon, as from a motor r.—**decarbonisation** *n.* the ac- process of decarbonising [L. CARBONISE].

ASTICH (dek'-ą-stik) *n.* a of ten lines (G. *deka* and a verse].

ASUALISE (de-kazh'-ū-ą-līz) render means of labour syste- and secure.—**decasualised** *a.*— **alisation** *n.* [fr. L. *dē* and E. .].

DECASYLLABIC (dek-ą-si-lab'-ik) *a.* having ten syllables [G. *deka* and SYLLABIC].

DECAY (de-kā') *v.t.* to impair;—*v.i.* to waste away; to rot; to fail;—*n.* gradual wasting or corruption [O.F. *decair* = F. *déchoir*, fail, through Low. L., fr. L. *de*, and *cadere*].

Syn. of *n.*, decline, failure, deterioration, rottenness.

DECEASE (de-sēs') *n.* departure, esp. from life; death;—*v.i.* to die.—**decession** *n.* departure [O.F. *deces* = F. *décès*, fr. L. (acc.) *decessum*, departure, fr. L., fr. *dē* and *cēdere*, withdraw].

Syn. dissolution, demise.

DECEIT (de-sēt') *n.* the act of misleading a person; fraud; guile; wile; trick.—**deceitful** *a.*—**deceitfully** *adv.*—**deceitfulness** *n.*—**deceive** (de-sēv') *v.t.* to lead into error; to mislead; cheat.—**deceiver** *n.*—**deceivable** *a.*—**deceivably** *adv.*—**deceivableness** *n.* [O.F. (part.) = deceived].

Syn. delusion, duplicity, stratagem, artifice, imposition. *Ant.* honesty, sincerity, veracity, candour, plain dealing.

DECELERATE (dē-sel'-ęr-āt) *v.* in motoring, to slow down.—**decelerated** *a.*—**deceleration** *n.* [L. *de* and *celer*, swift].

DECEMBER (de-sem'-bęr) *n.* the last month in the year.—**decemberly** *a.*—**decembrist** (de-sem'-brist) *n.* one who took part in the Russian conspiracy of December, 1825 [L.].

DECEMCOSTATE (dē-sem-kos'-tāt) *a. Bot.* having ten ribs or elevated ridges [L. *decem*, ten, and *costa*, rib].

DECEMDENTATE (dē-sem-den'-tāt) *a.* having ten teeth [L. *dens*, tooth].

DECEMFID (dē-sem'-fid) *a. Bot.* divided into ten segments or lobes [L. *findere*, cleave].

DECEMLOCULAR (dē-sem-lok'-ū-lar) *a.* ten-celled [L. *decem*, ten, and *loculus*, dim. of *locus*, a place].

DECEMPEDAL (dē-sem'-ped-al) *a.* having ten feet [L. *decem*, ten, and *pes*, a foot].

DECEMVIR (de-sem'-vęr) *n.* one of ten Roman magistrates having absolute power.—**decemvirate** *n.* office of decemvirs.—**decemviral** *a.* [L. = one of the ten men, *decem-virī*].

DECENNIAL (dē-sen'-i-ąl) *a.* lasting for ten years, or happening every ten years.—**decennary** *n.* [L. *decem*, ten, and *annus*, year].

DECENNOVAL (de-sen'-ō-val) *a.* pert. to the number nineteen [L. *decem*, ten, and *novem*, nine].

DECENT (dē'-sent) *a.* fitting or becoming; suitable; sufficient; moderate.—**decently** *adv.*—**decency** *n.* state or quality of being decent;

modesty; that which is becoming [O.F., fr. L. (acc. part.) *decentem*, becoming, fr. *decēre*].

Syn. proper, suitable, decorous, seemly. *Ant.* improper, unsuitable, indecorous, unseemly.

DECENTRALISE (dē-sen'-trąl-īz) *v.t.* to remove from a centre; to enlarge the powers of the local at the expense of the central authority.—**decentralisation** (dē-sen'-trąl-ī-zā'-shun) *n.* [L., prep. *dē*, away].

DECEPTION (de-sep'-shun) *n.* act of misleading; state of being misled; fraud; imposition.—**deceptible** *a.*—**deceptibility** (de-sep-ti-bil'-i-ti) *n.*—**deceptive** *a.*—**deceptively** *adv.*—**deceptiveness** *n.* [O.F., fr. L. (acc.) *dēceptiōnem*, fr. (part.) *dēceptus*, deceived, fr. *dēcipere*, deceive].

DECERN (de-sern') *v.t.* and *i.* to judge; in Scots Law, to decree [L., fr. *dē* and *cernere*, judge].

DECHRISTIANISE (dē-kris'-tyan-īz) *v.t.* to turn from Christianity; to banish Christian belief and principles from [L. prep. *dē*, away].

DECIARE (de'-si-ār) *n.* the tenth part of an are [F.].

DECIBEL (des'-i-bel) *n.* one transmission unit; $\frac{1}{10}$ bel; approximately the smallest change in sound which the human ear can detect [L. *decimus*, tenth, and *bel*, an invented word. *See* BEL].

DECIDE (de-sīd') *v.t.* to determine the result of; to settle; to end;—*v.i.* to determine; to give decision.—**decided** *a.* clear; determined.—**decidedly** *adv.*—**decision** (de-sizh'-un) *n.* act of settling; judgment; determination.—**decisive** (de-sī'-siv) *a.* conclusive; resolute.—**decisively** *adv.*—**decisiveness** *n.* [F. *décider*, fr. L. *dēcīdere*, cut off, settle, fr. *dē* and *caedere*].

Syn. of *n.*, resolution, firmness. *Ant.* indecision, irresolution, weakness, vacillation.

DECIDUOUS (de-sid'-ū-us) *a.* liable to fall [L. *dēcidu-us*, fr. *dēcidere*, fall off, fr. *de* and *cadere*].

DECIGRAM, decigramme (des'-i-gram) *n.* in the metric system, one tenth of a gram [F. *déci* = L. *decimus*, tenth, and GRAMME].

DECILITRE (des'-i-lē'-tęr) *n.* one-tenth of a litre [F.].

DECIMAL (des'-i-mąl) *a.* to the number ten; counted by tens;—*n.* a tenth.—**decimally** *adv.*—**decimal fraction**, a fraction whose denominator is ten or a power of ten.—**decimal system**, metric system.—**decimalise** *v.t.* to reduce to the decimal system.—**decimal point**, a dot between the whole part and the fractional part of a decimal expression [O.F., fr. L. *decima*, a tenth part, fr. L. *decimus*].

DECIMATE (des'-i-māt) *v.t.* to the tenth part of; put to death e tenth man.—**decimation** (des-i-shun) *n.* [L. (part.) *decimātus*, mated, fr. *decimāre*].

DECIMETRE (des'-i-mē-tęr) *n.* tenth of a metre [L. *decem*, ten, METRE].

DECIMO-SEXTO (des'-i-mō-s tō) *n.* a size of book in which sheet is folded into sixteen leave *decimus*, tenth, and *sextus*, sixt

DECIPHER (de-sī'-fęr) *v.t.* to a cipher; to make out.—**deci able** *a.*—**decipherer** *n.*—**decipher** *n.* [pref. F. *dé-* = L. *dis*, apart].

DECK (dek) *v.t.* to cover; ad to furnish with a deck;—*n.* the of a ship; in North Amer., a pa cards; the cards left over af hand has been dealt.—**decker** *n* who decks; a decked ship [D.; with THATCH, Ger. *decken*, cover

DECKLE (dek'l) *n.* the gaug a paper-making machine.—**de edge** *n.* the ragged edge of made paper.—**deckle-edges** *adj.* ing a rough uncut edge [Ger. *d* cover].

DECLAIM (de-klām') *v.t.* to in a rhetorical manner;—*v.i.* to a set speech; to harangue.-claimer *n.*—**declamation** (dek-la shun) *n.* a set speech.—**declam** (de-klam'-ą-tor-i) *a.* [For *declam* L., fr. *dē* and *clāmāre*, cry].

DECLARE (de-klār') *v.t.* to clear; to make full statement *v.i.* to make a declaration.—**dec tion** (dek-lą-rā'-shun) *n.* a dis statement.—**declarative** (de-kl tiv) *a.*—**declarator** *n.* in Scotla form of action at law; to some right declared.—**declarato** making clear or manifest.—**dec tion of war**, a proclamation of w **declaratory act**, an act explaini former act [F. *déclarer*, fr. L. *dēcla* manifest, fr. *dē*, fully, and *cl* clear].

Syn. to manifest, proclaim, a announce. *Ant.* to keep secre conceal.

DECLASSÉ (dā-klas'-sā) *a.* h lost caste or sunk socially [F.].

DECLINE (de-klīn') *v.t.* to downward; to refuse; to inflec *v.i.* to hang down; to fall in v —*n.* a falling off; a gradual wa away.—**declinable** *a.*—**declination** li-nā'-shun) *n.*—**declinatory** (de ą-tor-i) *a.*—**declinature** *n.* ac refusing.—**declension** (de-klen'- *n.* a falling off; decay; ac declining; the inflection of n etc. [O.F. *decliner*, fr. L. *dēclīnā*

Syn. to reject, shun, avoid, droop, sink. *Ant.* to accept, welcome, rise.

ECLIVITY (de-kliv'-i-ti) *n.* a ; an incline [F., fr. L., fr. *vis*, sloping down, fr. *dē* and *s*].

ECLUTCH (dē-kluch') *v.t.* to take lutch out of engagement.

ECOCT (de-kokt') *v.t.* to prepare oiling.—**decoction** *n.* an extract ared by boiling [L. (part.) *tus*, boiled down, fr. *dē* and *re*, cook].

ECODE (dē-kōd) *v.t.* to put into ligible terms a message in a code ecret alphabet [L. *de* and *codex*,

ECOKE (dē-kōk') *v.t.* *Colloq.* in ring, to decarbonise.

ECOLLATE (dē-kol'-āt) *v.t.* to ad.—**decollation** (dē-ko-lā'-shun)

décolleté (dā-kol-e-tā') *a.* low-ed (said of a dress).—**decollator** n instrument for removing the of the fetus [L. (part.) *dēcollātus* aded, fr. *de* and *collum*, neck].

ECOLOUR, decolourise (dē-kul'-iz) *v.t.* to deprive of colour; to ch.—**decoloration** (dē-kul-ur-ā'-) *n.*—**decolorant** (dē-kul'-ur-ant) leaching;—*n.* a bleaching sub-ce [L. *de* and COLOUR].

ECOMPLEX (dē'-kom-pleks) *a.* itedly compound [L. *de* and 'LEX].

ECOMPOSE (dē-kom-pōz') *v.t.* to rate the constituent parts of; to ve or break up into elements;—to decay.—**decomposable** *a.*—**mposition** (dē-kom-pō-zish'-un) *n.* efaction [L. *de* and COMPOSE].

ECOMPOUND (dē-kom-pound') to compound again;—*a.* com-ded a second time.—**decomdable** *a.*—**decomposite** (dē-kom'-it) *a.* compounded a second time; ounded with things already posite [L. *de* and COMPOUND].

ECONCENTRATE (de-kon'-sen- *v.t.* to scatter.—**deconcentration** on-sen-trā'-shun) *n.* [L. *de* and ENTRATE].

ECONSECRATE (de-kon'-se-krāt) o deprive of the character given consecration; to secularise.—**nsecration** *n.* [L. *de* and *con sacer*, sacred].

ECONTROL (dē-kon-trōl) *v.t.* to se from government or state ol.—**decontrol** *v.t.* [L. *de*, with ROL].

ECORATE (dek'-o-rāt) *v.t.* to tify; deck; ornament.—**decor-** *a.*—**decoration** (dek-o-rā'-shun) nament; a badge of honour.—**rative** (dek'-o-rā-tiv) *a.*—**decora-ess** *n.*—**decorator** *n.* one who rates, esp. of houses [L. (part.) *ātus*, adorned, fr. stem *decor-*, *cus*, ornament].

ECOROUS (de-kō'rus) *a.* suitable; becoming; proper; seemly.—**decorously** *adv.*—**decorousness** *n.*—**decorum** (de-kō'-rum) *n.* propriety of speech, manner, etc. [L. *decōrus*, seemly, fr. *decor*, seemliness].

DECORTICATE (dē-kor'-ti-kāt) *v.t.* to deprive of the bark, husk, or peel.—**decortication** *n.*—**decorticator** *n.* a tool for stripping off the bark [L. *de* and *cortex*, bark].

DECOY (de-koi') *v.t.* to lead into a snare; to entice; allure;—*n.* anything intended to lead into a snare; a lure.—**decoy-duck**, a tame duck, or an imitation of one, used to lure wild fowls [fr. D. = cage, fr. L. (acc.) *caveam*. Pref. L. *dē*].

DECRASSIFY (de-kras'-i-fī) *v.t.* to make less crass.

DECREASE (de-krēs') *v.t.* to lessen; —*v.i.* to become less;—*n.* gradual diminution.—**decreasingly** *adv.*—**decrescent** (de-kres'-ent) *a.* becoming less by gradual diminution [L. *de* and *crescere*, increase].

Syn. diminish, lessen, wain, reduce. *Ant.* increase, grow, wax, magnify.

DECREE (de-krē') *n.* a decision made by a court; an established law;—*v.t.* to determine judicially; to order;—*v.i.* to decide authoritatively.—**decretal** (de-krē'-tal) *a.* pert. to a decree;—*n.* an order or decree, esp. of the pope.—**decretory** (de-krē'-tor-i, dek'-re-tor-i) *a.* established by decree; judicial [O.F. *dēcrēt*, fr. L. (neut. part.) *dēcrētum*, decreed, fr. L. *dēcernere*].

DECREMENT (dek'-re-ment) *n.* the act or state of decreasing; the quantity lost by decrease [L. *dēcrēmentum*].

DECREPIT (de-krep'-it) *a.* wasted or enfeebled by old age; broken down.—**decreptitude, decrepitness** (de-krep'-i-tūd, -it-nes) *n.* the feebleness of old age [L. *dēcrepitus*, noiseless, worn out, fr. *dē* and *crepitus*, noise].

DECREPITATE (de-krep'-i-tāt) *v.t.* to roast, calcine, or explode with continual crackling;—*v.i.* to crackle, as salts when roasting. **decrepitation** *n.* the noise produced in calcination [L. *de* and *crepitare*, crackle].

DECRESCENT (de-kres'-ent) *a.* becoming gradually less [L.].

DECRESCENDO (de-kresh-en'-do) *n.* *Mus.* in a gradually diminishing manner [It.].

DECRUSTATION(dē-krus-tā'-shun) *n.* the removal of crust [L. *de* and CRUST].

DECRY (de-kri') *v.t.* to cry down; to censure as faulty, worthless.—**decrier** *n.* [L. *de* and CRY].

Syn. to depreciate, disparage, traduce, defame. *Ant.* appreciate, enhance, extol, over-rate.

DECUBATION (dē-kū-bā'-shun) *n*

the act of lying down.—**decubitus** *n.* the posture of a sick person in bed [L. *de* and *cubare*, lie].

DECUMAN (dek'-ū-man) *a.* large, said esp. of waves.—**decuman gate,** the principal gate of the Roman camp [L. *decumanus*, fr. *decimus*, tenth].

DECUMBENT (de-kum'-bent) *a.* bending or lying down.—**decumbently** *adv.*—**decumbence, decumbency** *n.* [L. (part. stem) *dēcumbent*, fr. *dē*, down, and *cumbere*, lie].

DECUPLE (dek'-ū-pl) *a.* tenfold; —*n.* a number ten times repeated; —*v.t.* to make tenfold [L. *decem*, ten, and *plicare*, fold].

DECURION (de-kū'-ri-on) *n.* an officer of the Roman army over a *decuria* or body of ten soldiers [L.].

DECURRENT (de-kur'-ent) *a.* extending downward along the stem, as of the base of a sessile leaf [L. *decurrere*, from *de* and *currere*, run].

DECURTATE (dē-kur'-tāt) *v.t.* to cut short;—*adj.* cut short, abridged [L. *decurtare*, to cut short].

DECUSSATE (de-kus'-āt, dek'-u-sāt) *v.t.* to cross at an acute angle; to intersect in the form of an X.—**decussated** (de-kus'-ā-ted) *a. Bot.* growing in pairs alternating at right angles.—**decussately,** *adv.*—**decussation** (dē-kus-ā'-shun) *n.* [L. (part.) *decussātus*, marked with an X, fr. *decussis*, ten = *as*, piece, stamped with X, fr. *decem* and stem *assi-*, of *as*].

DEDICATE (ded'-i-kāt) *v.t.* to set apart and consecrate to a sacred purpose; to give wholly up to; to inscribe a book to.—**dedication** *n.*—**dedicator** *n.* one that dedicates.—**dedicatory** *a.* containing a dedication; complimentary [L. (part.) *dēdicātus*, devoted, fr. *dē* and *dicāre*, declare].

DEDIMUS (ded'-i-mus) *n.* a writ empowering a private person to act as a judge [L. *dedimus*, we have given].

DEDUCE (de-dūs') *v.t.* to draw from; to arrive at as the result of reasoning; to infer.—**deducible** *a.*—**deduct** (dē-dukt') *v.t.* to take away from; to subtract.—**deduction** (de-duk'-shun) *n.* that which is induced; an inference; abatement.—**deductive** *a.* capable of being deduced from premises; proceeding by deduction.—**deductively** *adv.* [L. *dēdūcere*, bring down, fr. *dē* and *ducere*].

Syn. to derive, deduct, infer, draw, conclude.

DEED (dēd) *n.* that which is done; an act; achievement; a legal instrument.—**deedless** *a.*—**in very deed,** in reality [A.S. *dæd*, do; cp. Ger. *that*].

DEEM (dēm) *v.t.* and *i.* to believe; to think; to judge.—**deemster** *n.* a judge; one of two chief judges of Isle of Man [A.S. *dēman*, judge; with DOOM].

DEEP (dēp) *a.* extending below the surface; extending downward; low in situation; from the outer part; secret; hard to understand; designing; sunk; black; dark; low in pitch; heavily felt; affecting;—*adv.* to a depth; far down; deeply;—*n.* which is deep; the sea or ocean—**deepmost** *a.* deepest.—**deepness** depth.—**deepen** *v.t.* to make deep; *v.i.* to become deep.—**depth** (depth) deepness; a deep place; an abyss; profundity. — **deepsinker** *n.* in tralia, a large tumbler; a long glass served in a large glass.—**deep-mouthed,** formed with elaborate artifice.—**deep-mouthed,** having a deep, sonorous note.—**deep of night,** midnight [A.S. *dēop*; cp. Ger. *tief*].

Syn. profound, unfathomable, den. *Ant.* shallow, superficial, profound.

DEER (dēr) *n.* a name of rumi quadrupeds, as the stag, roe reindeer, fallow deer, etc.—**deer-** a rushy plant.—**deerhound,** a h for hunting deer; a stag-hou **deer-stalking,** the method or pra of hunting deer by stealing them unawares [A.S. *dēor*; cp. *thier*].

DEFACE (de-fās') *v.t.* to destr mar the face or surface; to figure.—**defacingly** *adv.*—**defacer defacement** *n.* act or result of def [O.F., fr. *des* = L. *dis* and FACE].

Syn. to erase, obliterate.

DEFALCATE (de-fal'-kāt) *v.* cut off; to take away or dedu part of (used chiefly of money counts, etc.).—**defalcation** (dē-fal shun) *n.* a fraudulent takin money, etc.; an embezzlemen **defalcator** (def'-al-kā-tor) *n.* [La (part.) *dēfalcātus*, cut away, fr. and stem *falc-*, of *falx*, sickle].

DEFAME (de-fām') *v.t.* to har attack the reputation of; to sla —**defamingly** *adv.*—**defamer** *n.*—**defamation** (def-a-mā'-shun) *n.* act o faming.—**defamatory** (de-fam'-a- *a.* injurious; calumnious [O.F. *diffa* fr. L. *diffāmāre*, fr. *dis* and FAM

Syn. to calumniate, libel—of ' famation," slander, detraction, umny, libel, aspersion. *Ant.* pr extol, eulogise, glorify.

DEFAULT (de-fawlt') *n.* f failure; neglect; neglect to ap in court;—*v.i.* to fail, esp. to ap in court to account for money, et **defaulter** *n.* [O.F. *defaute*, fr. *defa* fail].

DEFEASANCE (de-fē'-zans) *n.* feat; a deed which, if implemen

another deed [fr. O.F. (part.) *t*, undoing, fr. *defaire*, fr. L. *facere*, make].

EAT (de-fēt') *n.* an overthrow; frustration;—*v.t.* to overbaffle; frustrate [O.F. (part.) ndone. *See* DEFEASANCE].

of *v.*, to vanquish, conquer, overpower, discomfit. *Ant.* lefeated, to assist, help, sur-

EATIST (de-fē-tist) *n.* one of advocating measures tend- he defeat of his own country.

ECATE (def'-e-kāt) *v.t.* to om impurities, as lees, dregs, o purify;—*v.i.* to void excre- to become clear or pure;— from any pollution.—**defeca-** act of separating from impuri- ct of voiding excrement from ly.—**defecator** *n.* one that, or ich, defecates [L. *de* and *faex*, lregs].

ECT (de-fekt') *n.* a want; ction.—**defective** *a.* incom- imperfect.—**defectively** *adv.*— **eness** *n.*—**defection** *n.* act of ning a person or cause.— **e** *n.* an imbecile [L. *dēfectus*, a fr. *dēficere*, fail].

fault, deficiency, flaw. *Ant.* perfect, complete, flawless, tory.

ENCE (de-fens') *n.* act of ng; means or state of being d; reply to a charge.— **less** *a.*—**defencelessly** *adv.*— **lessness** *n.* [O.F. *defense*, fr. acc. part.) *dēfensum*, defended, END].

END (de-fend') *v.t.* to protect; icate; to resist; to contest, it.—**defender** *n.*—**defendant** *n.* at makes defence, esp. at law. **sible** *a.*—**defensive** *a.* serving id; designed to resist attack; sition to defend.—**defensively** **Defender of the Faith,** a title English sovereign, orig. be- by Pope Leo X. on Henry or his defence of the sacra- —**to stand on the defensive,** to pared for attack [O.F., fr. L. re].

to guard, uphold, oppose. oandon, leave.

ER (de-fėr') *v.t.* to put off; to ie;—*v.i.* to delay.—**deferment** -ment) *n.* delay; postpone- O.F. *differer*, fr. L. *dis*, apart, re, bear].

to procrastinate, prolong. *Ant.* e, quicken.

ER (de-fėr') *v.i.* to submit, bow *t.* to bring before.—**deference** -ens) *n.* a yielding to the ent or opinion of another.— tial (def-e-ren'-shal) *a.* showing deference.—**deferentially** *adv.* [O.F. *deferer*, fr. L. *dēferre*, bring before one, fr. *dē* and *ferre*].

DEFIANCE (de-fī'-ans) *n.* *See* DEFY.

DEFICIENT (de-fish'-ent) *a.* failing; lacking.—**deficiently** *adv.*—**deficiency** *n.* shortcoming.—**deficit** (def'-i-sit) *n.* a deficiency of revenue [L. (part. stem) *dē-ficient-*, failing. *See* DEFECT].

Syn. inadequate, imperfect, insufficient. *Ant.* sufficient, adequate, requisite, competent.

DEFILADE (dē-fī-lād) *v.t.* to plan defensive works, so as to shield against being commanded by an enemy's guns [L. *dis* and *filum*, thread].

DEFILE (de-fil) *n.* a narrow pass;—*v.i.* to march off file by file [F., fr. *dé* = L. *dis* and FILE].

DEFILE (de-fil) *v.t.* to make foul or dirty—ceremonially unclean; to soil or sully.—**defilement** *n.* act of defiling.—**defiler** *n.* [L. *dē* and A.S. *fȳlan*, to pollute; conn. with FOUL].

Syn. to pollute, corrupt, tarnish, vitiate. *Ant.* to cleanse, burnish, purify.

DEFILIATION (de-fil-i-ā'-shun) *n.* depriving a parent of his child [L. *de* and *filius*, a son].

DEFINE (de'-fīn) *v.t.* to delimit; to mark out clearly; to explain the meaning of.—**definable** *a.*—**definably** *adv.*—**definite** (def'-i-nit) *a.* fixed or defined; exact.—**definitely** *adv.*—**definiteness** *n.*—**definition** (def-i-nish'-un) *n.* a description of a thing by its properties; an explanation of the meaning of a word or term.—**definitive** (de-fin'-i-tiv) *a.* limiting; determining; final.—**definitively** *adv.*—**definitiveness** *n.* [O.F., fr. L. *dēfīnēre*, limit, fr. L. *dē* and *fīnis*, limit].

DEFLAGRATE (def'-la-grāt) *v.i.* to burn rapidly with flames.—**deflagration** (def-la-grā'-shun) *n.*—**deflagrator** *n.* a form of the voltaic battery for producing intense light and heat [L. fr. *dē* and *flagrāre*, to flame, cp. FLAGRANT].

DEFLATE (dē-flāt) *v.t.* to empty of air or gas, as a balloon or tyre [L. *de*, un-, and *flare*, blow].

DEFLATION (dē-flā'-shun) *n.* reduction of amount of paper money issued, to raise its real value.

DEFLECT (de-flekt') *v.t.* to turn aside; to divert from a right line;—*v.i.* to swerve.—**deflection** (de-flek'-shun) *n.* in motoring, deformation of struts, springs, etc., on a motor-vehicle, due to bending stress.—**deflector** *n.* baffle plate [L. fr. *dē*, down, and *flectere*, bend].

DEFLOUR, deflower (de-flour') *v.t.* to deprive of flowers; to ravish [O.F. *defleurer*, fr. *dē*, off, and FLOWER].

DEFLUENT (dē'-floo-ent) *n.* the

down-flowing part, as the lower end of a glacier.—*a.* down-flowing [L. *de* and *fluere*, to flow].

DEFLUXION (de-fluk'-shun) *n.* a flowing down of humours [L. pref. *dē*, down].

DEFOLIATION (dē-fō-li-ā'-shun) *n.* the fall of leaves [Low L., fr. L. *dē*, down, and *fōlium*, leaf].

DEFORCE (de-fōrs') *v.t.* to keep from lawful possession; in Scotland to resist a bailiff, etc.—**deforcement** *n.* a wrongful withholding, as of land; resisting a legal officer.—**deforciant** (de-fōr'-si-ant) *n.* one that keeps out of possession the rightful owner.—**deforciation** (de-fōr-si-ā-shun) *n.* withholding by force or fraud from rightful possession; the seizure of goods for debt [O.F. *deforcer*, fr. *dē* = L. *dis* and FORCE].

DEFOREST (dē-for'-est) *v.t.* to deprive of forests.—**deforestation** *n.* the act of clearing away the forests of a region [L. *de* and FOREST].

DEFORM (de-form') *v.t.* to mar or alter in form.—**deformed** *a.* not of natural form; disfigured.—**deformation** (dē-for-mā'-shun) *n.*—**deformity** (de-for'-mi-ti) *n.* state of being deformed; a disfigurement; blemish [L. *dēformis*, uncouth, fr. *dē* and FORM].

DEFRAUD (de-frawd') *v.t.* to deprive of by fraud; cheat; rob [O.F., fr. *dēfraudāre*, fr. *dē* and FRAUD].

DEFRAY (de-frā') *v.t.* to bear the expense of.—**defrayer** *n.* one that defrays.—**defrayal, defrayment** *n.* payment [O.F. *desfrayer*].

DEFROCK (di-frok') *v.t.* *See* UNFROCK.

DEFT (deft) *a.* dexterous; handy.—**deftly** *adv.*—**deftness** *n.* [E.; conn. with A.S. *gē-daf-ān*, to fit, *gedæft*, gentle, and DAFT].

DEFUNCT (de-fungkt') *a.* dead; deceased;—*n.* a dead person [L. (part.) *dēfunctus*, having discharged (all) *dē*, fully, and *fungi*, discharge].

DEFY (de-fī') *v.t.* to dare; to challenge; to set at naught.—**defiant** *a.* full of defiance.—**defiance** *n.* act of defying; contempt of opposition.—**defiantly** *adv.*—**to bid defiance to, or to set at defiance,** to defy; to brave [O.F. *desfier*, fr. Late L. *diffidāre*, renounce faith, fr. L. *dis* and *fidus*, faithful].

Syn. to dare, disregard, despise, set at naught. *Ant.* to comply, to regard, accede, adhere to, obey.

DÉGAGÉ (dā-gà-zhā') *a.* unconstrained; unconventional; easy.—**dégagée** *fem.* [F.].

DEGARNISH (dē-gàr'-nish) *v.t.* to strip of, as furniture or apparatus; to deprive of a garrison or troops necessary for defence.—**degarnishment** *n.* the act of deprivin furniture, apparatus, or de [O.F. *garnir*, furnish].

DEGENERATE (de-jen'-er-āt) to disimprove, of a race; to teriorate;—*a.* having become v than one's kind; deteriorat **degenerately** *adv.*—**degeneratene degeneration** (de-jen-er-ā'-shun process of degenerating; the of the degenerate.—**degeneracy** jen'-er-a-si) *n.* a growing w deterioration.—**degenerative,** ter to make degenerate.—**degenerati** (de-jen-er-ā'-shun-ist) *n.* one believes that there is in all orga bodies a tendency to degener [L. *dēgener*, (part.) *dē-generātus*, unlike one's race, fr. *dē* and *gener-*, of *genus*, race].

Syn. to degrade, corrupt, de *Ant.* to improve, uplift, progres

DEGLUTINATE (dē-glōō'-ti- *v.t.* to loosen by dissolving glu fr. *dē* and stem *glutin-*, of *gl* glue].

DEGLUTITION (deg-lōō-tish'-u act or power of swallowing [L *dē* and *glūtire*, to swallow].

DEGRADE (de-grād') *v.t.* to l in rank; to lower in characte reputation.—**degraded** *pp.*—**degra** *ppr.* dishonouring; humbling.- **gradingly** *adv.*—**degradation** (de dā'-shun) *n.* abasement; humilia disgrace [F., fr. Late L. *dēgradār dē* and GRADE].

Syn. to humble, debase, humi disgrace. *Ant.* to exalt, honour,

DEGRAVATE (deg'-ra-vāt) *v.* make heavy; to weigh down sorrow, care, or disease [L. *de gravis*, heavy].

DEGREE (de-grē') *n.* a step up or downward; station; ext rank to which one is admitted university; a 360th part of the cumference of a circle; a meas space as on a thermometer.—**degree,** exceedingly [O.F. *degre degré*, fr. L. *dē*, down, and *gr* step].

Syn. class, order, position, g measure, quality.

DEGUM (dē-gum') *v.t.* to free excess of gum filling before d (said of silk).

DEGUST (dē-gust') *v.t.* and taste or relish [L. *degustāre*].

DEGUSTATE (dē-gus'-tāt) **degustation** *n.* the act of tastin *de* and *gustāre*, to taste].

DEHISCENT (de-his'-ent) *a.* ing, as the capsule of a pla **dehiscence** *n.* [L. (part. *dēhiscent-*, fr. *dē* and *hiscere*, gap

DEHORT (dē-hort') *v.t.* to diss to urge to abstain from.—**dehort** (dē-hor-tā'-shun) *n.* act of dissua

asion.—**dehortative** (dē-hor'-ta-a.—**dehortatory** (dē-hor'-ta-tur-i) ted to dissuade or warn against e and *hortari*, exhort].

EHUMANISATION (dē-hū-ma-nī-hun) *n.* the act or process of manising.—**dehumanise** (dē-hū'-īz) *v.t.* to deprive of tenderness umanity.

EHYDRATE (dē-hī'-drāt) *v.t.* to ve of water.—**dehydration** *n.* . the removal of water from a ound [L. *de* and G. *hudōr*, water].

EICIDE (dē'-i-sīd) *n.* the killing god ; act of putting Jesus Christ ath [L. *deus*, god, and *caedere*, to

EICTIC (dīk'tik) *a.* proving by t argument. — **deictically** *adv.* tly [G. *deiktikos*, serving to].

EIFY (dē'-i-fī) *v.t.* to make a god to set up as a god.—**deification** fi-kā'-shun) *n.* act of deifying.— m (dē'-i-form) *a.* of a godlike [O.F. *deifier*, fr. Late L. *deificāre*, . *dei-* for *deus*, god, and *facere*,].

IGN (dān) *v.t.* to grant ; to ;—*v.i.* to condescend [F. *daig-*r. *dignāre*, think worthy, fr. L. *s*].

IL (dēl) *n.* the Scottish word he devil ; a mischievous or lesome fellow [Scot.].

INSULARISE (dē-in'-su-lar-īz) deprive of insularity [L. *de* and , an island].

IPAROUS (dē-ip'-a-rus) *a.* bring-rth a god ; an epithet applied Virgin Mary [L. *deus*, god, *rere*, bring forth].

IPNOSOPHIST (dīp-nos'-ō-fist) of a sect of Greek philosophers liscoursed learnedly at meals *eipnon*, dinner, and *sophōs*,

ISM (dē'-izm) *n.* belief of a the system of natural religion. *n.* one that believes in God, t in revelation.—**deistic, deis-**ē-is'-tik, -ti-kal) *a.*—**deistically** **sity** (dē'-i-ti) *n.* the Divinity ; a fabulous god or goddess [F. fr. L. *deus*, god].

JECT (de-jekt') *v.t.* to cast dishearten. — **dejected** *pp.* st.—**dejectedly** *adv.*—**dejected-**.—**dejection** *n.* lowness of L. (part.) *dejectus*, cast down, id *jacere*, throw].

of " dejected," moody, melan-ispirited, depressed. *Ant.* joy-eful, cheery, spirited.

JUNER (dā-zhe-nā') *n.* a st ; an early luncheon [F.].

LAINE (de-lān') *n.* a thin muslin s' dresses [F. = of wool].

LAMINATION (dē-lam-i-nā'-shun) *n.* a splitting apart in layers [L. *de* and *lamina*, a layer].

DELAPSE (de-laps') *v.i.* to fall or slide down ; to pass down by inheritance [L. *de* and *labi*, fall].

DELATE [de-lāt) *v.t.* to bear a charge against ; to accuse [L. *delatus*, carried].

DELAY (de-lā') *v.t.* to put off ; to stop for a time ;—*v.i.* to move slowly ; to linger ;—*n.* a putting off ; stay [O.F. *delayer*, through Low L., fr. L. (part.) *dīlātus*, deferred, fr. *differre*, defer].

Syn. to procrastinate, retard, detain, hinder, defer, tarry. *Ant.* hasten, expedite, accelerate.

DELECTABLE (de-lek'-ta-bl) *a.* highly pleasing ; delightful.—**delectably** *adv.*—**delectation** (dē-lek-tā'-shun) *n.* [F., fr. L. *dēlectābilis*, fr. *dēlectāre*, delight].

DELEGATE (del'-e-gāt) *v.t.* to send as representative ; to entrust to another ;—*n.* a commissioner ; deputy ; a representative.—**delegation** (del-e-gā'-shun) *n.* [L. (part.) *dēlēgātus*, sent as LEGATE ; fr. *dē* and *lēgāre*].

Syn. to depute, commission, assign, commit.

DELETE (de-lēt) *v.t.* to erase ; to destroy.—**deletion** *n.*—**delenda** (de-len'-da) *n.pl.* things to be blotted out. —**dele** (dē'-lē) *v.t.* to erase ; a direction to cancel something that has been put in type—usually expressed thus δ.—**deleble** (dē'-le-bl) *a.* capable of being blotted out [L. *delere*, destroy].

DELETERIOUS (del-e-tē'-ri-us) *a.* capable of destroying health, life.—**deleteriously** *adv.* [fr. Late L., fr. G. *dēlētērios* fr. *dēle-omai*, I harm].

Syn. hurtful, noxious, pernicious, injurious, detrimental. *Ant.* wholesome, innocuous, harmless, beneficial.

DELF (delf) *n.* a drain or ditch [A.S. *daelf*, to dig].

DELIBERATE (de-lib'-e-rāt) *v.t.* to weigh in the mind ; to reflect upon ;—*v.i.* to reflect ; hesitate. —*a.* well considered ; slow.—**deliberately** *adv.*—**deliberateness** *n.*—**deliberation** (de-lib-e-rā'-shun) *n.* act of carefully considering ; coolness.—**deliberative** (de-lib'-e-rā-tiv) *a.* proceeding or acting by deliberation.—**deliberatively** *adv.* [L. (part.) *dēlīberātus*, well weighed, fr. *dē*, fully, and *lībrāre*, fr. *lībra*, balance].

Syn. to consult, consider, ponder, debate, discuss. *Ant.* to rush, dash, decide without thinking.

DELICATE (del'-i-kāt) *a.* full of pleasure ; dainty ; nice ; frail ; not robust ; requiring nice handling ; elegant.—**delicately** *adv.*—**delicateness**

n.—**delicacy** *n.* agreeableness; refinement or fineness; tenderness of feeling; a dainty.—**delicious** (de-lish'-us) *a.* exquisite; charming; delightful. — **deliciously** *adv.* — **deliciousness** *n.* [L. *dēlicātus*; conn. with DELICIOUS].

Syn. gentle, fastidious, refined, tender. *Ant.* rough, coarse, clumsy, healthy, strong.

DELICATESSEN (del-i-ka-tes'-en) *n.pl.* table delicacies, esp. cold cooked meats, hors d'œuvres, etc. [Ger.].

DELICT (de-likt') *n.* a misdemeanour; a fault of omission [L. *delinquere*, leave].

DELIGATION (del-i-gā'-shun) *n.* *Med.* the application of bandages or a ligature [L.].

DELIGHT (de-līt') *v.t.* to give great pleasure to;—*v.i.* to take pleasure;—*n.* a high degree of pleasure; that which gives pleasure.—**delighted** *a.* full of pleasure; gratified.—**delightedly** *adv.*—**delightful** *a.* affording delight; charming. — **delightfully** *adv.* —**delightfulness** *n.*—**delightless** *a.* —**delightsome** *a.* delightful [For *delite*; fr. O.F. *deliter*, fr. L. *dēlectāre*, fr. *dēlicere*, entice].

DELILAH (de-lī'-la) *n.* any very treacherous woman [The Philistine woman who betrayed Samson].

DELIMIT (dē-lim'-it) *v.t.* to fix the boundaries of.—**delimitation** (dē-lim-i-tā'-shun) *n.* [F., fr. L. *dē* and LIMIT].

DELINEATE (de-lin'-ē-āt) *v.t.* to mark out with lines; to sketch; to portray; to describe clearly.—**delineation** (de-lin-ē-ā'-shun) *n.* act of representing by lines, diagrams, etc.; a description in words.—**delineator** (de-lin'-ē-ā-tor) *n.* [L. (part.) *dēlīneātus*, outlined, fr. *dē* and *līneāre*, line].

DELINQUENT (de-lin'-kwent) *n.* one that fails in duty; an offender or criminal;—*a.* failing in duty.—**delinquently** *adv.*—**delinquency** *n.* failure in duty [L. (part. stem) *dēlinquent-*, failing, fr. *dē* and *linquere*, leave].

DELIQUATE (del'-i-kwāt) *v.t.* and *i.* to melt, to dissolve.—**deliquation** (del-i-kwā'-shun) *n.* the act or process of melting [L. *deliquare*, pp. *deliquatris*].

DELIQUESCE (del-i-kwes') *v.i.* to dissolve and become liquid by absorbing moisture from the air.—**deliquescence** *n.*—**deliquescent** *a.* liquefying in air [L. *dēlīquescere*, to become fluid, fr. *dē* and *līquēre*, to be fluid].

DELIQUIUM (de-lik'-wi-um) *n.* *Chem.* a melting by absorption of water [L.].

DELIRIOUS (de-lir'-i'-us) *a.* wandering in mind; light-headed; insane.—**deliriously** *adv.*—**deliriant** *Med.* a poison producing delirium **deliriousness** *n.*—**delirium** *n.* a fe of the brain; light-headednes **delirium tremens**, a brain disease sulting from the abuse of drink *delirus*, crazy].

DELITESCENCE (del-i-tes'-ens state of being concealed; retireme obscurity. — **delitescent** *a.* lying lurking [L. *de* and *latēre*, lie hid].

DELIVER (de-liv'-ęr) *v.t.* to fr to set at liberty; to save from e to hand over; to give forth action; pronounce.—**deliverable** —**deliverance** *n.* act of freei state of being delivered; a for opinion.—**deliverer** *n.*—**delivery** act of delivering; act or style utterance or of delivering, as a l etc.; act of giving birth [F. *dēliv* fr. L. fr. *dē* and *līberāre*, set f *liber*].

Syn. to surrender, commit, res communicate, utter, impart, charge. *Ant.* to withhold, ret afflict, to enslave.

DELL (del) *n.* a small deep vall a hollow [Doublet of DALE].

DELLA-CRUSCAN (del'-ą kr kan) *a.* pertaining to, or character of, the Della-Cruscan Acade founded at Florence to promote purity of the Italian language.

DELOCALISE (dē-lō-kal-iz) *v.t* free from the limitation of pl to widen the scope of [L. *de locus*, a place].

DELPHIAN, delphic (del'-fi-ąn, *a.* relating to the oracle of Apoll Delphi, in ancient Greece; oracu

DELPHIN (del'-fin) *a.* pert. to dauphin of France, esp. to an edi of the classics prepared for the of Louis XIV.—**delphinate** *n.* a formed by the union of delph acid with a base.—**delphinic** applied to an acid discovered firs dolphin oil [L. *delphīnus*, dolphin

DELTA (del'-tą) *n.* the G letter Δ (D); a Δ-shaped islan group of islands formed by the sil up of a river-mouth and surrou and traversed by the resulting di gent channels.—**deltoid** *a.* triangu esp. of the muscle of the shoulder

DELUBRUM (de-lū'-brum) *n.* **delubra**, a temple; church; a tismal font [L.].

DELUDE (de-lūd') *v.t.* to lead error; to mislead; to impose o **deludable** *a.*—**deluder** *n.*—**delu** *n.* the act of deluding; belief.—**delusive** *a.* tending to ceive or mislead.—**delusively** —**delusiveness** *n.*—**delusory** likely to delude [L. *dēlūdere*, m *dē* and *lūdere*, play].

DELUGE (del'-ūj) *n.* a flood,

great Biblical flood;—*v.t.* to d; to inundate; to drench [O.F. *uge*, fr. L. *dīluvium*, a washing ty, fr. *dī* = *dis* and *luere*, wash].

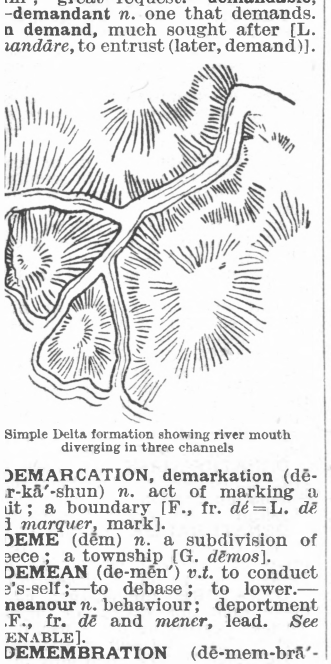
DELUNDUNG (de-lun'-dung) *n.* weasel-cat of Java and Malacca, nall carnivore akin to the civet.

DELVE (delv) *v.t.* and *i.* to dig h a spade.—**delver** *n.* [A.S. *an*].

DEMAGNETISATION (dē-mag--i-zā'-shun) *n.* the act or process demagnetising.—**demagnetise** *v.t.* deprive of magnetic polarity; to from mesmeric influence.

DEMAGOGUE (dem'-a-gog) *n.* a ler of the people; an agitator, in politics.—**demagogic, dema-ical** (dem-a-goj'-ik, -i-kal) *a.* ting to, or like, a demagogue.—**nagogism** (dem'-a-gog-ism) *n.* the ctices of a demagogue [F., fr. G. *ayōgos*, fr. *dēmo-s*, people, and *gos*, fr. *ageō*, lead].

DEMAND (de-mand') *v.t.* to ask horitatively; to question; to uire.—*n.* act of demanding, im; great request.—**demandable**; **-demandant** *n.* one that demands. **n demand,** much sought after [L. *andāre*, to entrust (later, demand)].



Simple Delta formation showing river mouth diverging in three channels

DEMARCATION, demarkation (dē-r-kā'-shun) *n.* act of marking a dit; a boundary [F., fr. *dé* = L. *dē* i *marquer*, mark].

DEME (dēm) *n.* a subdivision of peece; a township [G. *dēmos*].

DEMEAN (de-mēn') *v.t.* to conduct e's-self;—to debase; to lower.—**neanour** *n.* behaviour; deportment .F., fr. *dē* and *mener*, lead. *See* ENABLE].

DEMEMBRATION (dē-mem-brā'-shun) *n.* in Scots law, the act of maliciously dismembering or maiming another.

DEMENTED (de-men'-ted) *a.* insane; afflicted with dementia; crazy.—**dementate** *v.t.* to madden.—**dementia** (de-men'-shi-ą) *n.* insanity; a partial loss of reason [L. *dēment-āre*, drive out of one's wits, fr. *de*, from, and stem *ment-* of *mens*, mind].

DEMENTI (dā-man'-ti) *n.* in diplomacy or politics, the official denial of a rumour [F.].

DEMEPHITISATION (dē-mef-i-ti-za'-shun) *n.* the act of demephitising.—**demephitise** (de-mef'-i-tiz) *v.t.* to purify from foul air [L. *de* and *mephitis*, foul air].

DEMERIT (dē-mer'-it) *n.* fault; ill desert [O.F. *demerite*. MERIT, fault; fr. L. *dē-*, fully, and *merēri*].

DEMESNE (de-mēn) *n.* a manor house with lands attached [O.F. form of DOMAIN].

DEMI (dem'-i) a prefix signifying *half*, used only in composition.—**demi-god,** a classical hero, sprung from a god.—**demi-monde,** society of people not irreproachable.—**demi-vierge** (dem'-i-vī-erj), a woman of only technical chastity.—**demi-volt** *n.* a half-turn of a horse, the fore-legs being raised in the air [F., fr. L. *dimidium*, half, fr. *dī* = *dis* and *medias*, mid].

DEMIJOHN (dem'-i-jon) *n.* a glass bottle with a large body and neck, enclosed in wicker-work [F. corr. fr. *dame-jeanne*, "Lady Joan," of uncert. orig.].

DEMIREP (dem'-i-rep) *n.* a woman of doubtful reputation [DEMI and *rep* fr. reputation].

DEMISE (de-mīz) *n.* transmission by will to a successor; transfer of the crown to a successor—hence, death of a king; death;—*v.t.* to bequeath.—**demisable** (de-mī'-zą-bl) *a.* capable of being demised or leased [O.F. (part.) *demis*, sent away, fr. *demettre*, fr. L. *dimittere*, dismiss].

DEMISEMIQUAVER (dem'-i-sem'-i-kwā'-vęr) *n.* in music, a short note, equal in time to the half of a semiquaver.

DEMIT (de-mit') *v.t.* to resign.—**demission** (de-mish'-un) *n.* a lowering; degradation; resignation of an office [L., fr. *dē*, down, and *mittere*, send, let].

DEMIURGE (dem'-i-urj) *n.* a maker or creator; among the gnostics, a deity, inferior to God, that created the universe [G. *dēmos*, people, and *ergon*, work].

DEMOBILISE (dē-mob'-i-līz) *v.t.* to dismiss (troops); to disband.—**demobilisation** (dē-mob-i-li-zā'-shun) *n.* [L. *de* and MOBILISE].

DEMOCRACY (de-mok′-ra-si) *n.* government for the people, as the true supreme power, by the people's representatives; the people regarded as rulers.—**democrat** (dem′-ō-krat) *n.* an adherent of democracy.—**democratic, democratical** (dem-ō-krat′-ik, -i-kal) *a.* pert. to democracy; favouring popular rights.—**democratically** *adv.* [F., fr. G. *dēmo-kratia*, fr. *dēmo-s*, the people, and *kratein*, rule].

DEMOGORGON (dem-o-gor′-gon) *n.* a terrible god capable of the most vindictive action [G. *daimōn*, deity, and *gorgos*, fierce].

DEMOGRAPHY (de-mog′-ra-fi) *n.* that branch of science that treats of health statistics.—**demographer** *n.*—**demographic** *adj.* [G. *dēmos* and *graphein*, to write].

DEMOISELLE (dem-wo-zel′) *n.* a young lady; the Nubian crane (from its elegant figure) [F.].

DEMOLISH (de-mol′-ish) *v.t.* to throw down; to ruin.—**demolisher** *n.*—**demolition** (de-mō-lish′-un) *n.* act of pulling down; destruction.—**demolitionist** *n.* one that advocates the overthrow of political institutions, etc. [O.F. (part.) *demolissant*, demolishing, fr. *demolir*, fr. L. *dēmōlire*, fr. *dē* and *mōles*, heap].

DEMOLOGY (de-mol′-o-ji) *n.* the theory of the origin and development of nations (G. *demos*, people, and *logia*, discourse].

DEMON (dē′-mon) *n.* a spirit; esp. evil; a devil,—**demoniac** (de-mō′-ni-ak) *a.* pert. to demons; possessed of evil spirits; devilish; also **demoniacal** (de-mō-ni′-a-kal); —*n.* a human being possessed by a devil or devils.—**demonolatary** (dē-mon-ol′-at-tri) *n.* worship of evil spirits. — **demonology** *n.* a treatise on evil spirits [L., fr. G. *daimōn*].

DEMONETISATION (dē-mon-e-tī-zā′-shun) *n.* the act of demonetising; the state of being demonetised.—**demonstise** *v.t.* to diminish or deprive of monetary value [L. *de* and *moneta*, money].

DEMONSTRATE (dem′-on-strāt, de-mon′-strāt) *v.t.* to prove; to exhibit and describe, esp. the parts of a dead body.—**demonstrable** *a.*—**demonstrably** *adv.* — **demonstrableness** *n.* — **demonstration** (dem-on-strā′-shun) *n.* act of making clear; proving by evidence; proof beyond doubt; exhibition and description; display of the feelings; show; a public ceremony in favour of a cause or party. —**demonstrative** (de-mon′-stra-tiv) *a.* proving by evidence; exhibiting with clearness; inclined to express one's feelings.—**demonstratively** *adv.* —**demonstrator** (dem′-on-strā-tor) *n.* one that describes anatomical subjects. — **demonstratorship** (dem-strā-tor-ship) *n* [L. (part.) *dēmonstus*, fully shown, fr. *dē* and *monstus*, fully shown, fr. *dē* and *mons*

Syn. to indicate; manifest play, show, explain.

DEMORALISE (dē-mor′-al-I to destroy the morals of; to co to destroy the courage, etc., **demoralisation** (de-mor-al-i-zā′ *n.* corruption of morals [L. *d* MORAL].

DEMORPHINISATION (de fin-i-za′-shun) *n.* the gradual drawal of morphin from one ad to its misuse. *See* MORPHIN.

DEMOS (dē′-mos) *n.* the p the democracy [G.].

DEMOTIC (dē-mot′-ik) *n.* a cient Egyptian script, a sim form of hieratic [G. *dēmotikos*, people].

DEMPSTER (dem′-ster) *n.* Isle of Man and in the Channel a name given to a judge; also STER and DEEMSTER [*See* DEEM

DEMULCENT (dē-mul′-sen softening; soothing [L. (part. *dē-mulcent-*, stroking down].

DEMUR (de-mur′) *v.i.* to de view of doubt or difficulty;—*n* tation; exception taken.—**d rage** *n.* undue detention, as of a payment for such detention **murrer** *n.*—**demurrable** (de-mur *a.* [O.F. *demourer* = F. *demeurer*, fr. L. *dē*, fully, and *morārī*, fr. delay].

DEMURE (de-mūr′) *a.* of s mien; grave; modest in seem **demurely** *adv.*—**demureness** *n.* r manner [O.F. *de murs* = of manners, fr. L. *dē* and *mōrēs*].

DEMY (de-mī′) *n.* a size of 22½ inches by 17½ inches; a s of Magdalen College, Oxfor DEMY].

DEN (den) *n.* a cave or place; the lair of a wild bea disreputable haunt [A.S. *denn*]

DENARCOTISE (dē-nār′-k *v.t.* to free from narcotine.

DENARIUS (de-nā′-ri-us) Roman silver coin, 7½*d.* money; the N.T. "penny. **nary** (dē′-na-ri, den′-ar-i) *a.* c ing ten [L., fr. *dēnī*, by tens].

DENATIONALISE (dē-nas al-Iz) *v.t.* to deprive of national —**denationalisation** (dē-nash-zā′-shun) *n.* [cf. F. *dénationali*

DENATURALISE (dē-nat′ Iz) *v.t.* to render unnatural; prive of acquired citizenshi foreign country [cf. F. *dénatu*

DENATURE (dē-nā′-tūr) make unfit for eating or d without destroying other usef perties [L. *de* and *natura*, nat

DENDRACHATE (den′-dra-

agate; agate with tree-like ngs [G. *dendron*, tree, and s, agate].

NDRITIC, dendritical (den-drit'-kal) *a.* resembling a tree; cong tree-like figures.—**dendriform** dri-form) *a.* having the appear- of a tree.—**dendrite** (den'-drīt) *n.* ne or mineral characterised by ike figures.—**dendrolite** (den'- t) *n.* fossil shrub or plant.— **ology** (den-drol'-ō-ji) *n.* the al history of trees [fr. G. *den*tree].

NE (dēn) *n.* a little valley [A.S. conn. with DEN].

NEGATION (den-e-gā'-shun) *n.* ; refusal [L. *de* and NEGATE].

NGUE (deng'-gā) *n.* an acute nic disease of warm countries

NIER (de-nēr') *n.* an ancient h coin equivalent to ¼*d.* [F., fr. RIUS].

NIGRATION (de-ne-grā'-shun) blackening, esp. of a man's ter [L. *de* and *niger*, black].

NIM (den'-im) *n.* a coarse, colcotton stuff [F.].

NIZEN (den'-i-zn) *n.* a naturaltizen—an inhabitant; a dwel*v.t.* to make a denizen.—**deni** *n.* [O.F. *deinzein*, fr. *deinz* = *s*, within, fr. L. *dē*, *intus*, from].

NET (den'-et) *n.* a kind of open, two-wheeled carriage, gig [Etym. uncertain].

OMINATE (de-nom'-i-nāt) *v.t.* e a name to; to designate.— **ination** (de-nom-i-nā'-shun) *n.* naming; a descriptive name; ious sect.—**denominational** *a.* to a denomination.—**denomialism** *n.* adherence to a reli- sect.—**denominative** (de-nom'-) *a.* conferring or having a ive name.—**denominator** *n.* umber in a vulgar fraction shows into how many parts the is divided [L. (part.) *dēnōs*, named, fr. *dē*, fully, and TE].

OTE (de-nōt') *v.t.* to point out; k; to be the sign of.—**denot**—**denotation** (dē-nō-tā'-shun) *dénoter*, fr. L. *dē* and *notāre*, r. *nota*, sign].

to signify, indicate, mean, imply.

OUEMENT (dā-nóó'-mang) *n.* avelling of a plot, as in a play l [F.].

OUNCE (de-nouns') *v.t.* to against; to accuse publicly. **ncement** *n.*—**denouncer** *n.* *énoncer*, fr. L. *dē* and *nun*port].

SE (dens) *a.* close; compact. —**densely** *adv.*—**denseness** *n.*—**densimeter** (den-sim'-et-er) *n.* an instrument for ascertaining the comparative density or specific gravity of a substance.—**density** *n.* quality of being close or thick; compactness; the proportion of weight to volume [L. *densus*].

Syn. thick, heavy, opaque, stupid. *Ant.* sparse, light, clear, quick-witted.

DENT (dent) *n.* a mark made by a blow;—*v.t.* to mark by a blow.—**dented** *a.* [Form of DINT].

DENTAL (den'-tal) *a.* pert to the teeth;—*n.* a letter sounded mainly by the aid of the teeth.—**dentagra** (den-tag'-ra) *n.* toothache; a tooth-drawing forceps.—**dentate, dentated** *a.* toothed; sharply notched.—**dentately** *adv.*—**dentifrice** (den'-ti-fris) *n.* a tooth powder.—**dentigerous** (den-tij'-e-rus) *a.* bearing teeth.—**dentist** *n.* practitioner whose business is the care of the teeth.—**dentistry** *n.*—**dentition** (den-tish'-un) *n.* the cutting of teeth; teething.—**denture** (den'-tūr) *a.* a set of teeth, esp. artificial [fr. L. stem *dent-* of *dens*, a tooth].

DENTEX (den'-tēks) *n.* voracious sparoid fish [L. *dentix*, a sort of sea fish].

DENTIL, dentel (den'-til, -tel) *n.* the name of the small square blocks ornamenting Greek cornices [*dim.* fr. L.; *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth].

DENTILINGUAL (den-ti-ling'-gwal) *a.* formed between the teeth and the tongue.—*n.* a consonant so formed [L. *dens* and *lingua*, tongue].

DENUDE (de-nūd') *v.t.* to lay bare; to strip.—**denudation** (dē-nū-dā'-shun) *n.* act of stripping off covering; a making bare [L., fr. *dē* and *nūdus*, nude].

DENUNCIATE (de-nun'-shi-āt) *v.t.* to denounce.—**denunciation** (de-nun-shi-ā'-shun) *n.* act of denouncing; formal accusation.—**denunciatory** (de-nun'-shi-a-tor-i) *a.* containing a denunciation; threatening.—**denunciator** *n.* [L. *See* DENOUNCE].

DENY (de'-nī') *v.t.* to declare not to be true; to refuse; to disown.—**denial** *n.* a saying *No*; negation; rejection of a request; disclaimer.—**to deny one's-self**, to practise self-denial [M.E. *denien*, fr. O.F. *deneier*, fr. *dēnegāre*, to deny utterly, fr. L. *dē* and *negāre*].

Syn. to contradict, disavow, repudiate, disclaim, abjure. *Ant.* to assert, affirm, confess, admit, grant.

DEOBSTRUENT (dē-ob'-stróó-ent) *n.* a medicine which removes obstructions [L. *de*, *ob* and *struere*, lay].

DEODAND (dē'-ō-dand) *n.* a personal chattel which had caused the death of any person, and on that

account forfeited to the crown for pious purposes [L. *deus*, god, and *dandus*, to be given].

DEODAR (dē-ō-dăr′) *n.* a large Himalayan cedar, yielding valuable timber [Skr.].

DEODATE (dē′-ō-dāt) *n.* a gift from God [L. *deo* and *datum*].

DEODORISE (dē-ō′-dor-īz) *v.t.* to deprive of odour [L.].

DEONTOLOGY (dē-on-tol′-ō-ji) *n.* the science of positive duty or moral obligation.—**deontologist** (dē-on-tol′-ō-gist) *n.* one versed in deontology.—**deontological** (dē-on-tō-loj′-i-kąl) *a.* [G. *deon*, necessary, and *logos*, discourse].

DEOPPILATE (dē-op′-i-lāt) *v.t.* to free from obstruction.—**deoppilation** (dē-op-i-lā′-shun) *n.*—**deoppilative** (de-op′-i-lą-tiv) *adj.* [L. *de* and *oppilatus*, pp. of *oppilare*, to stop up].

DEOXIDISE (dē-ok′-si-dīz) *v.t.* to deprive of oxygen, or reduce from the state of an oxide.—**deoxidisation** (dē-ok-si-dī-zā-shun) *n.* process of deoxidising [L. *de* and OXIDE].

DEOZONISE (de-ō-zōn′-iz) *v.t.* to deprive of ozone [L. *de* and OZONE].

DEPART (de-part′) *v.i.* to go away; to quit or leave; to quit this world; to die. — **department** *n.* a division; a subdivision of business or duty, esp. in the administration of government.—**departmental** (de-part-men′-tąl) *a.* pert. to a department.—**departure** (de-pär′-tūr) *n.* act of going away; removal; death; abandonment, as of a rule of duty, of an action, etc. [O.F. *despartir*, fr. *des* = L. *dis*, away from, and *partire*, part].

Syn. of " departure," demise, decease, exit, deviation. *Ant.* of *v.* to arrive, come, appear, enter, remain.

DEPAUPERATE (de-paw′-per-āt) *v.t.* to make poor; deprive of fertility or richness;—*a.* impoverished; in botany, imperfectly developed.—**depauperise** (de-paw′-per-īz) *v.t.* to emancipate from a condition of pauperism; to free from paupers or pauperism.—**depauperisation** *n.* the act of depauperising; the state of being depauperised [L. *de* and *pauper*, poor].

DEPEND (de-pend′) *v.i.* to hang; to be sustained from above; to rely on; to stand related to.—**dependable** *a.* trustworthy.—**dependence** *n.* the state of depending, or of being dependent; inability to provide for one's-self.—**dependency** *n.* a territory subject to a kingdom.—**dependent, dependant** *a.* hanging down; relying on, or subject to;—*n.* one that depends; a retainer.—**dependently, dependantly** *adv.* [F., fr. L. *dē-pendēre*, hang from, fr. *dē* and *pendēre*].

DEPHLEGMATE (dē-fleg′-māt) *v.t.* to deprive of superabundant water by evaporation or disti — **dephlegmation** *n.* — **dephle** (dē-fleg′-mą-tor) *n.* a con apparatus for stills [L. *de* *phlegma*, phlegm].

DEPHLOGISTICATE (dē-flō kāt) *v.t.* to deprive of phlogist supposed principle of inflamm —**dephlogisticated air,** the nam by Priestley to oxygen wh covered by him in 1774 [L. *de* *phlogistos*, inflammable].

DEPHOSPHORISE (dē-fos *v.t.* to deprive of phosphorus and G. *phōs*, light, and *pher* bring].

DEPICT (dē-pikt′) *v.t.* to picture of; to portray; to des **depicter** *n.* [L. (part.) *dēpictu* portrayed, fr. *dē* and *pingere*,

DEPILATORY (de-pil′-ą-to an application for removing h L. (part.) *dē-pilātus*, deprived fr. *dē* and *pilus*].

DEPLETE (dē-plęte) *v.t.* to out.—**depletion** *n.* act of em [L. (part.) *dēplētus*, emptied, f un-, and *plēre*, fill].

DEPLORE (dē-plōr′) *v.t.* t over; to bewail; to regret; —**deplorable** *a.*—**deplorably** *ad* **plorableness** *n.* [L., fr. *dē*, muc *plōrāre*, weep].

DEPLOY (dē-ploi′) *v.t.* to troops in line;—*v.i.* to ext line [F. *déployer*, unfold].

DEPLUME (dē-plōōm′) *v.t.* prive of plums or plumage.— **mation** (dē-plōō-mā′-shun) stripping or falling off of plu feathers; moulting; a disease eyelids [L. *de* and *pluma*, feat

DEPOLARISE (dē-pō′-la-r to deprive of polarity.—**depo tion** (dē-pō-la-ri-zā′-shun) *n.* by which any substance lo polarity, as the rays of light and E. POLARISE].

DEPONE (dē-pōn′) *v.i.* to upon oath.—**deponent** *a.* a passive form with an active ing;—*n.* a witness; a deponer [L., fr. *dē*, down, and *ponere*, l

DEPOPULATE (dē-pop′-ū-l to deprive of inhabitants.—**d lation** (dē-pop-ū-lā′-shun) **populator** *n.* [L. (part.) *dēpop* laid waste, fr. *dē* and POPULAT

DEPORT (dē-pōrt′) *v.t.* to b to behave.—**deportation** (dē-p shun) *n.* conduct; behaviour fr. L., fr. *dē*, down, and *portāre*,

Syn. of " deportment," ca demeanour, bearing. *Ant.* o import, recall, misbehave.

DEPOSE (dē-pōz′) *v.t.* to lay to remove from high statio degrade; to state upon oat **posable** *a.*—**deposal** *n.*—**depo**

that deposes [O.F. *deposer*, fr. = L. *dē*, away, and POSE].

EPOSIT (dē-pos'-it) *v.t.* to lay n; to store; to let fall, as a ment; *n.* that which is laid n; sediment; money left with anker; a security; pledge.—**ositary** *n.* a person with whom thing is left in trust; a guardian. **eposition** (dē-pō-zish'-un) *n.* act leposing or depositing; act of aroning a sovereign; a statement ten and attested.—**depositor** (de-'-i-tor) *n.*—**depository** *n.* a place re anything is deposited.—**de-t-receipt,** a banker's receipt for ney deposited [O.F., fr. Late L. *ositāre*, lay down].

EPOT (dep'-ō, dē'-pō) *n.* a place leposit; a warehouse; a store; nilitary station; headquarters; North Amer., a railway station *F. depositt* = F. *dépôt*, fr. L. (neut. t.) *dēpositum*, thing laid down, fr. *ōnere*, depone].

EPRAVE (de-prāv') *v.t.* to make or worse; to corrupt.—**depraved depravation** (dep-ra-vā'-shun *n.* uption; profligacy. — **depravity** prav'-i-ti) *n.* corruption; vice ?., fr. L. *dēprāvāre*, pervert, fr. quite, and *prāvus*, vicious].

yn. to vitiate, pollute, contami-e,—**of** "depravity," degeneracy, kedness, pollution, contamina-. *Ant.* to purify, improve, ify.

EPRECATE (dep'-re-kāt) *v.t.* to avert by prayer; to decry.—**recatory** *a.*—**deprecation** (dep-re-shun) *n.* prayer against evil; approval [L. (part.) *dēprecātus*, ing prayed against, fr. *dē-* and *ārī*, pray].

EPRECIATE (de-prē-shi-āt) *v.t.* essen the value of; disparage;—to fall in value.—**depreciative** *a.*—**reciatory** *a.*—**depreciation** (de-prē-ā'-shun) *n.* falling in value [L. rt.) *dēpretiātus*, depreciated, fr. down, and *pretium*, price].

'yn. to detract, traduce, lower, lerestimate. *Ant.* appreciate, en-ce, extol, overestimate.

EPREDATE (dep'-re-dāt) *v.t.* to nder; to despoil; to lay waste.—**redation** (dep-re-dā'-shun) *n.*—**de-lator** (dep'-re-dā-tor) *n.*—**depre-ory** *a.* [L. (part.) *dēprædātus*, hav-plundered, fr. *dē*, much, and *ædārī*, prey].

EPRESS (de-pres') *v.t.* to press n; to cast a gloom upon; to arrass, as trade, etc.—**depressed** dejected.—**depressing** *ppr.*—**de-singly** *adv.*—**depressive** *a.* tending depress.—**depressor** *n.* an instru-nt like a spatula for pressing down art.—**depression** (dē-presh'-un) *n.* a hollow; a sinking; a low state; sadness; despondency; in meteorology, an area of low atmosphere pressure [L. (part.) *dēpressus*, pressed down, fr. *dē* and PRESS].

Syn. to sink, deject, discourage, dispirit, sadden. *Ant.* to exhort, encourage, cheer, raise, elevate.

DEPRIVE (de-prīv') *v.t.* to take away; to dispossess.—**deprivable** *a.* liable to be deprived, or to lose position. — **deprivation** (dep-ri-vā'-shun) *n.* loss; want; deposition; degradation.—**depriver** *n.* one that, or that which, deprives [O.F., fr. late L. *dēprīvāre*, reduce in rank, from L. *dē*, entirely, and *prēvāre*, deprive].

Syn. to remove, rob, divest. *Ant.* to restore, give back, bestow.

DEPTH (depth) *n.* deepness; the distance or measure from the surface downwards.—**depth-charge** *n.* a mine or bomb dropped into the sea for the purpose of destroying a submerged submarine [*See* DEEP].

DEPURATE (dep'-ū-rāt) *v.t.* to free from impurities.—**depuration** (dep-ū-rā'-shun) *n.*—**depurator** *n.*—**depurative, depuratory** (dep'-u-rā-tiv, -rā-tur-i) *a.* a cleansing, or tending to cleanse, as the blood [L. *de* and *purus*, pure].

DEPUTE (de-pūt') *v.t.* to send with a commission; to appoint as substitute; to delegate.—**deputy** (dep'-ū-ti) *n.* one acting for another; representative.—**deputation** (dep-ū-tā'-shun) *n.* the persons commissioned to act on behalf of others [F. *dèputer*, to depute].

Syn. of "deputy," substitute, delegate, envoy, agent.

DERACINATE (dē-ras'-i-nāt) *v.t.* to pluck up by the roots [L. *de* and *radix*, root].

DERAIGN (de-rān') *v.t.* to prove; to win by fighting; to prepare for battle [O.F.].

DERAIL (de-rāl') *v.t.* to cause to run off the rails;—*v.i.* to run off the rails.—**derailment** *n.* the state of being derailed [L. prep. *dē*, from].

DERANGE (de-rānj') *v.t.* to put out of place, to throw into confusion; to render insane.—**derangement** *n.* disorder, especially mental confusion [F. *déranger*].

Syn. to displace, disconcert, unsettle, ruffle, discompose, confuse. *Ant.* to replace, concert, contrive, compose, arrange.

DERAY (de-rā') *v.t.* to derange;—*v.i.* to go wild;—*n.* tumult, disorder [O.F.].

DERBEND (der'-bend) *n.* a wayside Turkish guard-house on a mountain road [Turk.].

DERBY (dar'-bi) *n.* a race for three-year-old thoroughbred horses, run

annually at Epsom on **Derby-day** [The *Derby*, a race instituted by the 12th Earl of Derby].

DERBY (dâr'-bi) *n.* in North Amer., a bowler, a hard felt hat [Etym. uncertain].

DERBYSHIRE NECK (dâr'-bi-shęr-nek) *n.* goitre [Etym. uncertain].

DERBYSHIRE SPAR (dâr'-bi-shęr-spâr) *n.* fluor spar found in Derbyshire, and wrought into vases and other ornaments [Derbyshire and spar].

DERELICT (der'-e-likt) *a.* forsaken by the owner; abandoned; unfaithful;—*n.* a ship abandoned at sea.—**dereliction** (der-e-lik'-shun) *n.* desertion; neglect [L. (part.) *dērelictus*, forsaken, fr. *dē* and RELICT].

DERENCEPHALUS (der-en-sef'-a-lus) *n.* a monster with no cranium, the cervical vertebræ containing the relics of a brain [G. *en* and *kephalē*, head].

DERIC (der'-ik) *a.* pertaining to ectoderus or outer layer of cells [G. *derma*, skin].

DERIDE (de-rīd') *v.t.* to laugh at with contempt; to mock; ridicule.—**derider** *n.*—**deridingly** *adv.* by way of mockery.—**derision** (de-rizh'-un) *n.* mockery; ridicule.—**derisive** (de-rī'-siv) *a.*—**derisively** *adv.*—**derisiveness** *n.*—**derisory** (de-rī'-sur-i) *a.* mocking [L. *dē* and *rīdēre*, laugh at].

Syn. to taunt, insult, jeer at. *Ant.* to appreciate, respect, reverence.

DERIVE (de-rīv') *v.t.* to draw from; to obtain from a source; to trace the etymology of;—*v.i.* to flow; to be deduced.—**derivable** *a.*—**derivably** *adv.*—**derivation** (der-i-vā'-shun) *n.* the act of drawing from a source; the tracing of a word from its root.—**derivational** *a.*—**deriver** *n.*—**derivative** (de-riv'-ą-tiv) *a.* obtained by derivation; secondary;—*n.* that which is derived from something else, esp. a word.—**derivatively** *adv.* [O.F. *deriver*, to drain, deviate, fr. L. *dērīvāre*, fr. *dē* and *rīvus*, stream, brook].

DERM (dęrm) *n.* the natural covering of an animal; the true skin. Also **derma, dermis.**—**dermal** *a.* pert. to the exterior skin.—**dermatic** (dęr-mat'-ik) *a.* pert. to the skin.—**dermatoid** *a.* resembling skin.—**dermatology** (dęr-mą-tol'-ō-ji) *n.* the branch of science which treats of the skin.—**dermatophyte** (dęr'-mą-tō-fīt) *n.* a plant that grows on the skin and causes disease.—**dermatorhœa** (dęr-mą-tō-rē'-ą) *n.* a morbidly increased secretion from the skin [G. *derma*].

DERNIER (dęr'-ni-ęr) *a.* last; final; ultimate, as a *dernier* resort [F.].

DEROGATE (der'-ō-gāt) *v.t.* to disparage; to detract from;—*v.i.* to lessen, as reputation.—**derogation** (der-ō-gā'-shun) *n.*—**derogatory** rog'-ą-tor-i) *a.*—**derogatorily** *adv.* (part.) *dērogātus*, repeated, v drawn, fr. *dē* and *rogāre*, ask].

DERRICK (dęr'-ik) *n.* a mast ported by stays or guys, with ta for raising weights [fr. the D. n *Derrick*, borne by a London hangr 17th cent.].

DERRID (der'-rid) *n.* a poiso resin from a tree of Southern A Etym. uncertain].

DERRING-DO (der'-ing-dôô) *n* act of daring [M.E. *duryng-do*(i daring done].

DERRINGER (der'-in-jer) *n.* short-barrelled pistol carrying a l ball [after American inventor].

DERVISH, dervis (dęr'-vish, d vis) *n.* a Mohammedan monk v professes extreme poverty, and le an austere life [Per. = poor].

DESCANT (des'-kant) *n.* a va tion of an air; a discourse;—*v.i* compose a variation of an air; discourse fully on.—**descanter** *n.* [C *descanter*, to change one's tone].

DESCEND (de-send') *v.t.* to down; to traverse downwards;— to pass to a lower position; to f to make an invasion; to stoop; be derived.—**descendant** *n.* an spring.—**descendent** *a.* descending **descendible** *a.* capable of descend as to an heir.—**descension** (de-se shun) *n.*—**descent** (de-sent') *n.* act coming down; progress downwa declivity; sudden attack; line [O.F., fr. L. *dē-scendere*, orig. to cli down, *de* and *scandere*. *See* SCAN]

Syn. of "descent," inclination, cursion, assault, extraction, pedigr *Ant.* of *v.* to ascend, rise, climb mount.

DESCRIBE (de-skrīb') *v.t.* to present by lines; to trace out a circle; to delineate in language **describable** *a.*—**describer** *n.*—**descr tion** (de-skrip'-shun) *n.* act of rep senting by a plan; act of represent in words; account; a class or ord sort; kind.—**descriptive** *a.* contain description.—**descriptively** *adv.*—**scriptiveness** *n.* [L., fr. *dē*, complet and *scrībere*, write. Doublet DESCRY].

Syn. to sketch, depict, characteri explain.

DESCRY (de-skrī') *v.t.* to disco by the eye; to make out.—**descrier** [O.F. *de-scrire -scrivre*, describe, L. *dēscrībere*. Doublet of DESCRIBE

DESECRATE (des'-e-krāt) *v.t.* divert from a sacred use; to profa —**desecrater, desecrator** *n.*—**desec tion** (des-e-krā'-shun) *n.* [(by con sion) fr. L. (part.) *dē-secrātus*, con crated, fr. *dē*, wholly, and *sacrāre*, make sacred].

DESERT (de-zert') *v.t.* to abandon ;) leave without permission ;—*v.i.* to uit a service without permission.—)serted *pp.*—**deserter** *n.* esp. a soldier r seaman that quits the service with- ut permission.—**desertion** *n.* [L.)art.) *dē-sertus*, abandoned, fr. *dē*, eg. *de* and *sere*, join].

DESERT (dez'-ert) *a.* solitary or nfrequented ; uncultivated ;—*n.* an ninhabited and arid place, esp. a ndy plain [L. *dēsertum*, a waste].

Syn. waste, untilled, desolate. *Ant.* *a.* cultivated, fertile, fruitful, lentiful.

DESERVE (de-zerv') *v.t.* to earn by rvice ; to merit ; to be entitled to ;) call for or incur ;—*v.i.* to be worthy reward.—**deservedly** *adv.* according) desert.—**deserver** *n.*—**deserving**)r. worthy ; meritorious.—**deservgly** *adv.*—**desert** (dē-zert') *n.* reward punishment deserved ; worth ; ie.—**desertless** *a.* [O.F., fr. L. *de*, lly, and *servire*, serve].

DESHABILLE, dishabille (des-a-l', dis-a-bil') *n.* undress ; careless illet for indoors [F.].

DESICCATE (de-sik'-āt) *v.t.* to ex- ust of moisture ; to dry.—**desicnt** *a.* tending to dry.—**desiccation** es-i-kā'-shun) *n.*—**desiccative** (de-k'-a-tiv) *a.* [L. (part.) *dēsiccātus*, ied up, fr. *dē*, wholly, and *siccāre*].

DESIDERATE (de-sid'-e-rāt) *v.t.* feel the want of ; to long for ; to gret.—**desiderative** *a.* expressing de- re ;—*n.* a verb formed from another pressing the desire of doing the tion indicated by the primitive verb. **desideratum** (de-sid'-e-rā-tum) *n.* at which is desired ; a want generly felt [L. (part.) *dēsīderātus*, wanted, gretted, fr. DESIRE].

DESIGN (de-zīn') *v.t.* to form a plan ; to contrive ; to intend ;—*v.i.* to rpose :—*v.t.* to draw ; outline ; to etch a pattern ;—*n.* an intention ; heme ; plot ; a drawing, esp. of a an or pattern to be applied in build- g, manufacturing, etc.—**designable** —**designedly** *adv.* intentionally.— **signer** *n.*—**designing** *a.* artful ; afty ;—*n.* the art of drawing designs. **designate** (des'-ig-nāt) *v.t.* to mark it and make known ; to indicate ; call by a distinctive title ;—*a.* pointed ; elect.—**designation** (des--nā'-shun) *n.* distinctive name or le.—**designative** (des'-ig-nā-tiv) *a.* **designator** *n.* [O.F. = F. *désigner*, dicate, fr. L., fr. *dē*, down, and *gnāre*, to mark].

DESILICATED (de-sil'-i-kā-ted) *a.* prived of silica.—**desilicify, decilnise** (dē-si-lis'-i-fī, dē-sil'-i-kun-īz) . to free from silicon or any of its mpounds [L. *de*, and SILICATE].

DESILVER (dē-sil'-ver) *v.t.* to deprive of silver ; extract the silver from.—**desilverisation** (dē-sil-ver-i-zā'-shun) *n.* the act or process of depriving lead ore of silver.—**desilverise** *v.t.* [L. *de*, and M.E. *silver*].

DESIPIENT (de-sip'-i-ent) *a.* trifling ; foolish ; playful [L. *de* and *sapere*, to be wise].

DESIRE (de-zīr') *v.t.* to long for the possession of ; to wish for ; to entreat ; to request ;—*n.* anything desired ; object of longing ; wish ; request ; longing ; craving.—**desirable** *a.*—**desirably** *adv.*—**desirableness** *n.*—**desirer** *n.*—**desirous** *a.* full of desire ; covetous.—**desirously** *adv.*—**desirability** (de-zī-ra-bil'-i-ti) [F., fr. L. *dēsīderāre* ; of uncert. etym.].

DESIST (de-sist') *v.i.* to cease ; to forbear ; to stop.—**desistance** *n.* [L., fr. *dē*, away, and *sistere*, stand, fr. *stāre*].

Syn. to discontinue, leave off, abstain. *Ant.* to continue, persist, maintain.

DESK (desk) *n.* a table constructed for reading or writing ; a writing-case [Late L. *desca*, fr. L. *discus*, disk, later, table (whence dais)].

DESMAN (des'-man) *n.* a kind of musk-rat, found in Russia and the Pyrenees [Sw.].

DESMID (des'-mid) *n.* one of a group of microscopic algæ [G. *desmos*, a chain].

DESMINE (des'-min) *n.* a zeolitic mineral occurring in clusters [G. *desmes*].

DESMOGRAPHY (des-mog'-ra-fi) *n.* a description of the ligaments of the body.—**desmology** (des-mol'-ō-ji) *n.* that branch of physiology which treats of the ligaments and sinews [G. *desmos*, ligament].

DESMOID (des'-moid) *n.* a hard fibrous tumour ;—*a.* arranged in bundles [G.].

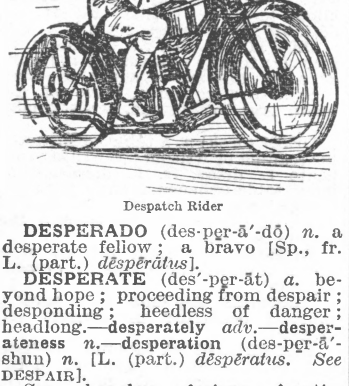
DESOLATE (des'-o-lāt) *v.t.* to depopulate ; to lay waste ; to ravage ;—*a.* deprived of inhabitants ; laid waste ; left alone.—**desolately** *adv.*—**desolateness** *n.*—**desolater** *n.*—**desolation** (des-o-lā'-shun) *n.* [L. (part.) *dēsōlātus*, forsaken].

Syn. of *a.* deserted, uninhabited, unfrequented, cheerless. *Ant.* of *a.* inhabited, frequented, cheerful.

DESPAIR (de-spār') *v.i.* to be without hope ; to lose heart ; to despond ;—*n.* despondency ; hopelessness.—**despairer** *n.*—despairingly *adv.* hopelessly [O.F., fr. L. *dēspērāre*, fr. *dē* and orig. stem *spēr* = *spēs*, hope].

DESPATCH, dispatch (des-, dis-pach') *v.t.* to send off, esp. in haste ; to kill ; to perform speedily ;—*n.* speed ; expedition ; a letter or message sent, esp. officially.—**despatcher** *n.*—**despatchful** *a.*—**despatch-rider,** a soldier, mounted on horseback or

cycle, that carries despatches.—**despatch-boat,** a Government vessel for conveying despatches. — **despatch-box,** a box or case in which official documents are carried by special messenger [Through Sp., fr. L. *dis-*, away, *un-*, and (part.) *pactus*, fastened. *See* PACT].



Despatch Rider

DESPERADO (des-pẹr-ā'-dō) *n.* a desperate fellow; a bravo [Sp., fr. L. (part.) *dēspērātus*].

DESPERATE (des'-pẹr-āt) *a.* beyond hope; proceeding from despair; desponding; heedless of danger; headlong.—**desperately** *adv.*—**desperateness** *n.*—**desperation** (des-pẹr-ā'-shun) *n.* [L. (part.) *dēspērātus*. *See* DESPAIR].

Syn. hopeless, furious, frantic, reckless. *Ant.* careful, leisurely, unhurried, calm, confident.

DESPICABLE (des'-pi-kạ-bl) *a.* deserving to be despised; mean; base —**despicably** *adv.* [L. *dēspicābilis*, fr. DESPISE].

DESPISE (de-spīz') *v.t.* to look down upon: to scorn; disdain.—**despisingly** *adv.* [fr. O.F. (part.) *despisant*, despising, fr. *despire*, fr. L. *dēspicere*, fr. *dē*, down, and *spicere*, look].

DESPITE (de-spīt') *n.* malice; spite; contempt;—*prep.* in spite of; notwithstanding.—**despiteful** *a.*—**despitefully** *adv.*—**despitefulness** *n.* [O.F. *despit* = F. *dépit*, spite, fr. DESPISE].

DESPOIL (de-spoil') *v.t.* to take from by force; to deprive; to rob.—**despoiler** *n.* a plunderer.—**despoliation** (de-spō-li-ā-shun) *n.* plundering [O.F., fr. *de* = L. *dē*, intens., and SPOIL].

DESPOND (de-spond') *v.i.* to be cast down; to become depressed.—**despondence** *n.*—**despondency** *n.* depression; loss of hope.—**despondent** *a.* depressed.—**despondingly** *adv.* [L. = give up, lose heart, fr. *dē* and *spondēre*, promise].

DESPOT (des'-pot) *n.* a soverei having absolute power; a tyrant. **despotat** (des'-po-tat) *n.* governme by a despot; the territory govern by a despot.—**despotise** *v.t.* to be despot.—**despotism** *n.* untrammell power.—**despotic** (des-pot'-ik) *a.* **despotically** *adv.* [O.F. *despot*, fr. La L. (acc.) *despotum*, fr. G. *despot* master, lord].

DESPUMATE (des'-pū-māt, d spū'-māt) *v.i.* to throw off impurities to form scum.—**despumation** (des-p mā'-shun) *n.* separation of the scu on the surface of liquor [L. *despuma* to skim].

DESQUAMATE (des'-kwạ-māt, d skwā'-māt) *v.i.* to scale off.—**desqu mation** (des-kwạ-mā'-shun) *n.* [(part.) *dēsquāmātus*, scaled off, fr. and *squāma*, scale].

DESSERT (de-zẹrt') *n.* a servi of fruits and sweetmeats; the la course [O.F., fr. *desservir*, clear t table, fr. *des* = L. *dis*, and SERVE].

DESSYATINE (des'-ya-tin) *n.* Russian measure of land, 2·7 Engli acres [Russ. *desyati*, ten].

DESTINE (des'-tin) *v.t.* to dete mine the future condition of; design.—**destiny** *n.* state appointe foreordained lot; fate; doom. **destination** (des-ti-nā'-shun) *n.* ul mate design; end of a journey [O. fr. L. *dēstināre*].

DESTITUTE (des'-ti-tūt) *a.* in wa deserted; needy; poor.—**destit tion** (des-ti-tū'-shun) *n.* state of po erty [L. (part.) *dēstitūtus*, abandone

DESTROY (de-stroi') *v.t.* to p down; to put an end to; to kill. **destroyable** *a.*—**destroyer** *n.* a spec vessel for warfare [O.F. *destruire* = *détruire*, fr. L., fr. *dēstruere*, unbui fr. *de-*, un-, and *struere*].

Syn. to ruin, overthrow, extirpa annihilate. *Ant.* to repair, rene recondition.

DESTRUCTION (de-struk'-shun) ruin by any means; overthro death.—**destructive** *a.* causing destru tion; fatal; ruinous; mischievo —**destructively** *adv.*—**destructiven** *n.*—**destructible** *a.* capable of bei destroyed.—**destructibleness** *n.*—d structibility (de-struk-ti-bil'-i-ti) *n.* **destructor** *n.* a furnace for the burni of refuse [F., fr. L. (acc.) *dēstructiōne* fr. (part.) *dēstructus*, destroyed].

DESUDATION (des-ū-dā'-shun) a profuse or morbid perspiration, oft followed by an eruption of pustu [L. *de* and *sudare*, sweat].

DESUETUDE (des'-we-tūd) *n.* d use [fr. L., fr. *dēsuētūdo*, fr. (pa *dēsuētus*, disused, fr. *dē* and *suesc* to be went].

DESULPHUR (de-sul'-fur) *v.t.* free from sulphur.—**desulphurate** (

l'-fū-rāt) *v.t.* to deprive of sulphur. **desulphuration** *n.* — **desulphurisation** *n.*—**desulphurise** *v.t.* [L. *dē*, and ULPHUR].

DESULTORY (des'-ul-tor-i) *a.* leaping from one thing to another; without method.—**desultorily** *adv.*—**desultoriness** *n.* [L. *dēsultōrius*, pert. to a *sultor*, circus-rider, fr. *dē*, down, and (part.) *sultus* for *saltus*, fr. *salīre*, to leap].

DESYNONYMISE (dē-si-non'-i-iz) *v.t.* to deprive of synonymous character; to use with similar but not the same meanings [L. *dē*, and *synonyme*].

DETACH (de-tach') *v.t.* to part; to disunite; to separate.—**detachable**, —**detachable rim**, in motoring, rim of artillery wheel easily removable for tyre repairs.—**detachment** *n.* act of separating; a body of troops [F. *détacher*].

Syn. to dissever, disentangle, extricate, unfasten. *Ant.* to attach, entangle, fasten, fix.

DETAIL (de-tāl') *v.t.* to relate minutely; to appoint for a particular service;—*n.* (dē'-tāl, de-tāl') a minute portion; item; *pl.* particulars.—**detailed** *a.* minutely gone over in all its bearings.—**in detail**, item by item [F. = cut up in pieces, fr. *dé* = L. *dis*, and *tailler*, cut. *See* TAILOR].

DETAIN (de-tān') *v.t.* to keep back, from; to withhold; to keep.—**detainer** *n.* a warrant to retain a person in custody.—**detainment** *n.*—**detention** *n.* act of keeping back; confinement; delay [O.F., fr. L. fr. *de*, away, and *tenēre*, hold].

DETECT (de-tekt') *v.t.* to uncover; to find out; to discover crime.—**detectable** *a.*—**detecter** *n.*—**detection** the discovery of what was hidden.—**detective** *a.* employed in detecting; *n.* a detective police officer; enquiry agent.—**detectophone**, a telephone secretly placed for eavesdropping [L. *dētectus*, lit. uncovered].

DETENT (de-tent') *n.* that which locks or unlocks a movement, as the wheel-work in the striking part of a clock [F., fr. L. *detinere*].

DÉTENTE (dā-tongt) *n.* an improvement in a political and usually international crisis.

DETER (dę-ter') *v.t.* to frighten from; to prevent.—**determent** *n.*—**terrent** *n.* that which deters [L. fr. *de* and *terrēre*, frighten, terrify].

DETERGENT (de-tęr'-jent) *a.* cleansing;—*n.* a purifier.—**deterge** (dę-terj') *v.t.* to cleanse; to purge away.—**detergence, detergency** *n.* [L. part.) stem *dētergent*, wiping out, *dē* and *tergēre*].

DETERIORATE (de-tē'-ri-o-rāt) *v.t.* make worse;—*v.i.* to grow worse. —**deterioration** (de-tē-ri-o-rā'-shun) *n.* state of growing worse [L. (part.) *dēteriorātus*, made worse, fr. *dēterior*, lower].

DETERMINE (de-tęr'-min) *v.t.* to fix the boundaries of; to bring to an end; to resolve on; to ascertain the amount of.—**determinedly** *adv.*—**determinable** *a.*—**determinant** *a.* serving to determine;—*n.* that which determines something. — **determinate** *a.* having fixed limits.—**determinately** *adv.*—**determinateness** *n.*—**determinative** *a.*—**determination** (de-tęr-mi-nā'-shun) *n.* termination; fixed purpose; resolution [F., fr. L. *dētermināre*, to limit, fr. *dē*, and TERMINUS].

Syn. to resolve, finish, limit, settle. *Ant.* of "determination," hesitation, vacillation, wavering, indetermination.

DETEST (de-test') *v.t.* to dislike extremely. — **detestable** *a.* — **detestably** *adv.*—**detestableness** *n.*—**detestability** (de'-tes-ta-bil'-i-ti) *n.*—**detestation** (dē-tes-tā'-shun) *n.* extreme hatred [F., fr. L. *dētestārī*, lit. to invoke a god (in cursing), fr. *dē* and *testārī*, testify].

Syn. to hate, execrate, abominate, abhor, loathe. *Ant.* to love, cherish, respect, like, be fond of.

DETHRONE (de-thrōn') *v.t.* to remove from a throne; to depose.—**dethronement** *a.* [L. *de*, and THRONE].

DETINUE (det'-i-nū) *n.* a form of action for the recovery of goods and chattels [F.].

DETONATE (det'-o-nāt) *v.t.* to cause to explode;—*v.i.* to explode.—**detonator** *n.* that which detonates.—**detonation** (det-o-nā'-shun) *n.* an explosion [L. (part.) *dētonātus*, fr. *dē* and *tonāre*, thunder].

DETORT (de-tort') *v.t.* to turn from the original or plain meaning; to pervert.—**detortion, detorsion** (de-tor'-shun) *n.* perversion, twisting [L. *de* and *torquere*, turn about].

DETOUR (de-tòòr') *n.* a circuitous route; a roundabout way [F., fr. *dé* = L. *dis*, apart, and *tour*, a turn].

DETRACT (de-trakt') *v.t.* to take away; defame;—*v.i.* (with *from*) to take away, esp. reputation.—**detractingly** *adv.* — **detraction** *n.* disparagement.—**detractor** *n.*—**detractory** *a.* [L. (part.) *dētractus*, deducted, fr. *dē* and *trahere*, draw].

Syn. to derogate, slander, calumniate, asperse. *Ant.* to praise, extol, eulogise.

DETRAIN (dē-trān') *v.t.* to cause to leave a railway train;—*v.i.* to leave a railway train [L. *de*, and TRAIN].

DETRIMENT (det'-ri-ment) *n.* loss; hurt; mischief; harm.—**detrimental** (det-ri-men'-tal) *a.*—**detrimentally** *adv.* [L. *dētrīmentum*, loss, fr. (part.) *de-*

trī-tus, rubbed away, fr. *dē* and *terere*].

DETRITUS (de-trī'-tus) *n.* disintegrated fragments of rocks worn off by floods or storms.—**detrital** *a.* pert. to, or consisting of, detritus.—**detrition** (de-trish'-un) *n.* a wearing off or away from solid bodies by attrition [L. *detcrere*, rub, or wear, away].

DETRUDE (de-trōōd') *v.t.* to thrust down; to push down with force into a lower place.—**detrusion** *n.* [L. *de* and *trudere*, thrust].

DETRUNCATE (de-trung'-kāt) *v.t.* to shorten; to lop.—**detruncation** (de-trung-kā'-shun) *n.* [L. (part.) *dētruncātus*, lopped off, fr. *dē*, and *truncāre*, fr. *truncus*. *See* TRUNK].

DETUMESCENCE (dē-tū-mes'-ens) *n.* the going down of a swelling [L. *detumescere*, to cease swelling].

DEUCE (dūs) *n.* two; a card or a die with two spots.—**deuce** (dūs) *n.* a devil.—**deuced** (dū'-sed) *a.* devilish; excessive [O.F. *deus* = F. *deux*, fr. L. (acc.) *duos*].

DEUTEROGAMY (dū-ter-og'-a-mi) *n.* a second marriage, after the death of the first spouse.—**deuterogamist** *n.* one that marries a second time [G. *deuteros* second, and *gamos*, marriage].

DEUTERONOMY (dū-ter-on'-o-mi) *n.* the fifth book of the Pentateuch, containing the second giving of the law of Moses [G. *deuteros* and *nomos*, law].

DEUTEROPATHY (dū-tēr-op'-a-thi) *n.* a sympathetic affection of one part of the body with another [G. *deuteros* and *pathein*, suffer].

DEUTEROPLASM (dū-ter-ō-plasm') *n.* the nutritive of the yolk of ovum [G. *plasma*, food].

DEUTZIA (dewt'-si-a) *n.* a genus of saxifragaceous plants with panicles of white flowers [after Jan *Deutz* of Holland].

DEVANAGARI (dā-va-na'-ga-ri) *n.* the characters in which Sanskrit is usually written and printed [Skr.].

DEVAPORATION (dē-vap-o-rā'-shun) *n.* the changing of vapour into water; condensation [L. *dē* and *evaporare*, to pass off in steam].

DEVASTATE (dev'-as-tāt) *v.t.* to lay waste.—**devastation** (dev-as-tā'-shun) *n.* [L. *dēvastātus*, laid waste].

Syn. to desolate, plunder, pillage. *Ant.* to cultivate, cherish, preserve.

DEVELOP (de-vel'-op) *v.t.* to free from a cover; to unfold gradually;—*v.i.* to open out; to expand.—**development** *n.* a gradual opening out or growth; expansion.—**developmental** (de-vel-op-men'-tal) *a.* [O.F. *desveloper*].

Syn. to grow, disclose, exhibit. *Ant.* to blight, thwart, obstruct.

DEVEST (de-vest') *v.t.* to alienate, as title or right;—*v.i.* to be lost or alienated, as a title or an est *devestire*, to undress].

DEVEXITY de-vek'-si-ti) *n.* [L. *de* and *vehere*, carry].

DEVIATE (dē'-vi-āt) *v.i.* to of the way; to err.—**devious** *a* a straight line; erring.—**de** *adv.* — **deviation** (dē-vi-ā'-sh turning from the way.—**devia the compass**, the difference of pass from the true magnetic n [L. (part.) *deviātus*, fr. *dē* a way].

Syn. to wander, stray, lapse. *Ant.* to continue, go on,

DEVICE (de-vīs') *n.* that w formed by design; a contriva stratagem; an emblem [M.E.

DEVIL (dev'-il) *n.* an evil Satan; a demon;—*v.i.* a jun rister to do legal work for a barrister without fees as a in learning the law;—*v.t.* to highly and broil.—**devilish** *a.* in satanic; fiendish.—**devilishly devilishness** *n.*—**devilment** *n.* m roguery.—**devilry** *n.* devilish ness. — **devil's-dirt** *n.* asafœ **devil's-dust** *n.* old woollen m made into shoddy.—**devil-w** homage paid by primitive pe the spirit of evil to avert h **devil-fish**, the octopus.—**to go devil**, to go to ruin.—**to play t with**, to ruin [A.S. *dēofol*, fr. L *diabolos*. *See* DIABOLIC].

DEVIOUS (dē'-vi-us) *a.* ou straight line; varying from ness; going out of the common of conduct [L. *de* and *via*, a w

DEVISCERATE (de-vis'-ēr- to disembowel.—**devisceration** eration of removing the visc *dē*, and *eviscerare*].

DEVISE (dē-vīz') *n.* art of di of property by will; now tech used only of real property; p given by will;—*v.t.* to invent trive; to plan or scheme;— form a scheme.—**devisable visee** *n.* one to whom a devise i or real estate bequeathed [O.F.

DEVITALISE (dē-vī'-tal-īz) deprive of life or vitality.

DEVITRIFICATION (dē-vi kā'-shun) *n.* loss of the gla vitreous condition, or the pro which this result is attained.— **rify** (dē-vit'-ri-fī) *v.t.* to deprive character or appearance of gl *dē* and *vitrum*, glass].

DEVOCALISATION (dē-vō zā'-shun) *n.* the act of making less.—**devocalise** *v.t.* to make vo to reduce the vowel elemen sound or syllable [L. *dē*, and ISE].

DEVOID (de-void') *a.* empt from [O.F. *desvoidier*].

DEVOIR (dev-wawr′) *n.* duty; rvice—hence, act of civility [F., fr. *dēbēre*, owe].

DEVOLVE (de-volv′) *v.t.* to transfer om one person to another;—*v.i.* to ss to another.—**devolution** (de-vō-′-shun) *n.* act of handing down from e to another [L., fr. *dē* and *volvere*, ll].

DEVONPORT (dev′-on-port) *n.* nall writing table; in Australia, a nall cake of flour and water baked hot ashes; in the Colonies, a dust orm, a small whirlwind.

DEVOTE (de-vōt′) *v.t.* to assign vow; to give up entirely; to om.—**devoted** *pp.* set apart; rongly attached.—**devotedly** *adv.*—**votedness** *n.*—**devotee** (dev-o-tē′) *n.* e devoted, esp. to some religious ith.—**devotion** (de-vō′-shun) *n.* state being set apart, esp. to the worship God; prayer; piety; earnest-ss.—**devotional** *a.* pert. to devotion. **devotionally** *adv.* [L. (part.) *dēvōtus*, wed, fr. *dē* and *vovēre*. *See* DEVOUT].

Syn. to apply, destine, consign, t apart, dedicate.

DEVOUR (de-vour′) *v.t.* to eat up th greediness; to destroy; to nsume.—**devourer** *n.*—**devouringly** *v.* [O.F. (*je*) *devoure*, devour, fr. , fr. *dē*, quite, and *vorāre*, swallow].

DEVOUT (de-vout′) *a.* earnest in ligious exercises; pious; earnest. **devoutly** *adv.*—**devoutness** *n.* [O.F. *vot*, fr. L. (acc. part.) *dēvōtum*. *See* EVOTE].

Syn. holy, solemn, reverent, earnest. *nt.* irreverent, profane, ungodly, npious.

DEW (dū) *n.* vapour from the air ndensed into small drops.—*v.t.* wet with dew—**dew-retting** (dew-t′-ing) *n.* the exposure of flax to tion of dew to secure the decom-sition of the gum which covers the re.—**dew-stone** *n.* limestone which s a particular affinity for collecting w.—**dewy** *a.*—**dewiness** *n.*—**dew-rry**, a kind of bramble.—**dew-claw**, dimentary inner toe of a dog's nd foot.—**dew-drop**, a drop of w.—**dew-fall**, the time when dew lls.—**dew-point**, the temperature at nich dew falls.—**dewpond** *n.* means collecting water on chalk downs in y weather, dating from prehistoric nes [A.S. *deāw*; cp. Ger. *thau*].

DEWAN (dē-wan′) *n.* in India, financial minister; the native eward of a business house.—**dewani** the office of dewan [Hind.].

DEWLAP (dū′-lap) *n.* the flesh nging from the throats of oxen, . [fr. DEW and A.S. *lāppa*. *See* P].

DEXTER (deks′-ter) *a.* pert. to the right hand; right; the right-hand side of a shield.—**dextral** *a.* right, as opposed to left.—**dextrality** (deks-tral′-i-ti) *n.* the state of being on the right-hand side; right-handedness [L.; cp. G. *dexi*].

DEXTERITY (deks-ter′-i-ti) *n.* quickness and skill; adroitness.—**dexterous** (deks′-ter-us) *a.* ready and expert; adroit.—**dexterously** *adv.*—**dexterousness** *n.* [L. (acc.) *dexteritātēm*].

Syn. expertness, address, cleverness, aptitude, faculty. *Ant.* clumsiness, awkwardness, unskilfulness.

DEXTRINE, dextrin (deks′-trīn) *n.* the gummy matter into which starch is convertible by diastase or by certain acids (it is remarkable for the extent to which it turns the plane of polarisation to the right hand) [F.].

DEY (dā) *n.* the title given to the former governors of Algiers [Turk. *dāi*].

DHAK (dawk) *n.* a leguminous tree of India [Hind.].

DHARMA (dȧr′-ma) *n.* the righteousness that underlies the law [Skr.].

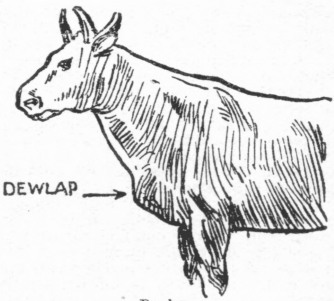
DHOBI (dō′-bē) *n.* a Hindu laundryman [Hind.].

DHOLE (dōl) *n.* the wild dog of the Deccan [E. Ind.].

DHOW (dou) *n.* an Arab vessel, employed in trading or in carrying slaves [A.].

DHURRIES (dur′-iz) *n.pl.* a kind of coarse carpeting without positive patterns or bright colours, made in India [E. Ind.].

DIABASE (dī′-a-bās) *n.* a compact igneous rock, an altered form of basalt.—**diabasic** (dī-a-bā′-sik) *a.* [F.].



Dewlap

DIABATERIAL (dī-a-ba-tē′-ri-al) *a.* crossing the boundaries [G. *diabatos*, across, and *bainein*, to go].

DIABETES (dī-ạ-bē′-tēz) *n.* a disease characterised by a morbid

discharge of urine.—**diabetic** (dī-ą-bet'-ik) *a.* pert. to diabetes [G.].

DIABLERIE (di-ąb'-ler-i) *n.* sorcery; devilry [F., fr. *diable*, devil].

DIABOLIC, diabolical (dī-ą-bol'-ik, -i-kąl) *a.* pert. to the devil; devilish.—**diabolism** (dī-ab'-o-lizm) *n.* the actions of the devil; possession by the devil.—**diaboleptic,** an insane person who believes himself beset by the devil.—**diabolically** *adv.*—**diabolicalness** *n* [L., fr. G. *diabolicos*, fr. *diabolos*, devil, slanderer, fr. *diaball-ein*, slander].

DIACAUSTIC (dī-a-kaus'-tik) *n.* that which is caustic by refraction, as the sun's rays concentrated by a convex lens [G. *dia*, through, and *kaiein*, to burn].

DIACHYLON, diachylum (dī-ak'-i-lon, -lum) *n.* a plaster orig. made of several vegetable juices, now made of oil and an oxide of lead [G. *dia*, and *chules*, juice].

DIACONAL (dī-ak'-o-nąl) *a.* pert. to a deacon.—**diaconate** *n.* the office of a deacon [fr. L. *diaconus*, deacon].

DIACONICON (dī-a-kon'-i-kon) *n.* a sacristy for sacred vessels, in a Greek Church [L. *diaconicum*].

DIACRITIC, diacritical (dī-a-krit'-ik, -i-kąl) *a.* indicating something to be distinguished; distinctive [G., fr. *dia*, apart, and CRITIC].

DIADELPHOUS (dī-ą-del'-fus) *a.* having the stamens united in two bundles [G. *di* and *adelphos*, brother].

DIADEM (dī'-ą-dem) *n.* a fillet worn as a badge of royalty; a crown; —*v.t.* to adorn with a diadem; to crown [L., fr. G. *diadēma*, fr. *dia*, across, and *dein*, bind].

DIÆRESIS (dī-ē'-re-sis) *n.* a mark (¨) placed over the second of two adjacent vowels to denote that they are to be pronounced as distinct letters, as *aërial* (ā-ē'-ri-ąl) [L., fr. G. = separation, fr. *di* = *dia*, apart, and *airein*, take].

DIAGLYPH (dī'-a-glif) *n.* a sculptured or engraved production in which the figures are sunk below the general surface; an intaglio [G. *dia* and *gluphein*, carve].

DIAGNOSIS (dī-ąg-nō'-sis) *n.* discriminating knowledge; the ascertaining of the true nature of a disease.—**diagnose** (dī-ag-nōs') *v.t.* to ascertain, from symptoms, the nature of a disease.—**diagnostic** *a.* indicating the nature of a disease.—*n.* the symptom by which a disease is known or distinguished from others; *pl.* the study of symptoms in disease [G., fr. *dia* and *gignōskein*, know].

DIAGONAL (dī-ag'-o-nąl) *n.* a right line drawn from one angle to another not adjacent, of a figure of four or more sides;—*a.* joining two opposite angles of a quadrilateral multilateral figure, and dividing into two parts.—**diagonally** *adv.* [fr. G. *dia-gōn-ios*, *dia*, through, a *gōnia*, angle].

DIAGRAM (dī'-a-gram) *n.* a figu or drawing made to illustrate statement.—**diagrammatic** (dī-ą-gr mat'-ik) *a.* of the nature of a diagra —**diagrammatically** *adv.* by means a diagram.—**diagraph** (dī'-ą-graf) an instrument used in perspecti drawing [L., fr. G. *diagramma*, *diagraphein*, mark out by lines].

DIAHELIOTROPIC (dī-ą-hē-li trop'-ik) *a.* turning transversely the light, as the stem or other orga of a plant.—**diaheliotropism** (dī hē-li-ot'-ro-pizm) *n.* [G. *dia*, *heli* the sun, and *tropē*, turning].

DIAL (dī'-ąl) *n.* an instrument showing the time of day from t shadow thrown by the sun; the fa of a timepiece on which the time

Ornamental Stone Sun-dial

shown by pointers; any plate face on which a pointer moves *v.t.* to measure with a dial.—**dialist** a constructor of dials.—**dialling** the art of making dials.—**dial-pla** the plate of a dial, clock, or wa [fr. Late L. *diālis*, pert. to the d L. *di-ēs*].

DIALECT (dī'-ą-lekt) *n.* mode expressing thoughts; subdivision a language; local form of speech **dialectal, dialectical** (dī-ą-lek'-tal, kąl) *a.* belonging to a dialect **dialectic** *a.* pert. to a dialect or fo

a language; pert. to dialectics.—**lectically** *adv.*—**dialectician** (dī-ą-tish'-ąn) *n.* a logician; a reasoner. **Dialectics** (dī-ą-lek'-tiks) *n.* science reasoning [F., fr. L. *dialectus*, a nner of speaking, fr. G., fr. *dialeai*, converse, fr. *dia* and *legein*, ak].

Syn. language, tongue, provinlism, patois, idiom.

DIALLAGE (dī'-ąl-ăj) *n.* a darken or bronze-coloured laminate neral, considered as a variety of mblende or augite [G. *diallagē*, ange].

DIALLAGE (dī-al'-a-gi) *n. Rhet.* figure of speech by which argunts, after having been considered m various points of view, are all ought to bear upon one point .].

DIALOGITE (dī-al-ō-jīt) *n.* a rose-l carbonate of manganese.

DIALOGUE (dī'-ą-log) *n.* a consation between two or more; a itten composition in which two or ore persons converse on some topic.

dialogic, dialogical (dī-ą-loj'-ik, -il) *a.* pertaining to, or partaking of e nature of, a dialogue.—**dialogist** (-al'-o-jist) *n.* a speaker in dialogue; writer of dialogues.—**dialogistic** (-ąl-ō-jis'-tik) *a.*—**dialogistically** *adv.*, fr. L., fr. *dia-logos*, conversation. *e* DIALECT].

DIALURIC (dī-a-lū'-rik) *a.* perining to alloxan and uric acid.—**alurate** (dī-al-ū'-rāt) *n.* a salt of aluric acid.

DIALYSIS (dī-al'-i-sis) *n.* a diære-s; two marks over one of two vowels separate a diphthong; *Chem.* the ocess of separating the soluble ystallised substances in a mixture om the colloid.—**dialyse** (dī'-ą-līz) . to separate by dialysis [G., fr. *aluein*, part asunder, dissolve].

DIAMAGNETIC (dī-ą-mag-net'-ik) a term applied to substances ich, freely suspended and under the fluence of magnetism, take a sition at right angles to the magtic force.—**diamagnetism** (dī-a-ag'-ne-tizm) *n.* the science of amagnetic phenomena; the magtic action of diamagnetic bodies . *dia*, apart, through, across, and *gnētēs*, magnet].

DIAMESOGAMOUS (dī-ą-me-sog'-mus) *a. Bot.* fertilised by interediary means [G. *dia*, *mesos*, middle, d *gamos*, marriage].

DIAMETER (dī-am'-e-tęr) *n.* a ght line through the centre of a rcle, sphere, cube, etc.; length of straight line through the centre of object from side to side.—**diaetrical** (dī-ą-met'-ri-kąl) *a.* in the ne or direction of a diameter; direct; straight across.—**diametrically** *adv.* [F., fr. G. *dia*, across, and METER].

DIAMOND (dī'-ą-mond) *n.* a mineral gem remarkable for its hardness; crystallised carbon; a geometrical figure, otherwise called a rhombus or lozenge; one of a suit of playing cards, stamped with the figure of a diamond; a very small kind of type;—*a.* resembling, or consisting of diamonds.—**diamantiferous** *a.* yielding diamonds.—**diamond-cutter,** one that cuts and polishes diamonds.—**diamond-edition,** an edition of a book in very small type.—**diamond cut diamond,** an expression denoting the meeting of two very sharp persons.—**rough diamond,** a diamond before it is cut—hence, a person of real worth, but rude and unpolished [fr. O.F. *diamant*, for G. *adamas*, adamant].

DIANA (dī-ăn'-a) *n.* the goddess of hunting; in poetry, the moon [L.].

DIANDER (dī-an'-dęr) *n.* a plant having two stamens [G. *di*, twice, and *anēr*, man].

DIANODAL (dī-ą-nō'-dal) *adj. Math.* passing through a node.

DIANOETIC (dī-ą-no-et'-ik) *a.* intellectual;—*n.* logic [G. *dia*, through, and *noos*, mind].

DIANTHUS (di-an'-thus) *n.* the genus of herbaceous flowers to which carnations and pinks belong [G. *di*, two, and *anthos*, a flower].

DIAPASON (dī-ą-pā'-zon) *n.* the octave or the whole compass of a voice or instrument; the two foundation-stops of an organ [G., fr. *dia*, throughout and (gen.) *pasōn*, all (the notes)].

DIAPEDESIS (dī-a-pe-dē'-sis) *n. Phys.* the migration of white blood-corpuscles through the walls of the blood-vessels without apparent rupture.—**diapedetic** (dī-a-pe-det'-ik) *a.* [G. *dia*, through, and *pēdan*, to leap].

DIAPENTE (dī-a-pen'-tē) *n. Mus.* the interval of a fifth;—*a. Phar.* composition of five ingredients [G. *pente*, five].

DIAPER (dī'-ą-per) *n.* figured linen cloth; panelling filled up with arabesque gilding and painting; a baby's napkin;—*v.t.* to variegate with figures;—*v.i.* to draw figures, as upon cloth [O.F. *dia(s)pre*, through Late L., fr. Late G. *di-aspros*, white throughout].

DIAPHANOUS (dī-af'-ą-nus) *a.* having power to transmit rays of light, as glass [G. *dia-phan-ēs*, fr. *dia*, through, and *phainein*, show].

Syn. clear, pellucid, transparent. *Ant.* opaque, cloudy, hazy.

DIAPHORETIC (dī-ą-fo-ret'-ik) *n.* a medicine that promotes perspira-

tion; a sudorific;—*a.* promoting perspiration [G.].

DIAPHRAGM (dī'-a-fram) *n.* a dividing membrane; the muscle separating the thorax from the abdomen; the midriff [G. *diaphragma*, partition; conn. with *diaphragnunai*, to fence].

DIAPHYSIS (dī-af'-i-sis) *n. Bot.* an abnormal elongation of the axis of a flower; *Anat.* the continuity of a bone between its two ends [G. *dia*, and *phyesthai*, to grow].

DIARRHŒA (dī-a-rē'-a) *n.* a frequent purging of the bowels [G., fr. *dia*, through, and *rhein*, flow].

DIARTHROSIS (dī-ar-thrō'-sis) *n.* the general name for all forms of articulation which permit the free movement of one bone on another [G., fr. *dia*, through, and *arthron*, a joint].

DIARY (dī'-a-ri) *n.* a register of daily occurrences; a journal; a blank book dated for the record of daily memoranda.—**diarist** *n.* one that keeps a diary [L. *diārium*, fr. *diēs*, day].

DIASPORE (dī-a-spōr) *n.* a mineral occurring in lamellar concretions which decrepitates and is dispersed before the blow pipe (it is a hydrate of aluminium) [G. *diaspeirein*, disperse].

DIASTASE (dī'-as-tās) *n.* a substance containing nitrogen, generated during the germination of grain for the brewery.—**diastatic** (dī-as-tat'-ik) *a.* having the properties of diastase [fr. G.]

DIASTASIS (dī-as'-ta-sis) *n. Surg.* the separation of bones without fracture; fracture of a bone at the junction of an epiphysis [G.].

DIASTOLE (dī-as'-to-lē) *n.* a dilatation of the heart [G., fr. *dia*, apart, and *stellein*, send].

DIATHERMAL (dī-a-ther'-mal) *a.* allowing heat rays to pass through [Pref. G. *dia*, through].

DIATOM (dī'-a-tom) *n.* one of an order of microscopic algæ.—**diatomaceous** (dī-a-to-mā'-shus) *a.* pert. to diatoms.—**diatomic** (dī-a-tom'-ik) *a.* consisting of two atoms [G.].

DIATONIC (dī-a-ton'-ik) *a.* pert. to the natural musical scale of eight tones—the **diatonic scale** proceeds by tones and semitones; the **chromatic** scale by semitones.—**diatonically** *adv.* [fr. G. *diatonos*, extended, fr. *dia* and *teinein*, stretch].

DIATRIBE (dī'-a-trīb) *n.* a continued disputation; an invective harangue [F., fr. L. *dia-triba*, a place for disputations, fr. G., fr. *diatribein*, to spend time in (discussing), fr. *dia*, through, and *tribein*, rub].

DIBBLE (dib'-l) *n.* a pointed instrument used to make holes for planting;—*v.t.* to plant with dibble;—*v.i.* to make holes.—**dibl** *n.*—**dib** (dib) *v.i.* in angling, to dip dibble.—**dibber** (dib'-er) *n.* one t dibs or angles for fish [*See* DAB, D

DIBSTONE (dib'-stōn) *n.* a ga for children [Etym. doubtful].

DICACITY (dik-as'-i-ti) *n.* raille pert. to speech.—**dicacious** (dik shus) *a.* [L. *dicax*, sarcastic].

DICAST (dī'-kast) *n.* an officer ancient Athens whose functi resembled these of the modern ju man.—**dicastery** (dī-kas'-ter-i) *n.* of the courts in which dicasts s the dicasts [G., fr. *dikazein*, to jud

DICATALECTIC (dī-kat-a-lek'-t *a.* doubly catalectic, both at mid and end of the verse [G. *di*, doul and *katalēktekos*, incomplete].

DICE (dīs) *n.pl.* small cubes w faces marked with spots, from one six, for gaming;—*v.i.* to play w dice;—*v.t.* to cut or chop into sn cubes.—**dicer** *n.* one who plays dice.—**dice-box** *n.* a box from wh dice are thrown in gaming.—**di coal** *n.* a kind of coal which read splits into cubical pieces [*pl.* of I a small cube].

DICENTRA (dī-sen'-tra) *n.* ge of plants, including the flow Bleeding-heart [G. *di* and *kentr* a point].

DICEPHALOUS (dī-sef'-a-lus) two headed [G. *di* and *kephalē*, head].

DICHASTASIS (dī-kas'-ta-sis) spontaneous subdivision [G. *dicha* division].

DICHLAMYDEOUS (dī-kla-mid us) *a.* having both calyx and cor [G. *di* and *chlamis*, a garment].

DICHOGAMOUS (dī-kog'-a-mus) exhibiting or characterised by dic gamy.—**dichogamy** (dī-kog'-a-mi) provision in hermaphrodite to p vent self-fertilisation, the anthers a stigma coming to maturity at differ times [G. *dicha*, in two parts, a *gamos*, marriage].

DICHORD (dī'-kord) *n.* an ancie two-stringed lute [G.].

DICHOTOMOUS (dī-kot'-o-mus) pert. to or consisting of pairs; gro ing by pairs.—**dichotomy** *n.* a cutti in two; diversion, or distribution genera into two species.—**dicho mise** *v.t.* and *i.*—**dichotomously** *a* [G. = cut in halves, fr. *dicha*, in tv and *temnein*, cut].

DICHROIC (dī-krō'-ik) *a.* char terised by dichroism.—**dichroism** a property possessed by several cr tallised bodies of exhibiting differ colours when viewed in different dir tions.—**dichroscope** (dī'-kro-scope) an instrument for testing the dich ism of crystals [G. *de* and *chroa*, colo

DICHROMATIC (dī-krō-mat'-ik) *a.* ving, or producing, two colours.—**ıhromatism** *n.* the quality of pre-ating, in different individuals, two ferent colours or systems of louration.—**dichromism** *n.* an in-ility to distinguish more than two the primary colours [G. *di, chrōma,* lour].

DICKER (dik'-er) *v.t.* and *i.*, in orth Amer., to barter, haggle, make tty trade; to quibble; to play th.—*n.* a bargain, deal, petty busi-ss transaction [L. *decuria,* a division to tens].

DICKEY, dicky (dik'-i) the driver's at in a carriage; a seat behind a rriage for servants, etc.; a separate east to wear over the front of a irt;—*n.* an ass;—*a. Colloq.* ill, in-sposed [Etym. uncert.].

DICLINIC (dī-klin'-ik) *a.* having o of the axes obliquely inclined.—**linism** *n.*—**diclinous** *a.* having the amens and pistils in different flowers . *di* and *klinein,* inclined].

DICOTYLEDON (dī-kot-i-lē'-don) *n.* plant whose seeds divide into two oes in germinating.—**dicotyledon-s** *a.* having two seed-lobes [G.].

DICROTISM (dik'-ro-tizm, dī'-cro-ım) *n. Med.* a condition of the pulse, which the pulse beats twice to ery heart beat.—**dicrotal, dicrotic,** crotous *a.*

DICTATE (dik'-tāt) *v.t.* to speak th authority; to deliver, as an der; to instruct what is to be ritten; to direct;—*v.i.* to deliver mmands;—*n.* an order; precept. **dictation** (dik-tā'-shun) *n.* act or actice of ordering; writing what nother dictates.—**dictator** *n.* a Roman agistrate elected to absolute power crises; hence, a person of supreme thority.—**dictatorial** (dik-ta-tō'-ri-) *a.* absolute; imperious.—**dictatori-ly** *adv.*—**dictatorship** *n.* [L. (part.) *ctātus,* said repeatedly, *dictāre,* fr. *cere*].

Syn. to prescribe, order, urge, en-rce, communicate, enjoin, admon-ı. *Ant.* of *a.,* subservient, humble, ›cile, submissive.

DICTION (dik'-shun) *n.* choice of ›rds; style; phraseology.—**dic-›nary** *n.* a collection, usually alpha-tical, of the words of a language, eir definitions, origin, etc.; a nilar book, limited to terms pert. some branch of study, craft, etc. **dictum** *n.* an authoritative saying ., fr. L. (acc.) *dictiōn-em,* fr. (part.) *ctus,* said, fr. *dīcere*].

Syn. of "dictionary," lexicon, ›ssary, vocabulary, encyclopedia.

DID (did) *pret.* of the verb *do* [A.S. *de*].

DIDACTIC (di-dak'-tik) *a.* fitted, or inclined to teach.—**didacticaliy** *adv.*—**didactics** *n.* the act or science of teaching [G. fr. *didaskein* (=*didak-*) teach].

DIDAPPER (did'-a-pęr) *n.* a diving-bird, the little grebe or dabchick [for *dive-dapper,* fr. DIVE and A.S. *doppa,* diver].

DIDDLE (did'-l) *v.t.* to cheat;—*v.i.* toddle as a child [Imit. move-ment].

DIE (dī) to cease to live; to become extinct; to diminish; to wither.—**dying** *a.* about to die; pert. to a dying person;—*n.* death.—**to die hard,** to resist, or to be long in, dying [M.E. *deyen,* fr. Scand.].

Syn. to decease, sink, fade, decline, depart.

DIE (dī) *n. see* DICE; chance; any small cube.—**dies** (dīz) *n.pl.* pieces of metal engraved with a device to be stamped, as on a coin, etc.—**die-sinker,** an engraver of dies [O.F. *det* =F. *dé,* fr. Late L. (part.) *datum,* cast, fr. *dāre*].

DIEB (dēb) *n.* a jackal of Northern Africa [A.].

DIEGESIS (dī-e-jē'-sis) *n. Rhet.* in an oration, the narration of the facts [G.].

DIELECTRIC (dī-e-lek'-trik) *n.* a substance through or across which electric induction takes place [G. *dia* and ELECTRIC].

DIESEL (dē'-zl) *a.* pert. to a slow speed type of internal-combustion engine, burning heavy oil [Rudolf *Diesel,* inventor, d. 1913].

DIESIS (dī-ē'-sis) *n.* the division of a musical tone; a printing mark of reference (‡) called double dagger [G.].

DIET (dī'-et) *n.* accustomed food; a regulated allowance of food;—*v.t.* to regulate the food of;—*v.i.* to eat, esp. according to rule.—**dietary** *n.* system of diet, as in almshouses.—**dietetic, dietetical** (dī-e-tet'-ik, -i-kal) *a.* pert. to diet.—**dietetically** *adv.*—**dietetics** *n.* the branch of medicine that treats of dieting [O.F., fr. L., fr. G. *diaita,* manner of living].

DIET (dī'-et) *n.* a legislative assembly in certain countries of Europe; in Scot., a sitting, as of a court, etc. [Low L. *diæta,* acquired this sense fr. wrong deriv. fr. L. *dies,* day].

DIFFAREATION (di-far-ē-ā'-shun) *n.* the parting of a cake of spelt—a ceremony at a Roman divorce [L.].

DIFFER (dif'-er) *v.i.* to be unlike; to disagree; to be at variance.—**difference** *n.* disagreement; a quarrel or coldness; that by which one thing differs, in quality or quantity, from another.—**different** *a.* unlike; diverse; several.—**differently** *adv.*—**differential** (dif-e-ren'-shal) *a.* creat-

ing a difference; proceeding by increments infinitely small.—**differentiate** (dif-e-ren'-shi-āt) *v.t.* to create a difference between; to distinguish; *Math.* to obtain the differential, or differential co-efficient, of.—**differentiation** (dif-e-ren-shi-ā'-shun) *n.* description or classification of a thing, by characteristic qualities; modification of parts, in evolution.—**differential diagnosis**, discrimination between similar diseases.—**differential thermometer**, a thermometer measuring minute differences of temperature [L. *differre*, carry apart, fr. *dis* and *ferre*].

Syn. of "difference," variation, diversity, disagreement, dissension, dissimilarity. *Ant.* of *v.*, agree, concur, vary, resemble.

DIFFICULTY (dif'-i-kult-i) *n.* that which makes a thing difficult; obstacle; perplexity or embarrassment.—**difficult** *a.* not easy to do; laborious.—**difficultly** *adv.* [O.F., fr. L. (acc.) *difficultātem*, fr. *difficilis*, difficult, fr. *dis* and *facile*].

Syn. of "difficulty," embarrassment, impediment, objection. *Ant.* of *a.*, easy, simple, straightforward, plain.

DIFFIDENT (dif'-i-dent) *a.* wanting confidence; timid; modest.—**diffidently** *adv.*—**diffidence** *n.* [L. (part. stem) *dif-fident-*, distrusting, fr. *dis* and *fidere*. *See* FAITH].

Syn. bashful, distrustful, hesitating, dubious. *Ant.* confident, assured, forward, arrogant.

DIFFLUENCE (dif'-lōō-ens) *n.* a flowing or spreading through or on all sides.—**diffluent** *a.* flowing; spreading; variable [L. *dis* and *fluere*, flow].

DIFFORM (dif'-orm) *a.* irregular in form; unlike; anomalous [L. *dis* and *forma*, shape].

DIFFRACT (di-frakt') *v.t.* to break or separate into parts.—**diffraction** (di-frak'-shun) the deflection and decomposition of light in passing by the edges of opaque bodies or through narrow slits, causing the appearance of parallel bands or fringes of prismatic colours [L. *diffringere*, to break in pieces].

DIFFUSE (diffūz') *v.t.* to pour out and spread about; circulate; disseminate;—(dif-us') *a.* diffused; esp. of prolix.—**diffusedly** *adv.*—**diffusedness** *n.* state of being diffused.—**diffusely** (di-fūs'-li) *adv.*—**diffuseness** *n.* quality of being diffuse; prolixity or wordiness.—**diffuser** *n.*—**diffusion** *n.* action by which a liquid flows; propagation or spread; intermixing of fluids or gases in contact.—**diffusive** *a.* spreading; expanding.—**diffusively** *adv.* — **diffusiveness** *n.* — **diffusible** *a.* capable of being diffused.—**diffusibility** (di-fū-zi-bil'-i-ti) *n.* [L. *diffūsu* spread].

Syn. propagate, disperse, publis scatter,—of *a.* discursive, digressiv copious. *Ant.* of *a.*, concise, pith brief.

DIG (dig) *v.t.* to turn and throw u as with a spade; to delve; to exc vate; to thrust in;—*v.i.* to delve;- *n.* a thrust or poke.—**digger** *n.*—**digge** an Australian, or New Zealand, sc dier; in North America, a sadd horse.—**diggings** *n.pl.* places whe ore, esp. gold, is mined.—**dig in** *v* to establish oneself [A.S. *dīcian*, *dīc*, ditch].

DIGAMMA (dī-gam'-ma) *n.* a lett of the primitive Greek alphabe pronounced like English *w* [G.].

DIGAMY (di'-ga-mi) *n.* a secor marriage.—**digamist** *n.*—**digamous** *Bot.* androgynous [G. *di* and *gamo* marriage].

DIGASTRIC (dī-gas'-trik) *a.* ha ing a double belly; pertaining to t double muscle situated between t lower jaw and the mastoid proce [G. *di* and *gastēr*, belly].

DIGENESIS (dī-jen'-e-sis) *n.* r production by two methods, a sexu followed by an asexual.—**digenet** (dijen-et'-ic) *a.* [G. *di* and *gignesthe* to be produced].

DIGEST (di-jest') *v.t.* to arran methodically; to think over; assimilate in the stomach as foo to soften by heat and moisture; *v.i.* to undergo digestion;—(dī'-jes *n.* a collection of important judici decisions, arranged under heads, es the civil code made by order of t Roman Emperor Justinian; su mary.—**digester** *n.* esp. of apparat for extracting essences from be etc.—**digestion** *n.* act of digesting.- **digestive** *a.* favouring—pert. to gestion.—**digestible** *a.* easily digeste —**digestibility** (di-jes-ti-bil'-i-ti) *n.* (part.) *digestus*, separated, fr. *dī-dis* and *gerere*, carry].

Syn. of *n.* compendium, epitom summary, synopsis.

DIGIT (dij'-it) *n.* a finger's breadt or ¾ in.; one of the numbers 1 to —**digital** *a.*—*n.* a key, in instrumer with keyboards.—**digitalis** (dij-i-t lis) *n.* a family of narcotic plan used medicinally; the fox-glove. **digitaria** *n.* finger-grass.—**digita digitated** *a.* having leaflets arrang like fingers.—**digitation** *n.* a finger-li division.—**digitigrade** *a.*—*n.* an anim that walks on its toes, as the lio *See* PLANTIGRADE [L. *digitus*, finge

DIGLYPH (dī'-glif) *n.* *Arch.* ornament consisting of a dou groove [G. *diglufos*, doubly indente

DIGNIFY (dig'-ni-fī) *v.t.* to inv with dignity; elevate [O.F. *dignif*

. Late L., fr. L. *digni-* = *dignus*, and *cāre* = *facere*, make].

Syn. to exalt, distinguish, advance, noble. *Ant.* to humble, degrade, scure, humiliate.

DIGNITY (dig'-ni-ti) *n.* nobleness; ately manner; high rank or office; dignitary.—**dignitary** *n.* one of alted rank, esp. ecclesiastical [F., . L. (acc.) *dignitātem*, fr. *dignus*, orth].

DIGONOUS (dig'-o-nus) *a. Bot.* aving two angles, as a stem [G. *di* d *gonia*, angle].

DIGRAM (dī'-gram) *n.* a union of vo letters having the sound of one, pn in pneumonia [G. *di* and *apho*, to write].

DIGRAPH (dī'-graf) *n.* two letters mbined to express one sound [fr. . *di*, double, and GRAPH].

DIGRESS (di-gres') *v.i.* to turn ide, as from the main topic.—**gression** *n.* an irrelevant part of a iscourse.—**digressional, digressive** *a.* relevant—pert. to digression.—**di-essively** *adv.* [L. *di* and *gradior*, a ep].

Syn. of "digression," amplifica-on, deviation, excursus. *Ant.* rele-ance, appositeness, continuance, per-nence.

DIGYN (dī'-jin) *n.* a plant having vo pistils.—**digynian** (dī-gin'-i-ąn) [G. *di* and *gunē*, woman].

DIHEDRAL (dī-hē'-dral) *a.* having vo plane surfaces.—**dihedron** *n.*—**hedral angle**, in aviation, the angle etween two aerofoils; longitudinal ngle between main surfaces and ail [G. *di* and *hedra*, side].

DIHEXAGONAL (dī-heks-ag'-ō-al) *a.* twelve sided [G. *di* and EXAGONAL].

DIHEXAHEDRAL (dī-heks-a-hē'-ral) *a.* pertaining to a six-sided rism having three planes on the xtremities.—**dehexahedron** *n.* [G. *di* nd HEXAHEDRAL].

DIJUDICATE (dī-jōō'-di-kāt) *v.t.* decide; to judge between two.—**ijudication** (dī-jōō-di-kā'-shun) *n.* . *di*, asunder, and *judicāre*, to judge].

DIKA-BREAD (dī'-ką-bred) *n.* a od prepared from the almond-like ernel of the *Mangifera gabonensis*, y the natives of West Africa [Afr.].

DIKAMALI (dī-ką-mą'-li) *n.* a esinous gum used in the dressing of ounds [E. Ind.].

DIK-DIK (dik'-dik) *n.* in South frica, a small antelope [Etym. not nown].

DIKE, dyke (dīk) *n.* a ditch; a ound to prevent flooding; a wall f mineral matter occupying fissures n stratified rocks; in Scotland, a all;—*v.t.* to protect with a dike.—**iking** (dī'-king) *n.* the act of ditching, or protecting by a dike [A.S. *dīc*, cp. Ger. *teich*, dig].

DIKKOP (dik'-kop) *n.* in South Africa, a bird resembling the bustard; a form of horse-sickness; *Colloq.* a blockhead, stupid person.—**to play dikkop,** to attempt to deceive by trailing a red herring [D. *dik*, thick; *kop*, head].

DILACERATE (di-las'-e-rāt) *v.t.* to rend asunder; to separate by force.—**dilaceration** (di-las-e-rā'-shun) *n.* act of rending asunder [L. *dis* and *lacerare*, tear].

DILAPIDATE (di-lap'-i-dāt) *v.t.* to suffer to fall into ruin.—**dilapidation** (di-lap-i-dā'-shun) *n.* state of being dilapidated; decay [L. (part.) *dilapidātus*, pulled down (of stones) fr. *dī-* = *dis*, and stem, *lapid-*, of *lapis*, stone].

DILATE (di-lāt') *v.t.* to enlarge or expand;—*v.i.* to expand; to speak copiously.—**dilatable** *a.* capable of expansion; elastic.—**dilatability** (di-lā-tą-bil'-i-ti) *n.*—**dilatancy, dilatation** (di-lā'-tąn-si, dil-ą-tā'-shun) *n.* —**dilator** (di-lā'-tor) *n.* esp. a muscle that dilates a part.—**dilatory** (dil'-ą-tor-i) *a.* inclined or tending to put off.—**dilatorily** *adv.*—**dilatoriness** *n.* [F., fr. L. *dilātāre*, make broad, fr. *dī-* = *dis* and *lātus*, L. *dis* and *latus*, borne].

Syn. to amplify, swell, expatiate discant, of "dilatory," off-putting, procrastinating, tardy. *Ant.* of *v.*, to contract, shrink, lessen, minimise.

DILEMMA (di-lem'-ą) *n.* an argument that presents an antagonist with alternatives equally conclusive against him; a perplexity.—**the horns of a dilemma,** the alternatives in a dilemma; a perplexity [G. fr. *di*, twice, double, and *lēmma*, an assumption].

DILETTANTE (dil-e-tan'-te) *n.*; *pl.* **dilettanti** (dil-e-tan'-tē) an amateur of the fine arts; a dabbler in art.—**dilettantism** *n.* [It., fr. L. *dēlectāre*, to DELIGHT].

DILIGENT (dil'-i-jent) *a.* constant in activity; laborious.—**diligently** *adv.*—**diligence** *n.* willing and earnest industry; a public stage-coach in France [O.F., fr. L. (acc.) *dī-ligentem*, orig. (part.) loving, choosing, fr. *dī-* = *dis* and *legere*].

DILL (dil) *n.* an annual plant, with aromatic seeds.—**dill-water** *n.* a stomachic and carminative [E.].

DILLING (dil'-ing) *n.* the weakling of a litter; the youngest child [Dial. Eng.].

DILLY-BAG (dil'-i-bag) *n.* an Australian native-made rush or bark-bag [Aboriginal, *dhilla*, hair].

DILLY-DALLY (dil'-i-dal'-i) *v.i.* to loiter; to trifle [Redupl. fr. DALLY].

DILUTE (di-lūt') *v.t.* to make more liquid by admixture; to diminish the strength, etc., of by mixing; to reduce;—*a.* reduced in strength, by admixing.—**dilution** *n.* act or result of diluting.—**diluent** (dil'-ū-ent) *a.* making dilute [L. (part.) *dīlūtus*, melted away, fr. *dī-* = *dis* and *luere*, *diluere*].

DILUVIUM (di-lū'-vi-um) *n.* a surface deposit of sand, pebbles, etc., attributable to former floods.—**diluvial, diluvian** *a.* pert. to a deluge, esp. the Flood [L. fr. *dīluere*. *See* DILUTE].

DIM (dim) *a.* not bright or distinct; obscure or dull;—*v.t.* and *i.* to obscure or darken.—**dimly** *adv.*—**dimmish** *a.* somewhat dim.—**dimness** *n.*—**dimmer** *n.* in motoring, a device (various types) to lessen power of headlamp.—**dimming** *n.* [E.].

DIME (dīm) *n.* an American silver coin, equal to 10 cents, or about 5*d.* [F. *dîme*, tithe, fr. O.F. *disme*, fr. L. (acc.) *decimam*. *See* DECIMAL].

DIMENSION (di-men'-shun) *n.* the extent of a body in a single direction; —usually *pl.*, of length, breadth, and thickness.—**Dimensional** *a.* pert. to a dimension.—**dimensioned** *a.* having dimension.—**Dimensionless** *a.* [O.F., fr. L. (acc.) *dimensionem*, fr. *dī-* = *dis* and (part.) *mensus*. *See* MENSURATION].

DIMEROUS (dim'-e-rus) *a.* consisting of two parts; *Bot.* with two members in each whorl. *Entom.* having two-jointed tarsi.—**dimerism** *n.* [G. *di* and *meros*, a part].

DIMETER (dim'-e-tęr) *a.* of two poetical measures;—*n.* a dimeter verse [G. *di-* = *dis*, double, and METER].

DIMIDIATE (di-mid'-i-āt) *v.t.* to divide into two equal parts;—*a.* appearing as if halved; having one half set off against the other in functions.—**dimidiation** (di-mid-i-ā'-shun) *n.* act of halving [L. fr. *dimidius*, half].

DIMINISH (di-min'-ish) *v.t.* to lessen; to impair;—*v.i.* to become or appear less or smaller.—**diminishable** *a.*—**diminuendo** (dim-in-ū-en'-dō) *adv.* *Mus.* a mark directing a gradual diminishing.—**diminution** (dim-i-nū'-shun) *n.* a lessening; reduction, or loss.—**diminutive** (di-min'-ū-tiv) *a.* of small size; minute; —*n.* a word formed from another, by an ending which adds the idea of smallness.—**diminutively** *adv.*—**diminutiveness** *n.* [L. *de*, from, and *minus*, less].

Syn. abate, decrease, lessen, reduce. *Ant.* increase, add to, enlarge, extend.

DIMITY (dim'-i-ti) *n.* a stout, white cotton cloth ribbed or figured [It., fr. Late L., fr. G. *dimit* double-threaded].

DIMORPHIC (dī-mor'-fik) *a.* exi ing in two distinct forms.—**dim phism** *n.* the state of having t forms or shapes; the property so bodies have of crystallising different forms under different grees of temperature.—**dimorpho** *a.* [G. *di* and *morphē*, form].

DIMPLE (dim'-pl) *n.* a lit hollow on the cheek or chin;— to form or show dimples.—**dimple dimply** *a.* full of dimples [pro conn. with DIP].

DIMYARIAN, dimyary (dim-i-ri-an, dim'-i-ą-ri) *a.* double-muscl esp. in Conchology of a group bivalves which have a pair of a ductor muscles, as the commo mussel.—*n.* a member of this gro [G. *di* and *mus*, a muscle].

DIN (din) *n.* loud noise; racke —*v.t.* to strike with noise; to repe continually [E., fr. A.S. *dynnan*, resound].

DINAR (dī-nâr') *n.* the name of gold coin issued by the Caliphs Damascus [L. *denarius*].

DINE (dīn) *v.t.* to entertain dinner;—*v.i.* to take dinner.—**dinn** (din'-ęr) *n.* the principal meal of t day, eaten towards noon or evenin —**dinnerless** *a.*—**dinner-hour, dinne time,** the hour at which dinner taken; the usual time for dinner.- **dining-room** *n.*—**diner-out** (dī'-nį out) *n.* one that is in the habit dining from home; one that accep many invitations to dinner.—**dinet** (di-net') *n.* sort of prelimina dinner [F. *dîner*, fr. O.F. *disn* through Low L. forms, fr. L. *di* and *jējūnāre*, fast. Cp. DÉJEUNER]

DING (ding) *v.t.* to drive; to da violently; to ring.—**ding-dong,** t sound of bells; anything monotono [Scand.].

DINGHY, dingey (ding'-gi) *n.* canoe used in the E. Indies; a shi smallest boat [native Bengal name]

DINGLE (ding'-gl) *n.* a dale dell [E., conn. with DIMPLE].

DINGO (ding'-gō) *n.* the Australi wild dog [native Austral. name].

DINGY (din'-ji) *a.* dark in colour.- **dinginess,** *n.* [E., conn. with DUNG].

DINIC (din'-ik) *a.* relating vertigo or dizziness.—*n.* a remed for dizziness [G. *dinos*, whirling].

DINKUM (dink'-um) *a.* in Au tralia, honest, genuine, trustworth dependable [Etym. not known].

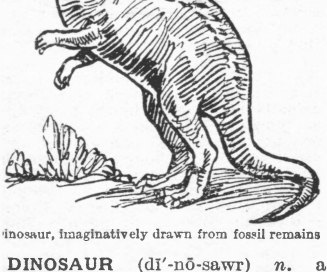
DINKY (din'-ki) *a.* in Nor Amer. pert, pretty, small, neat [Scot

DINMONT (din-mont) *n.* a bord name for a wether between the fir and second shearing [Scot.].

DINOCERAS (dī-no'-se-rąs) *n.*

uge four-footed, hoofed mammal, ith three pairs of horns. Now extinct. **-dinocerate** *a.* related to the dino-eras [G. *deinos*, terrible, and *keras*, orn].

DINORNIS (dī-nor′-nis) *n.* a genus f extinct birds of a gigantic size, hich formerly inhabited New Zea-and [G. *deinos*, terrible and *ornis*, ird].



inosaur, imaginatively drawn from fossil remains

DINOSAUR (dī′-nō-sawr) *n.* a gantic fossil reptile.—**dinosaurian** ī-nō-saw′-ri-an) *n.* [fr. G. *deinos*, rrible, and *sauros*, lizard].

DINOTHERIUM (dī-no-thē′-ri-um) an extinct mammal, of the elephant nd [fr. G. *thērion*, wild beast].

Dinotherium as reconstructed by biologists

DINT (dint) *n.* a blow; mark ade by a blow; force or power; *-v.t.* to indent, as by a blow.—**by nt of**, by means of; by the force [M.E. *dint*, dent, *dunt*, fr. A.S.].

DIOCESE (dī′-ō-sēs) *n.* the district nder the administration of a bishop.

diocesan (dī-os′-e-sạn) *a.* pert. to diocese;—*n.* a bishop [F., fr. L. cc.) *diœcēsem*, parish, fr. G. *di-kēsis*, administration, fr. *dia-*, roughout, and *oikein*, keep house. ɛ ECONOMY].

DIODON (dī′-ō-don) *n.* a genus of globe fishes with inflatable bodies, having each jaw appearing as a single piece [G. *di* and *odous*, a tooth].

DIOECIOUS, diecious (dī-ē′-shus) *a.* unisexual; *Bot.* having flowers with stamen on one plant, with petals on another [G. *di* and *oikos*, house].

DIOGENIC (dī-ō-jen′-ik) *a.* resembling the cynic philosopher Diogenes; cynical [G.].

DIONAEA (dī-ō-nē′-a) *n.* an American insectivorous plant [fr. G.].

DIONYSIA (dī-o-nis′-i-a) *n.pl.* dramatic and orgiastic festivals in honour of Dionysius or Bacchus.—**dionysiac, dionysian,** *a.* [*Dionysius*, the god of wine].

DIOPHANTINE (dī-ō-fan′-tin) *a.* pertaining to Diophantus, a Greek mathematician.—**diophantine analysis,** a method of solving indeterminate problems in algebra [G.].

DIOPSIDE (dī-op′-sīd) *n.* a variety of pyroxene [G. *dia* and *opsis*, view].

DIOPSIS (dī-op′-sis) *n.* a genus of dipterous insects of the fly family [N.L. *dī* and *opsis*, sight].

DIOPTASE (dī-op-tāz) *n.* emerald copper ore [G. *dia* and *optasia*, new].

DIOPTRATE (dī-op′-trāt) *a. Entom.* divided transverse.

DIOPTRICS (dī-op′-triks) *n.* the part of optics treating of the effects upon light of the mediums it passes through.—**dioptrical** *a.* [G. *dioptrikos*].

DIORAMA (dī-ō-rā′-mạ) *n.* a spectacle consisting of very large pictures, the effects of which are varied by the manipulation of lights.—**dioramic** *a.* [fr. G. *di-* = *dia*, through, and *horama*, sight, fr. *horœin*, see].

DIORISM (dī′-ō-rizm) *n.* distinction, definition.—**dioristic** *a.*—**dioristically** (dī-ō-ris′-ti-kal-i) *adv.* [G. *diorizein*, to divide].

DIORITE (dī′-ō-rit) *n.* a crystalline rock of the greenstone variety [G. *dia* and *horos*, boundary].

DIORTHOSIS (dī-or-thō′-sis) *n. Surg.* the reduction of a dislocation, the correction of a deformity; a critical revision of a text.—**diorthotic** (dī-or-thot′-ik) *a.* [G. *dia* and *orthos*, straight].

DIOSMOSE (dī-oz′-moz) *n.* the mingling of fluids through a membrane.—**diosmosis** (dī-oz-mōz-is) *n.* [G. *dia*, and *osmose*].

DIOXIDE (dī-ok′-sīd) *n.* an oxide containing one part of a metal to every two of oxygen [G. *dia* and OXIDE].

DIP (dip) *v.t.* to plunge in a liquid; let down and draw up again;—*v.i.* to sink; to look into, as a book; to incline downwards;—*n.* action of dipping; downward inclination; slope; in Australia, a small cake made by cooking a lump of dough

in boiling water.—**dipping** *n.*—**dipper** *n.* a bird of the thrush family; the water ousel; in Australia, a can of tin or iron of about a gallon capacity, with a fixed handle on one side, used for scooping water out of a water butt, barrel, etc.—**dip of the needle**, the angle a poised magnetic needle, or **dipping-needle**, makes with the plane of the horizon [A.S. *dippan*].

DIPHTHERIA (dif-thē′-ri-ą) *n.* an epidemic disease of the throat, marked by fever, and the growth of a thick membrane.—**diphtheritic** (dif-the-rit′-ik) *a.* [fr. G. *diphthera*, leather].

DIPHTHONG (dif′-thong) *n.* a syllable of two vowel sounds.—**diphthongal** (dif-thong′-gąl) *a.* — **diphthongally** *adv.* [L., fr. G. fr. *di*=*dis*, double, and *phthongos*, sound].

DIPLEX (dī′-pleks) *a.* in wireless, of or pert. to reception or transmission of two messages simultaneously [G. *di* and L. *plex*].

DIPLOE (dip′-lō-ē) *n.* the soft substance between the plates of the skull [G. *diplous*, double].

DIPLOMA (di-plō′-mą) *n.* a writing or instrument conferring some authority, degree, or honour [G.=license (folded), fr. *di-ploos*, double-folded].

DIPLOMACY (di-plō′-mą-si) *n.* the art of conducting international negotiations; skill in negotiating; tact. —**diplomat** (dip′-lo-mat).—**diplomatist** *n.* one skilled, engaged, in diplomacy.—**diplomatic** (dip-lo-mat′-ik) *a.* pert. to diplomacy or a diplomatist. —**diplomatically** *adv.* [fr. G. stem, *diplōmat-*, of DIPLOMA].

DIPLOPIA, diplopy (di-plō′-pi-ą, dip′-lo-pi) *n.* a disease of the eye, in which a single object appears double [G. *diplous*, double].

DIPLOZOON (dip-lō-zō′-on) *n.* a flat worm or trematode, consisting of two organisms fused together [G. *diplous* and *zōon*, animal].

DIPNOI (dip′-noi) *n.* an order of fishes having both gills and lungs [G. *dipnoos*].

DIPOLAR (dī-pō′-ląr) *a.* having two poles.

DIPRISMATIC (dī-priz-mat′-ik) *a.* doubly prismatic [G. fr. *di* and *prisma*].

DIPSAS (dip′-sas) *n.* a serpent whose bite was said to produce unquenchable thirst [G.].

DIPSOMANIA (dip-so-mā′-ni-ą) *n.* an ungovernable craving for drink.—**dipsomaniac** *n.*—**dipsosis** (dip-sō′-sis) *n.* morbid thirst [fr. G. *dipsa*, thirst].

DIPTERA (dip′-te-rą) *n.* an order of insects having two wings [G. *di* and *pteron*, wing].

DIPTOTE (dip′-tōt) *n. Gram.* a noun that has only two cases [G.].

DIPTYCH (dip′-tik) *n.* a doub folding writing tablet; a list names to be especially commemorat at the celebration of the eucharist *di* and *ptuchē*, a fold].

DIPYRE (dī-pīr′) *n.* a mine which, when heated, first becon phosphorescent, and then fuses *di*, two, and *pur*, fire].

DIRDUM (dir′-dum) *n.* uproar; scolding [Scot.].

DIRE (dīr) *a.* very evil; dreadf Also **direful**.—**direfully** *adv.*—**diref ness, direness** *n.* terribleness [L. *dīru*

DIRECT (di-rekt′) *a.* straigl straightforward; immediate; plai in the line of descent;—*v.t.* to ai to guide; to write a name and addr upon;—*v.i.* to give direction.—**dir tion** *n.* act of directing; instructio prescription; superscription; addre line of movement or tendency.—**dir tive** *a.* having power to direct. **directly** *adv.* straightway; imme ately after.—**directness** *n.*—**director** one that is at the head of a busine etc.; one of a board of manage that which regulates, in machines. **directorship, directorate** *n.* the bo of directors, or the office of direct —**directory** *a.* containing direction —*n.* a collection of rules, esp. directions for worship; a book co taining names and residences of t inhabitants of a place [L. (par *directus*].

Syn. of *a.*, frank, unambiguou lineal. *Ant.* of *a.*, indirect, circuitou ambiguous.

DIRGE (derj) *n.* a funeral cha [Corr. fr. L. (imp.) *dirige*, dire (beginning the office for the dea *See* DIRECT].

DIRHEM (dir-hem′) *n.* a sm silver coin current in Morocco; measure of weight used in Arab and Egypt [A. *dirham*].

DIRIGIBLE (di′-ri-ji-bl) *a.* that m be guided or steered. — *n.* a ballo that may be steered [L. *di* and *rig* for *regere*, to rule]. (See illus. p. 28

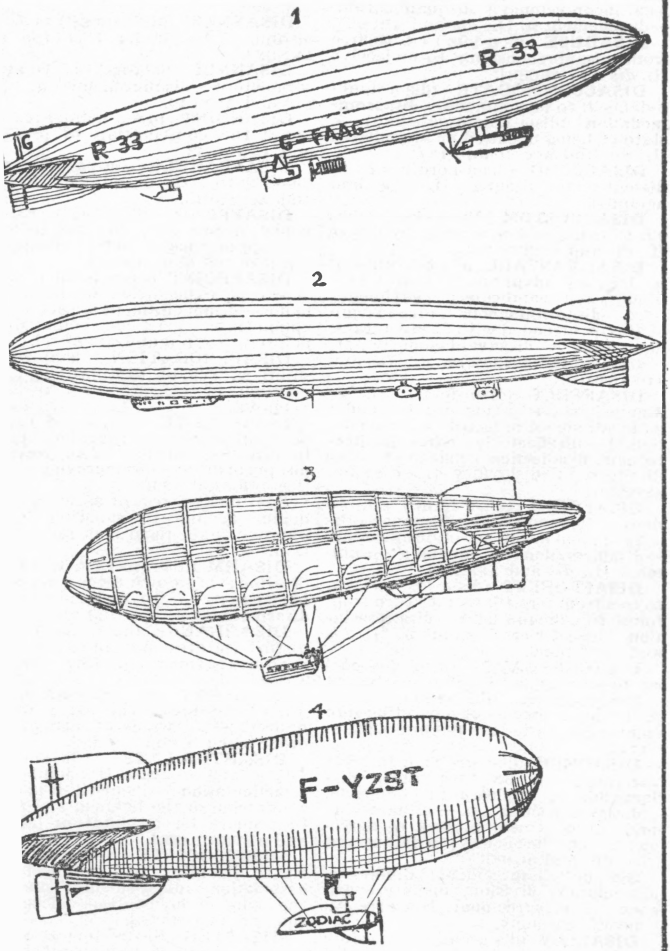
DIRK (dęrk) *n.* kind of dagger. *v.t.* to stab with a dirk [Etym. uncert

DIRL (dęrl) *n.* a thrill; vibratio a stroke, movement, etc., causi a vibration;—*v.t.* and *i.* to pierc thrill; vibrate [Scot.].

DIRT (dęrt) *n.* any foul or filt substance;—*v.t.* to foul.—**dirty** foul or filthy; mean;—*v.t.* to fo —**dirtily** *adv.* meanly; basely.—**di ness** *n.*—**dirt-track**, a loose-surfa track for motor-cycle racing, a spe way [Scand.].

DIRUPTION (di-rup′-shun) *n.* bursting or rendering asunder [L. *d* apart, and *rumpere*, break].

DIS- *pref.* implying separation, the reversal of an act [L.=apart].



TYPES OF DIRIGIBLE

owing clearly the fish-like tail with the governing rudders and elevators. 1, British R.33, rigid J.S. Naval, rigid, "Los Angeles". 3, Italian, semi-rigid. 4, French, non-rigid. "The Zodiac".

DISABLE (dis-ā'-bl) *v.t.* to render incapable; to disqualify.—**disability** (dis-ą-bil-'i-ti) *n.* want of power; esp. legal incompetency; disqualification. —**disablement** *n.* [L. *dis* and ABLE].

DISABUSE (dis-ą-būz') *v.t.* to free from misapprehension; to undeceive [L. *dis* and ABUSE].

DISACCOMMODATE (dis-ą-kom'-o-dāt) *v.t.* to uncommode.—**disaccommodation** (dis-ą-kom-o-dā'-shun) *n.* state of being unsuited or unprepared [L. *dis* and ACCOMMODATE].

DISACCORD (dis-ą-kord') *v.i.* to dissent; to disagree [L. *dis* and ACCORD].

DISACCUSTOM (dis-ą-kus'-tum) *v.t.* to cause to lose a habit by disuse [L. *dis* and ACCUSTOM].

DISADVANTAGE (dis-ąd-van'-tāj) *n.* lack of advantage; that which hinders or handicaps; detriment; hurt.—**disadvantageous** (dis-ad-vąn-tā'-jus) *a.* attended with disadvantage; hampering. — **disadvantageously** *adv.* —**disadvantageousness** *n.* [L. *dis* and ADVANTAGE].

DISAFFECT (dis-ą-fekt') *v.t.* to diminish the affection of; to render malcontent.—**disaffected** *a.* malcontented.—**disaffectedly** *adv.*—**disaffectedness, disaffection** *n.* state of being disaffected; disloyalty [L. *dis* and AFFECT].

DISAFFIRM (dis-ą-ferm') *v.t.* to deny; to annul.—**disaffirmance** (dis-ą-fer'-mans) *n.* the act of disaffirming. —**disaffirmation** *n.* denial; annulment [L. *dis* and AFFIRM].

DISAFFOREST (dis-ą-for'-est) *v.t.* to free from forest laws; to turn from forest to common land.—**disafforestation** (dis-ą-for-es-tā'-shun) *n.* [L. *dis* and AFFOREST].

DISAGGREGATE (dis-ag'-re-gāt) *v.t.* to separate into component parts. —**disaggregation** (dis-ag-re-gā'-shun) *n.* the act or process of separating into component parts [*See* DIS and AGGREGATE].

DISAGREE (dis-ą-grē') *v.i.* to be at variance; to be unsuitable.—**disagreeable** *a.* unpleasant; offensive. —**disagreeableness** *n.* — **disagreeably** *adv.*—**disagreement** *n.* lack of agreement; unsuitableness; a falling out [*See* DIS and AGREE].

Syn. of "disagreement," difference, discrepancy, division, dispute, variance. *Ant.* agreement, concurrence, concord, harmony.

DISALLOW (dis-ą-lou') *v.t.* to refuse to allow or admit; to disown and reject. — **disallowable** *a.* — **disallowance** *n.* [*See* DIS and ALLOW].

DISALLY (dis-ą-lī') *v.t.* to disregard or annul the alliance of [*See* DIS and ALLY].

DISANIMATE (dis-an'-i-māt) *v.t.* to deprive of spirit or courage **disanimation** (dis-an-i-mā'-shun) the act of disanimating [*See* DIS ANIMATE].

DISANNEX (dis-ą-neks') *v.t.* disunite; to sunder [*See* DIS ANNEX].

DISANNUL (dis-ą-nul') *v.t.* to an completely.—**disannulment** *n.* DIS and ANNUL].

DISANOINT (dis-ą-noint') *v.t.* annul the consecration of [*See* and ANNOINT].

DISAPPAREL (dis-ą-par'-el) *v.t* disrobe, to strip of raiment [*See* and APPAREL].

DISAPPEAR (dis-ą-pēr') *v.i.* vanish from sight; to cease to e —**disappearance** *n.* act of disapp ing [*See* DIS and APPEAR].

DISAPPOINT (dis-ą-point') *v.t* defeat of expectation or hope; baffle.—**disappointment** *n.* act of appointing; grief at being di pointed [*See* DIS and APPOINT].

DISAPPROBATION (dis-ap-ro shun) *n.* act of disapproving; pression of censure [*See* DIS APPROVE].

DISAPPROVE (dis-ą-prōōv') *v.* pass unfavourable judgment u to censure; dislike.—**disapprov** disapprobation.—**disapprovingly** [*See* DIS and APPROVE].

Syn. dislike, regard as wrong, demn, decline to sanction, approve, like, regard as right, tion.

DISARM (dis-ärm') *v.t.* to de of arms; lay down arms; to r harmless;—*v.i.* to disband for **disarmament** *n.* [*See* DIS and AR

DISARRANGE (dis-ą-rānj') *v* disturb the arrangement of; dis —**disarrangement** *n.* [*See* DIS ARRANGE].

DISARRAY (dis-ą-rā') *v.t.* t order; to break the array o undress;—*n.* want of array; order [*See* DIS and ARRAY].

DISARTICULATE (dis-ar-t lāt) *v.t.* to separate the joints **disarticulation** (dis-ąr-tik-ū-la' *n.* division of the ligaments of a to prepare for amputation [*S* and ARTICULATE].

DISASSOCIATE (dis-ą-sō'-s *v.t.* to disunite; to disconnect **association** (dis-ą-so-shi-ā'-shu the state of being disassociate DIS and ASSOCIATE].

DISASTER (di-zas'-ter) *n.* a mitous event; a sudden misfo —**disastrous** *a.* calamitous; u tious.—**disastrously** *adv.* [O.F *astre*].

DISAUTHORISE (dis-aw'-t *v.t.* to deprive of authority [S and AUTHORISE].

DISAVOUCH (dis-a-vouch') *v.t.* to tract; to deny; to disavow [*See* S and AVOUCH].

DISAVOW (dis-ạ-vou') *v.t.* to refuse acknowledge; to deny responsiility, approbation, etc.—**disavowal** *n.* sclaimer [*See* DIS and AVOW].

Syn. repudiate, disown, disclaim, sallow. *Ant.* avow, acknowledge, low, affirm.

DISBAND (dis-band') *v.t.* to disrse soldiery; to dismiss;—*v.i.* to broken up.—**disbandment** *n.* [*See* S and BAND].

DISBAR (dis-bär') to expel from e bar, of barristers [*See* DIS and R].

DISBARK (dis-bark) *v.t.* to strip bark [*See* DIS and BARK].

DISBARK (dis-bark') *v.t.* [*See* DIS-BARK].

DISBELIEVE (dis-be-lēv') *v.t.* to ld not to be true or actual.—**disief** *n.*—**disbeliever** *n.* [*See* DIS and LIEVE].

DISBENCH (dis-bensh') *v.t.* to drive m a bench or seat; to deprive of e privilege of a bencher (e.g. in the us of Court) [*See* DIS and BENCH].

DISBLOOM (dis-blo͞om) *v.t.* to deve of blossoms [*See* DIS and BLOOM].

DISBOWEL (dis-bou'-el) *v.t.* [*See* EMBOWEL].

DISBUD (dis-bud') *v.t.* to remove the perfluous buds of [*See* DIS and BUD].

DISBURDEN (dis-bur'-dn) *v.t.* to e from the burden. Also **dis-then** (dis-burth'-en) [*See* DIS and RDEN].

DISBURSE (dis-burs') *v.t.* to pay t; to expend.—**disbursement** *n.*— expenses [O.F. *desbourser*].

DISC, disk (disk) *n.* a flat circular ıte or surface; the face of sun or ıon.—**discal** (dis'-ka̤l) *a.* pert. to or embling a disc.—**discoid** *a.*—**disc-** *a.* disk-like; circular; wide and ; [L. *discus*. Doublet of DAIS, SK, DISH].

DISCAGE (dis-kāj) *v.t.* to take out a cage [*See* DIS and CAGE].

DISCALCED (dis-kalsd') *a.* with- shoes, barefooted; a term for a nch of the Carmelite order [L. and *calx*, the heel).

DISCARD (dis-kärd') *v.t.* to put cards from a hand in playing; cast off;—*n.* the act of discard- , in games [*See* DIS and CARD].

DISCERN (di-sẹrn') *v.t.* to behold separate; to distinguish; to ge.—**discerner** *n.*—**discernible** *a.*— **ernibly** *adv.*—**discerning** *ppr.* cap- e of discriminating.—**discerningly** .—**discernment** *n.* power or faculty judging; penetration [L., fr. *dis- cernere*, separate].

Syn. discover, descry, perceive, gnise, behold.

DISCHARGE (dis-chärj') *v.t.* to free from a load or weight; to unload; to fire off or to let fly; to emit; to pay; to receipt; to dismiss; to perform;—*n.* act of discharging; state of being discharged; a flowing out; an emission; absolution; performance.—**discharger** *n.* [O.F. *descharger*].

DISCHARITY (dis-char'-i-ti) *n.* want of charity [*See* DIS and CHARITY].

DISCHARM (dis-chärm') *v.t.* to remove the charm, or power of a charm, from [*See* DIS and CHARM].

DISCHURCH (dis-church') *v.t.* to deprive of church rank or privileges [*See* DIS and CHURCH].

DISCINCT (dis-singt') *a.* ungirded [L. *discinque*, to ungird].

DISCIPLE (di-sī'-pl) *n.* one that receives instruction or doctrine from another; pupil; adherent.—**discipleship** *n.* [F.].

DISCIPLINE (dis'-i-plin) *n.* education; instruction; training; course of study or training; subjection to authority; chastisement;—*v.t.* to train; to improve by corrective methods.—**disciplinable** *a.*—**disciplinarian** (dis-i-pli-nā'-ri-an) *n.* one that enforces rigid discipline.—**disciplinarium** *n.* a scourge for penitential flogging [F.].

DISCISSION (di-sish'-un) *n.* an incision into a tumour or cataract [L. *dis* and *caedere*, to cut].

DISCLAIM (dis-klām') *v.t.* to renounce claim to; to disown; to disavow.—**disclaimer** *n.* a disavowal [*See* DIS and CLAIM].

DISCLOSE (dis-klōz') *v.t.* to unclose; to open; to bring to light; divulge.—**disclosure** *n.* act of disclosing; a revelation, esp. shameful [L. *dis*, and *claudo*, close].

DISCOBOLUS (dis-kob'-o-lus) *n.* "the disc-thrower," the name of several famous statues of athletes [G. *diskos*, a quoit, and *ballein*, to throw].

DISCOLOUR (dis-kul'-ur) *v.t.* to alter the colour or appearance of; to stain.—**discoloration** (dis-kul-o-rā'-shon) *n.* alteration of colour; stain [*See* DIS and COLOUR].

DISCOMFIT (dis-kum'-fit) *v.t.* to scatter in fight; disconcert; defeat.—**discomfiture** *n.* [M.E.].

DISCOMFORT (dis-kum'-fort) *n.* want of comfort; uneasiness; pain;—*v.t.* to impair the comfort of [*See* DIS and COMFORT].

DISCOMMODE (dis-ko-mōd') *v.t.* to incommode.—**discommodiousness** (dis-ko-mō-di-us-nes) *n.* [*See* DIS and COMMODE].

DISCOMMON (dis-kom'-on) *v.t.* to deprive of the right of common; to appropriate common land [*See* DIS and COMMON].

DISCOMPOSE (dis-kom-pōz') *v.t.* to disarrange; to destroy the composure of; to ruffle.—**discomposure** *n.* state of being discomposed; agitation [*See* DIS and COMPOSE].

DISCONCERT (dis-kon-sert') *v.t.* to break up the harmony of; to disorder; frustrate.—*n.* (dis-kon'-sert) state of disagreement [O.F. *disconcerter*].

DISCONFORMABLE (dis-kon-for'-ma-bl) *a.* not conformable.—**disconformity** *n.* [*See* DIS and CONFORM].

DISCONGRUITY (dis-kon-grōō'-i-ti) *n.* incongruity; want of congruity [*See* DIS and CONGRUITY].

DISCONNECT (dis-ko-nekt') *v.t.* to separate; to sever; to disjoint.—**disconnected** *a.* lacking unity; disjointed.—**disconnection** *n.* [*See* DIS and CONNECT].

DISCONSENT (dis-kon-sent') *v.i.* to differ; dissent [*See* DIS and CONSENT].

DISCONSOLATE (dis-kon'-so-lāt) *a.* destitute of comfort or consolation; deeply dejected.—**disconsolately** *adv.*—**disconsolateness** *n.* [fr. L. *dis* and *consōlātus*, having consoled].

DISCONTENT (dis-kon-tent') *n.* want of content; dissatisfaction;—*a.* not content;—*v.t.* to deprive of content; to dissatisfy.—**discontented** *a.* unhappy; dissatisfied.—**discontentedly** *adv.*—**discontentedness, discontentment** (dis-kon-tent'-ment) *n.* [*See* DIS and CONTENT].

DISCONTINUE (dis-kon-tin'-ū) *v.t.* to interrupt; to intermit; to put an end to;—*v.i.* to be severed; to cease.—**discontinuance, discontinuation** (dis-kon-tin-ū-ā'-shun) *n.* a ceasing or stopping.—**discontinuity** (dis-kon-tin-ū'-i-ti) *n.* want of continuity.—**discontinuous** *a.* not continuous.—**discontinuously** *adv.* [*See* DIS and CONTINUE].

DISCOPHORA (dis-kof'-ō-ra) *n.pl.* the discordal hydrozoans (jelly-fishes etc.).—**discophoran** *n.* one of the foregoing.—**discophorous** *a.* having a gelatinous bell or disc [L.].

DISCORD (dis'-kord) *n.* want of concord or agreement; strife; a union of inharmonious sounds.—**discordance** (dis-kor'-dans) *n.*—**discordant** *a.* out of harmony; contradictory; dissonant; harsh.—**discordantly** *adv.* [O.F., fr. *descorder*, to clash].

Syn. dissension, inharmoniousness, dissonance. *Ant.* harmony, melody, concord, peace.

DISCORPORATE (dis-kor'-pō-rāt) *v.t.* to deprive of corporate privilege [*See* DIS and CORPORATE].

DISCOUNSEL (dis-koun'-sel) *v.t.* to dissuade [*See* DIS and COUNSEL].

DISCOUNT (dis-kount') *v.t.* to deduct a percentage from a price payment; to cash a bill, etc., ducting interest; partly to withh belief from;—*n.* (dis'-kount) a s refunded on prompt payment; terest deducted for money advanc —**discountable** *a.* — **discount-bro discounter,** one that cashes bills notes of exchange at a discount **at a discount,** below par; in esteem [F. *décompter*].

DISCOUNTENANCE (dis-koun' nans) *v.t.* to refuse to countena or give approval to [O.F. *descon ance*].

DISCOURAGE (dis-kur'-ij) *v.t.* deprive of courage; to discount ance.—**discouragement** *n.* a dishe ening; dejection; that which heartens.—**discouraging** *ppr.* dishe ening.—**discouragingly** *adv.* [F. *courager*].

Syn. dispirit, depress, dissua damp. *Ant.* encourage, persua exhort, countenance.

DISCOURSE (dis-kōrs') *n.* conv sation; a formal speech; treati a sermon;—*v.t.* to utter;—*v.i.* to t at length, or formally; converse **discoursive** *a.* [O.F. *discours*].

DISCOURTEOUS (dis-kur'-tyus) not courteous; ill-mannered; ru —**discourteously** *adv.*—**discourteo ness, discourtesy** *n.* want of court [*See* DIS and COURTEOUS].

DISCOVER (dis-kuv'-er) *v.t.* to pose to view; bring to knowled to obtain first knowledge or sight —**discoverable** *a.*—**discoverer** *n* **discovery** *n.* action of discoveri thing discovered [O.F. *descouvr*

Syn. disclose, reveal, exhibit, co municate. *Ant.* conceal, hide, clo to miss, fail to find.

DISCREDIT (dis-kred'-it) *n.* di nution, loss of credit;—*v.t.* to ref to believe; to deprive of believat ness; to disgrace. — **discreditable** disgraceful; disreputable.—**discred ably** *adv.* [*See* DIS and CREDIT].

DISCREET (dis-krēt') *a.* possess of discernment or caution.—**discree** *adv.*—**discreetness** *n.* discretion.—**d cretion** (dis-kresh'-un) *n.* prudenc sagacity; liberty of action.—**d cretional** *a.*—**discretionally** *adv.*—**d cretionary** *a.* left to discretion; constrained.—**discretionarily** *adv.*—**discretion,** according to one's o judgment.—**to surrender at discreti** to surrender without terms [M. *discret*].

DISCREPANCY (dis-krep'-an dis'-kre-pan-si) *n.* difference; va ance; inconsistency [L. *dis-* a *crepāre*, creak].

DISCRETIVE (dis-krē'-tiv) *a.* d junctive; denoting separation.—**d cretively** *adv.* [fr. L. *discrētus*].

ISCRIMINATE (dis-krim'-i-nāt) to distinguish as different; to nguish by a note or sign;—*v.i.* istinguish.—**discriminately** *adv.*—**riminating** *a.* that has the power emarking distinctions.—**discriminatingly** *adv.*—**discrimination** (dis-i-i-nā'-shun) *n.* faculty of nicely nguishing. — **discriminative** *a.* king a difference; characteristic.—**riminatively** *adv.* — **discriminator** *L. discrīmināt*us, separated].

ISCROWN (dis-krown') *v.t.* to ive of a crown [*See* DIS and WN].

ISCULPATE (dis-kul'-pāt) *v.t.* to from blame [*See* DIS and CUL-E].

ISCUMBER (dis-kum'-ber) *v.t.* DISENCUMBER.

ISCURSUS (dis-kur'-sus) *n.* a oned argument.—**discursive** *a.* fol-ng by rational argument; ram-g from one thing or topic to her; digressive.—**discursion** *n.* ursive talk; reasoning.—**discur-y** *adv.*—**discursiveness** *n.* [L.].

ISCUSS (dis-kus') *v.t.* to sift and ate a subject; to partake of, as .—**discussable** *a.*—**discussion** *n.* ess of discussing; debate [L. t.) *discussus*, shaken apart, fr. and *quatere*, shake].

ISCUTIENT (dis-kew'-she-ent) *a.* . a medicine or external applica- which disperses any morbid con-on, such as a tumour [fr. *discu-s*, ppr. of *discutere*].

ISDAIN (dis-dān) *v.t.* to regard despicable or unworthy; to n;—*n.* scorn; arrogance.—**dis-ful** *a.*—**disdainfully** *adv.*—**disdain-ess** *n.* [O.F. *desdegnier*]. *yn.* of *n.* haughtiness, pride, con-pt. *Ant.* humility, meekness, ect.

ISEASE (di-zēz') *n.* an un-thy condition of body or mind; ady.—**diseased** *a.* afflicted with ase.—**diseasedness** *n.* [O.F. *de-e*].

ISEDIFY (dis-ed'-i-fī) *v.t.* to idalise.—**disedification** (dis-ed-i-fi-shun) *n.* [*See* DIS and EDIFY].

ISEMBARK (dis-em-bārk') *v.t.* to on shore; to land;—*v.i.* to land. **isembarkment** *n.*—**disembarkation** -em-bār-kā-shun) [*See* DIS and ARK].

ISEMBARRASS (dis-em-bar'-as) to free from embarrassment.—**mbarrassment** *n.* [*See* DIS and ARRASS].

ISEMBAY (dis-em-bā') *v.t.* to r from a bay [L. *dis* and BAY].

ISEMBELLISH (dis-em-bel'-ish) to deprive of embellishment [*See* and EMBELLISH].

ISEMBITTER (dis-em-bit'-er) *v.t.* to free from acrimony [*See* DIS and EMBITTER].

DISEMBODY (dis-em-bod'-i) *v.t.* to free from the body or flesh; to dis-band.—**disembodiment** *n.* [*See* DIS and EMBODY].

DISEMBOGUE (dis-em-bōg') *v.t.* and *i.* to discharge at the mouth, as a stream [Sp. *disemboque*].

DISEMBOSOM (dis-em-bóó-zum) *v.t.* to separate from the bosom;—*v.i.* to unburden oneself; reveal [L. *dis* and BOSOM].

DISEMBOWEL (dis-em-bou'-el) *v.t.* to take out the bowels; to gut; eviscerate.—**disembowelment** *n.* [*See* DIS and BOWEL].

DISEMBRANGLE (dis-em-brang'-gl) *v.t.* to free from dispute [L. *dis* and BRANGLE].

DISEMBROIL (dis-em-broil') *v.t.* to disentangle; to free from perplexity or confusion [*See* DIS and EMBROIL].

DISEMBURDEN (dis-em-bur'-den) *v.t.* to disburden [L. *dis* and BURDEN].

DISEMPLOY (dis-em-ploi') *v.t.* to relieve of employment.—**disemployed** *a.* [*See* DIS and EMPLOY].

DISENABLE (dis-en-ā-bl) *v.t.* to deprive of power, natural or moral; to disqualify [*See* DIS and ENABLE].

DISENCHAIN (dis-en-chān') *v.t.* to free from restraint [*See* DIS and EN-CHAIN].

DISENCHANT (dis-en-chant') *v.t.* to free from enchantment or illusion; to undeceive.—**disenchanter** *n.*—**dis-enchantment** *n.* [*See* DIS and EN-CHANT].

DISENCUMBER (dis-en-kum'-ber) *v.t.* to free from encumbrance.—**dis-encumbrance** *n.* [*See* DIS and EN-CUMBER].

DISENDOW (dis-en-dou') *v.t.* to deprive of endowment.—**disendow-ment** *n.* [*See* DIS and ENDOW].

DISENFRANCHISE (dis-en-fran'-chīz) *v.t. See* DISFRANCHISE.

DISENGAGE (dis-en-gāj') *v.t.* to separate from any connection; to disentangle; release.—**disengaged** *pp.* free from occupation; at leisure.—**disengagement** *n.* [*See* DIS and EN-GAGE].

DISENNOBLE (dis-e-nō-bl') *v.t.* to degrade (*See* DIS and ENNOBLE].

DISENROL (dis-en-rōl') *v.t.* to remove from a roll [*See* DIS and ENROL].

DISENSHROUD (dis-en-shrowd') *v.t.* to unveil [*See* DIS and ENSHROUD].

DISENSLAVE (dis-en-slāv') *v.t.* to free from bondage [*See* DIS and EN-SLAVE].

DISENTAIL (dis-en-tāl') *v.t.* to free from entail; to break the entail of; —*n.* the act or operation of breaking an entail [*See* DIS and ENTAIL].

DISENTANGLE (dis-en-tang'-gl)

v.t. to unravel; to disconnect things interwoven; to release or extricate; to free from perplexity.—**disentanglement** *n.* [*See* DIS and ENTANGLE].

DISENTHRAL (dis-en-thrawl') *v.t.* to free from thraldom; to emancipate.—**disenthralment** *n.* [*See* DIS and ENTHRAL].

DISENTHRONE (dis-en-thrōn') *v.t.* to dethrone [*See* DIS and ENTHRONE].

DISENTITLE (dis-en-tī'-tl) *v.t.* to deprive of title or claim [*See* DIS and ENTITLE].

DISENTOMB (dis-en-tōōm') *v.t.* to take out of a tomb [*See* DIS and ENTOMB].

DISENTRANCE (dis-en-trans') *v.t.* to awaken from a trance, or deep sleep [*See* DIS and ENTRANCE].

DISESTABLISH (dis-es-tab'-lish) *v.t.* to deprive of state aid and recognition.—**disestablishment** *n.* [*See* DIS and ESTABLISH].

DISESTIMATION (dis-es-ti-mā'-shun) *n.* disesteem; disfavour; bad repute [*See* DIS and ESTIMATE].

DISFAME (dis-fām') *n.* defamation; disrepute;—*v.t.* *See* DEFAME [*See* DIS and FAME].

DISFAVOUR (dis-fā'-vur) *n.* absence of favour; disesteem; a disobliging act;—*v.t.* to look unfavourably on [*See* DIS and FAVOUR].

DISFIGURE (dis-fig'-ur) *v.t.* to mar the appearance of; to deform.—**disfigurement** *n.* state or result of being disfigured.—**disfiguration** (dis-fig-u-rā-shun) *n.* [*See* DIS and FIGURE].

DISFRANCHISE (dis-fran'-chiz) *v.t.* to deprive of the rights of a citizen, esp. of that of voting.—**disfranchisement** *n.* [*See* DIS and FRANCHISE].

DISGORGE (dis-gorj') *v.t.* to eject as from the stomach, or mouth; to vomit; to give up.—**disgorgement** *n.* [O.F. *desgorger*].

DISGRACE (dis-grās') *n.* loss of favour; dishonour; shame;—*v.t.* to deprive of favour; to dishonour.—**disgraceful** *a.* shameful; infamous.—**disgracefully** *adv.*—**disgracefulness** *n.* ignominy.—**disgracer** *n.* one that disgraces [O.F. through It. *disgrazia*].

Syn. reproach, discredit, ignominy. *Ant.* credit, honour, favour, repute, dignity.

DISGRUNTLED (dis-grun'-tld) *a.* vexed; disappointed; put out [*See* DIS and GRUNT].

DISGUISE (dis-gīz') *v.t.* to change a usual for an unusual dress, etc.; to hide under deceptive appearances;—*n.* dress, language, or manner assumed for deception; cloak.—**disguisedly** *adv.*—**disguiser** *n.* one that disguises [O.F. *desguiser*].

Syn. mask, cover, dissemble, conceal. *Ant.* to disclose, divulge, reveal, show.

DISGUST (dis-gust') *n.* loathi nausea; dislike; repugnance;— to provoke disgust in.—**disgustfu** provoking disgust.—**disgusting** causing disgust.—**disgustingly** [O.F. *des-gouster*, fr. L. *dis- gustāre*, taste].

DISH (dish) *n.* a vessel for serv up food—hence, the food served particular food; any concave bo —*v.t.* to put in a dish; to make c cave.—**dish-cloth, dish-clout,** a cl used in washing dishes.—**dish-wa** water in which dishes have b washed [A.S. *disc.* Doublet of D. DESK, DISC].

DISHABILLE (dis-a-bīl') *n.* DESHABILLE.

DISHABIT (dis-hab'-it) *v.t.* to d from a habitation [O.F. *deshabiter*

DISHALLOW (dis-hal'-ō) *v.t.* desecrate [*See* DIS and HALLOW].

DISHARMONY (dis-hār'-mo-ni) lack of harmony.—**disharmonious** (hār-mō'-ni-us) *a.*—**disharmoniou** *adv.*—**disharmonise** (dis-hār'-mo-ī *v.i.* [*See* DIS and HARMONY].

DISHEARTEN (dis-hār'-tn) *v.t.* deprive of courage or hope.— **heartenment** *n.* [*See* DIS and HEA

DISHEVEL (di-shev'-el) *v.t.* suffer the hair to hang negligent to disorder;—*v.i.* to spread in order.—**dishevelment** *n.* [O.F. *cheveler*.

DISHONEST (dis-on'-est) *a.* want in honesty; fraudulent.—**dishone** *adv.*—**dishonesty** *n.* want of hon [O.F. *deshonesté*].

DISHONOUR (dis-on'-ur) *n.* grace; want of honour; shame *v.t.* to disgrace; to refuse paym (of a cheque, etc.).—**dishonourabl** lacking honour; shameful.— **honourableness** *n.*—**dishonourably** [M.E.].

DISHORN (dis-horn') *v.t.* to dep of horns.

DISHORSE (dis-hors') *v.t.* to mount from horseback; unhorse DIS and HORSE].

DISILLUSION (dis-i-lōō'-zhon) to free from illusion;—**disill** *v.t.*—**disillusionment** *n.* process state of being disillusioned [*See* and ILLUSION].

DISINCARCERATE (dis-in-kār' rāt) *v.t.* to liberate from prison DIS and INCARCERATE].

DISINCLINE (dis-in-klīn') *v.t.* excite dislike or aversion.—**disincli tion** (dis-in-kli-nā'-shun) *n.* unwill ness; dislike; repugnance [*See* and INCLINE].

DISINCLOSE, disenclose (dis klōz', -en-klōz') *v.t.* to throw what has been enclosed; to from inclosure [*See* DIS and ENCLO

DISINCORPORATE (dis-in-kor'

) *v.t.* to deprive of corporate vers; to disunite a corporate or ablished society [*See* DIS and INTORATE].

)ISINFECT (dis-in-fekt') *v.t.* to from infection or from contagious tter.—**disinfection** *n.*—**disinfectant** a substance used to disinfect [*See* and INFECT].

)ISINGENUOUS (dis-in-jen'ū-us) *a.* ating in candour or frankness; ncere.—**disingenuously** *adv.*—**disnuousness** *n.* want of candour [*See* and INGENUOUS].

Syn. guileful, uncandid, wily, deful. *Ant.* ingenuous, candid, sine, frank, open.

)ISINHERIT (dis-in-her'-it) *v.t.* to rive of hereditary right, of an eritance.—**disinheritance** *n.* a diseriting [*See* DIS and INHERIT].

)ISINTEGRATE (dis-in'-te-grāt) to separate into component parts; break up.—**disintegrable** *a.* that y be disintegrated.—**disintegration** -in-te-grā'-shun) *n.* a disinteting; a gradual breaking up [*See* and INTEGRATE].

)ISINTER (dis-in-tẹr') *v.t.* to domb; to bring to light.—**disinter**nt *n.* [*See* DIS and INTER].

)ISINTERESTED (dis-in'-tẹr-es-) *a.* free from self-interest; unsed; impartial.—**disinterestedly** .—**disinterestedness** *n.* [*See* DIS and EREST].

)ISINTRICATE (dis-in'-tri-kāt) *v.t.* free from intricacy [*See* DIS and RICATE].

)ISINVESTITURE (dis-in-ves'-ti-) *n.* the act of depriving of investi- [*See* DIS and INVEST].

)ISINVOLVE (dis-in-volv') *v.t.* to old; to uncover; to disentangle. DIS and INVOLVE].

)ISIPPUS (di-sip'-us) *n.* an Ameripapilioma butterfly [Etym. unwn].

)ISJOIN (dis-join') *v.t.* and *i.* to t; to disunite.—**disjoint** *v.t.* to out of joint; to take to pieces, as t by joint—*v.i.* to fall in pieces.—**ointed** *pp.* unconnected; incont.—**disjointedly** *adv.*—**disjointed**s *n.* [*See* DIS and JOIN].

yn. to detach, separate, sunder. . to unite, join, attach, annex.

)ISJUNCT (dis-jungkt') *a.* ded.—**disjunction** *a.* disunion; seation.—**disjunctive** *a.* tending to oin; separating;—*n.* a word ch, while linking words, separates as—as *nor.*—**disjunctively** *adv.* [L. t.) *disjunctus*, disjoined.

)ISK (disk) *n.* *See* DISC.

)ISLIKE (dis-līk') *n.* the opposite iking; aversion; distaste;—*v.t.* regard with dislike [*See* DIS and E].

Syn. antipathy, disrelish, repugnance, disinclination. *Ant.* liking, relish, attraction, sympathy.

DISLIMN (dis'-lim) *v.t.* to obliterate [*See* DIS and LIMN].

DISLINK (dis'-link) *v.t.* to part or disunite [*See* DIS and LINK].

DISLOCATE (dis'-lō-kāt) *v.t.* to displace; to disjoin.—**dislocation** (dis-lō-kā'-shun) *n.* act of dislocating; displacement [Lat. L. *dis-locatus*, displaced.

DISLODGE (dis-loj') *v.t.* to drive from a lodgment, or position.—**dislodgment** *n.* [*See* DIS and LODGE].

DISLOYAL (dis-loi'-ạl) *a.* failing in loyalty to a sovereign; faithless; treacherous.—**disloyally** *adv.*—**disloyalty** *n.* want of loyalty [*See* DIS and LOYAL].

DISMAL (diz'-mal) *a.* gloomy; direful; dreary.—**dismally** *adv.*—**dismalness** *n.* [M.E.].

Syn. dark, dolorous, cheerless, dire. *Ant.* bright, cheerful, happy, joyous, merry.

DISMANTLE (dis-man'-tl) *v.t.* to strip of furniture, of defences, etc. [O.F. *des-manteller*].

DISMARSHAL (dis-mar'-shal) *v.t.* to disarrange [*See* DIS and MARSHAL].

DISMASK (dis-mask') *v.t.* to unmask; to strip a mask from [*See* DIS and MASK].

DISMAST (dis-mast') *v.t.* to take out the masts from a ship.—**dismastment** *n.* the act of dismasting; dismasted state [*See* DIS and MAST].

DISMAY (dis-mā') *v.t.* to deprive of courage; to dishearten; to appal;—*n.* loss of courage; consternation [M.E.].

DISMAYL (dis-māl') *v.t.* to deprive of mail [O.F. *desmailler*].

DISME (dīm, dēm) *n.* a tenth part; a tithe [L. *decem*, ten].

DISMEMBER (dis-mem'-bẹr) *v.t.* to disunite limb from limb; to mutilate.—**dismemberment** *n.* act of dismembering [*See* DIS and MEMBER].

DISMISS (dis-mis') *v.t.* to send away; to allow to go; to discharge from employment.—**dismissal, dismission** *n.* discharge; release [fr. L. *dis-* and *missus*, sent, fr. *mittere*].

DISMOUNT (dis-mount') *v.t.* to bring down from a height, as to unhorse; remove, as from a setting;—*v.i.* to alight as from a horse [*See* DIS and MOUNT].

DISNATURED (dis-nā-tūr-d) *a.* destitute of human feelings [*See* DIS and NATURE].

DISNEST (dis-nest') *v.t.* to eject [*See* DIS and NEST].

DISOBEY (dis-ō-bā') *v.t.* to neglect or refuse to obey.—**disobedient** (dis-ō-bē'-di-ent) *a.* that disobeys.—**disobediently** *adv.*—**disobedience** (dis-

ō-bŏd'-yens) *n.* act or practice of refusing to obey [M.E.].

DISOBLIGE (dis-ō-blīj') *v.t.* to offend by refusing an obligation, by an act of incivility.—**disobliging** *a.* ungracious.—**disobligingly** *adv.*—**disobligingness** *n.* [*See* DIS and OBLIGE].

DISOMATOUS (dī-sō'-ma-tus) *a.* having two bodies united [G. *di*, two, and *sōma*, *-atos*, body].

DISORB (dis-orb') *v.t.* to throw out of orbit [*See* DIS and ORB].

DISORDER (dis-or'-der) *n.* want of order; irregularity; confusion; an ailment of mind or body;—*v.t.* to disturb; to derange; to make sick.—**disordered** *pp.* out of order.—**disorderly** *a.* confused; irregular; unruly; lawless.—**disorderliness** *n.* [*See* DIS and ORDER].

Syn. disturbance, tumult, disarray, indisposition, derangement. *Ant.* order, harmony, system, concord.

DISORGANISE (dis-or'-ga-nīz) *v.t.* to disturb the organic structure or regular system of; subvert.—**disorganisation** (dis-or-ga-nī-zā'-shun) *n.* [*See* DIS and ORGANISE].

DISORIENT (dis-ō'-ri-ent) *v.t.* to turn from the east; to confuse as to direction in general.—**disorientation** (dis-ō-ri-en-tā'-shun) *n.* [*See* DIS and ORIENT].

DISOWN (dis-ōn') *v.t.* refuse to recognise; to renounce; disclaim.—**disownment** *n.* the act of disowning [*See* DIS and OWN].

DISPARAGE (dis-par'-ij) *v.t.* to decry; to dishonour; to undervalue; to depreciate.—**disparagement** *n.* act of disparaging; detraction.—**disparager** *n.*—**disparaging** *a.* depreciatory [O.F. *desparager*].

DISPARITY (dis-par'-i-ti) *n.* difference heightened by contrast; inequality [F. *disparité*].

DISPARK (dis-pārk') *v.t.* to throw open; to release; to free [*See* DIS and PARK].

DISPART (dis-pårt') *v.t.* and *i.* to part asunder; to burst; to cleave;—*n.* the difference between the thickness of the metal of a gun at the breech and at the muzzle [*See* DIS and PART].

DISPASSIONATE (dis-pash'-on-āt) *a.* free from passion; impartial.—**dispassionately** *adv.* [*See* DIS and PASSIONATE].

DISPATCH. *See* DESPATCH.

DISPEACE (dis-pēs') *n.* want of peace, rest, or quiet [*See* DIS and PEACE].

DISPEL (dis-pel') *v.t.* to drive away; to scatter;—*v.i.* to be dispersed [L., fr. *dis-*, apart, and *pellere*, drive].

Syn. dissipate, banish, disperse. *Ant.* to gather up, collect, recall.

DISPENSE (dis-pens') *v.t.* to out in parts; to administer, laws; to excuse from; to mak a medicine;—*v.i.* to do without **dispenser** *n.* esp. a dispensary a tant.—**dispensable** *a.* capable of b done without.—**dispensableness dispensary** *n.* an institution for free supply of medicine and med advice; place where medicines prepared.—**dispensation** (dis-pen shun) *n.* distribution; a partic mode of God's dispensing mer as the Mosaic dispensation; exe tion, esp. one granted by the church.—**dispensatory** (dis-pen'-tor-i) *n.* a manual for compoun medicines [O.F. *dispenser*, fr. L. *dis sāre*, weigh out].

DISPEOPLE (dis-pē'-pl) *v.t.* empty of inhabitants; depopu [*See* DIS and PEOPLE].

DISPERMOUS (dī-sper'-mus) *Bot.* having two seeds only [G. *di sperma*, seed].

DISPERSE (dis-pers') *v.t.* to sca here and there; to distribute;—to separate; to vanish; to be pelled.—**dispersedly** *adv.*—**disperse —dispersion** *n.* scattering or b scattered.—**dispersive** *a.* tending scatter.—**dispersively** *adv.* in a dis sive manner.—**dispersiveness** *n.* or quality of being dispersive [*disperser*].

DISPERSONATE (dis-per'-sor *v.t.* to divest of personality [*See* and PERSON].

DISPIRIT (dis-pir'-it) *v.t.* to dep the spirits of; dishearten; deject **dispirited** *pp.* dejected; spiritles **dispiritedly** *adv.* [*See* DIS and SPI

Syn. to damp, discourage, da *Ant.* to hearten, encourage, exalt

DISPITEOUS (dis-pit'-e-us) *a.* less.—**dispiteousness** *n.*—**dispiteo** *adv.* [*See* DIS and PITEOUS].

DISPLACE (dis-plās') *v.t.* to move; to put out of a usual p —**displaceable** *a.*—**displacement** *n.* of displacing; removal; quantit water displaced, as by a ship [*displacer*].

DISPLANT (dis-plant') *v.t.* to up a plant; to dispeople.—**disp tation** (dis-plan-tā'-shun) *n.* the of displanting [*See* DIS and PLANT

DISPLAY (dis-plā) *v.t.* to unf to exhibit; to manifest;—*n.* hibition; parade.—**displayer** *n.* [*displayer*].

DISPLEASE (dis-plēz') *v.t.* an to offend or excite; dislike; an —**displeasing** *ppr.* annoying; agreeable.—**displeasingly** *adv.*— **pleasure** (dis-plezh'-ur) *n.* slight a or irritation; disapprobation; like; offence [M.E.].

DISPLENISH (dis-plen'-ish) *v.t*

e of plenishing or furniture, nents, etc.; to sell the plenish- —**displenishment** *n.* [O.F. *plenir*, and DIS].

PLODE (dis-plōd') *v.t.* and *i.* harge; to explode; to burst a loud sound. — **displosion** ō'-zhun) *n.* an explosion; a rge [L., fr. *dis* and *plodere*, *re*, clap, strike, beat].

PLUME (dis-plōōm') *v.t.* [*See* ME].

PONDEE (dī-spon'-dē) *n.* a spondee, consisting of four yllables. — **dispondaic** (dī-spon- *a.* [L. *dispondeus*].

PONE (dis-pōn') *v.t. Scots Law*, e over to another, in legal form. **onee** (dis-pō-nē') *n.* one to whom ty is disponed.—**disponer** (dis-) *n.* [L., fr. *dis-* and *pōnere*,

PORT (dis-pōrt') *v.i.* to play; rt;—*n.* sport; pastime [O.F. *esporter*, to divert (one's-self) vork, fr. L. *dis-* and *portāre*,

POSE (dis-pōz') *v.t.* to distri- nd arrange; to set in order; ply to a particular use or e; to incline. — **disposed** *pp.* d; arranged.—**disposedly** *adv.* **oser** *n.* — **disposal** *n.* act of ng, or disposing of; power posing; control. — **disposable** le, free, to be disposed of or red. — **disposition** (dis-pō-zish- the act of disposing; disposal; ement; temper or bias of *Scots Law*, conveyance.— **dis- nal** *a.* pert. to disposition.—to of, get rid of; sell; employ *disposer*, arrange, fr. L. *dis-* and to pose].

to adjust, regulate, order, —of "disposition," regulation, ement, bestowal, distribution, sity, character. *Ant.* of *v.* to disarrange, disincline.

POSSESS (dis-po-zes') *v.t.* to it of possession; to eject.— **ession** *n.*—**dispossessor** *n.* one ispossesses [*See* DIS and POS-

PRAISE (dis-prāz') *n.* blame; our;—*v.t.* to censure; to —**dispraisingly** *adv.* [*See* DIS AISE].

PREAD (dis-pred') *v.t.* to spread ; *v.i.* to be spread; to ex- self [*See* DIS and SPREAD].

PROOF (dis-prōōf') *n.* a dis- g; refutation [*See* DIS and].

PROPORTION (dis-prō-pōr'- *n.* want of proportion; want per quantity; inequality;— o mismatch. — **disproportion-** . disproportional. — **disproportionably** *adv.*—**disproportional** *a.* not in proportion; inadequate. — **disproportionally**, *adv.* in a manner out of keeping with proportion; inadequately. — **disproportionate** *a.* not proportioned; unsymmetrical; inadequate.— **disproportionately**, *adv.* [*See* DIS and PROPORTION].

DISPROPRIATE (dis-prō'-pri-āt) *v.t.* to take away from that to which anything has been appropriated [L. *dis* and *propium*].

DISPROVE (dis-prōōv') *v.t.* to prove to be false; to confute; to refute.—**disprovable** *a.* capable of disproof.—**disproval** *n.* a refuting [*See* DIS and PROVE].

DISPUTE (dis-pūt') *v.t.* to argue for or against; to contest or discuss; to call in question;—*v.i.* to contend in argument; to debate;—*n.* debate; argument; altercation; a maintaining of opinions or claims.—**disputable** *a.* liable to be called in question; controvertible. — **disputed** *a.* contested.—**disputability** (dis-pū-ta-bil'-i-ti) *n.*—**disputant** (dis'-pū-tant) *n.* one that disputes.—**disputation** (dis-pū-tā'-shun) *n.* controversy in words; an academic discussion.—**disputatious** *a.* inclined to dispute; argumentative. — **disputatiously** *adv.* — **disputatiousness** *n.* [L. *dis-* and *putare*, think].

Syn. to impugn, controvert, wrangle, altercate. *Ant.* to accept, agree, be friendly, acquiesce.

DISQUALIFY (dis-kwol'-i-fī) *v.t.* to render unfit; to incapacitate.—**disqualification** (dis-kwol-i-fi-kā'-shun) *n.* act of disqualifying; state of being disqualified; a disability, esp. legal disability [*See* DIS and QUALIFY].

DISQUIET (dis-kwī'-et) *v.t.* to make uneasy; to disturb; to vex; —*n.* uneasiness; anxiety. — **disquietude** *n.* uneasiness; anxiety.— **disquietment** *n.* disquietude [*See* DIS and QUIET].

DISQUISITION (dis-kwi-zish'-un) *n.* a formal inquiry into a subject by argument or discussion; research; a treatise. — **disquisitional** *a.* in the form of a disquisition [L. *disquīsītus*, investigated].

DISRANK (dis-rangk') *v.t.* to reduce to a lower rank; to throw into confusion [*See* DIS and RANK].

DISRATE (dis-rāt') *Naut.* to reduce to a lower rating or rank, as a petty officer [*See* DIS and RATE].

DISREGARD (dis-re-gārd') *v.t.* to take no notice of; neglect; *n.* indifference. — **disregarder** *n.* — **disregardful** *a.* showing disregard [*See* DIS and REGARD].

DISRELISH (dis-rel'-ish) *n.* distaste;—*v.t.* to dislike the taste of [*See* DIS and RELISH].

DISREPAIR (dis-re-pār') *n.* state of being out of repair, or in bad condition [*See* DIS and REPAIR].

DISREPUTE (dis-rē-pūt') *n.* discredit; dishonour; disgrace.—**disreputable** (dis-rep'-ū-ta-bl) *a.* disgraceful; low.—**disreputably** *adv.* [*See* DIS and REPUTE].

DISRESPECT (dis-re-spekt') *v.t.* to show disrespect to;—*n.* want of respect; disesteem; rudeness.—**disrespectful** *a.* uncivil.—**disrespectfully** *adv.*—**disrespectfulness** *n.* want of respect [*See* DIS and RESPECT].

Syn. to despise, scorn, disregard. *Ant.* to honour, esteem, regard, respect.

DISROBE (dis-rōb') *v.t.* to undress; to divest of covering.—**disrober** *n.* [L. *dis-* and ROBE].

DISROOT (dis-rōōt') *v.t.* to tear up by the roots; to undermine; to loosen [*See* DIS and ROOT].

DISRUPT (dis-rupt') *v.t.* to break or burst asunder.—**disruption** *n.* rupture; rent; breach.—**disruptive** *a.* causing, or accompanied by, disruption.—**disruptiveness** *n.* the state or quality of being disruptive.—**disrupture,** *n.* a rending asunder; disruption.—**the Disruption** in Scotland, the split in the Established church in 1843 [L. *disruptus,* pp. of *disrumpere,* break asunder].

DISS (dis) *n.* the name of an Algerian grass which is used to make paper [A.].

DISSATISFY (dis-sat'-is-fī) *v.t.* to render unsatisfied or discontented.—**dissatisfaction** (dis-sat-is-fak'-shun) *n.* state of being dissatisfied; distaste.—**dissatisfactory** *a.* causing dissatisfaction.—**dissatisfactoriness** *n.* [*See* DIS and SATISFY].

DISSECT (dī-sekt') *v.t.* to cut up a body for a minute examination of its parts; to anatomise.—**dissectible** *a.*—**dissection** *n.* act of dissecting; anatomy.—**dissector** *n.* an anatomist [L. *dis-* and *secāre,* cut].

DISSEIZIN (de-sē'-zin) *n.* an unlawful dispossessing of a person seized of the freehold.—**disseizee** (dis-sē-ze') *n.* a person unlawfully put out of possession of an estate.—**disseizor** *n.* one that unlawfully puts another out of possession of an estate.—**disseize** *v.t.* to dispossess wrongfully [L. *dis* and O.F. *saisir,* lay hold on].

DISSEMBLE (di-sem'-bl) *v.t.* to hide under a false semblance; to disguise; to mask;—*v.i.* to assume a false appearance.—**dissembler** *n.*—**dissemblingly** *adv.* feignedly [O.F., fr. L. *dis-* and *similis,* like].

DISSEMINATE (di-sem'-i-nāt) *v.t.* to sow, as seed; to scatter broadcast; diffuse; circulate.—**disseminative** *a.* —**disseminator** *n.* —**dissemina** (di-sem-i-nā'-shun) *n.* propagati diffusion [L. *dis-* and *semināre,* s fr. *semen,* seed].

DISSENT (di-sent') *v.i.* to d in opinion; to differ from established church;—*n.* differenc opinion; disagreement; separa from an established church; r conformity.—**dissenting** *ppr.*—**senter** *n.* one who differs from established church; a noncon mist.—**dissentient** (di-sen'-shent) disagreeing;—*n.* a dissenter.—**sension** *n.* disagreement in opini strife; discord [L. *dis-* and *sen* feel, think, judge].

DISSEPIMENT (di-sep'-i-ment) a partition in certain hollow p of animals and plants; one of partitions within the ovaries fruits of some plants [L. *dis sepire,* hedge in, fence].

DISSERTATION (dis-er-tā'-sh *n.* a formal or elaborate discou a disquisition.—**dissertational** dissertator, *n.* one that writes sertations [L. *dissertāre,* discuss].

DISSERVICE (dis-ser'-vis) *n.* jury; harm.—**disserviceable** *a.* jurious [*See* DIS and SERVICE].

DISSETTLE (dis-set'-l) *v.t.* to settle.—**dissettled** *a.*—**dissettlemen** [*See* DIS and SETTLE].

DISSEVER (di-sev'-er) *v.t.* to in two; to separate.—**disseverar disseveration** (di-sev-e-rā'-shun) separation [*See* DIS and SEVER].

DISSHEATHE (dis-shēth') *v.t.* unsheathe [*See* DIS and SHEATHE]

DISSIDENT (dis'-i-dent) *a.* agreeing; dissenting;—*n.* a senter.—**dissidence** *n.* dissent *dis-* and *sedēre,* sit].

DISSIGHT (dis-sīt') *n.* an unsigl object [*See* DIS and SIGHT].

DISSILIENT (di-sil'-i-ent) *a.* st ing asunder [L. *dis-* and *sa* leap].

DISSIMILAR (di-sim'-i-lar) *a.* like; not similar.—**dissimilarity** sim-i-lar'-i-ti) *n.* unlikeness.—**similarly** (di-sim'-i-lar-li) *adv.* **similation** (di-sim-i-lā'-shun) *n.* act of rendering dissimilar or ferent; *Phil.* the change of sound to another and a differ sound, when otherwise two sim sounds would come together or v close to each other.—**dissimilit** (di-sim-i'-li-tūd) *n.* unlikeness; similarity [*See* DIS and SIMILAR].

DISSIMULATE (di-sim'-ū-lāt) to dissemble.—**dissimulator** *n.* that dissimulates.—**dissimulation** sim-ū-lā'-shun) *n.* pretence; hy crisy [L.].

DISSIPATE (dis'-i-pāt) *v.t.* scatter every way; to squander

dissipated *pp.* dissolute.—**dis-on** (dis-i-pā'-shun) *n.* act of ating; debauchery; distrac- L.].

SSOCIATE (dis-sō'-shi-āt) *v.t.* to ate; to put apart.—**dissocia-** *a.* tending to dissociate.—**dis-ble** *a.*—**dissociation** (di-sō--shun) *n.* [L. (part.) *dis-sociātus*, ated, fr. *socius*, ally].

SSOLUBLE (dis'-o-lū-bl, di-sol'- *a.* capable of being liquefied, lved.—**dissolubility** (dis-o-lū-ti) *n.* [L. *dis-solūbilis*].

SSOLUTE (dis'-o-lūt) *a.* lax in ls; debauched; vicious.—**dis-ly** *adv.*—**dissoluteness** *n.*—**dis-on** (dis-o-lū'-shun) *n.* act of lving; decomposition; the ing up of a parliament, partner- etc.; death [L. (part.) *dis-ts*, dissolved].

n. of *a.* uncurbed, disorderly, on, licentious, profligate. *Ant.* d, orderly, restrained, controlled.

SSOLVE (di-solv') *v.t.* to break sp. a solid, by the action of a l; to end a parliament, mar- etc.; to cause to disappear; to waste away; to break up.

solvent *a.* having power to ve; — *n.* — **dissolvable** *a.* — **dis-bility** (di-sol-vą-bil'-i-ti) *n.* [L. *lvere*].

SSONANT (dis'-o-nant) *a.* dis-nt; inharmonious; harsh.— **nance** *n.* discord; disagree- [F., fr. L. (acc. part.) *dis-ntem*, disagreeing in sound, fr.].

SSUADE (di-swād') *v.t.* to per- not to; divert from a resolu- — **dissuader** *n.* — **dissuasive** *a.* lated to dissuade.—**dissuasively** -**dissuasion** *n.* act of dissuading r. L., fr. *suadēre*, to persuade].

SSUNDER (dis-sun'-der) *v.t.* to ite [*See* DIS and SUNDER].

SSYLLABLE (dī'-sil-ą-bl) *n.* a of two syllables.—**dissyllabic** -lab'-ik) *a.* consisting of only yllables.—Also **disyllable** [G. *dī*, SYLLABLE].

SSYMMETRY (dis-sim'-e-tri) *n.* of symmetry.—**dissymmetric,** lis-si-met'-rik, -al) *a.* of similar , but not capable of being super- ; crystals with different optical rties [*See* DIS and SYMMETRY].

STAFF (dis'-taf) *n.* the staff for ng the wool, etc., from which d is made by spinning [A.S.].

STAIN (dis-tān') *v.t.* to stain; to our [O.F. (part.) *des-teignant*, dis- ring].

STAL (dis'-tal) *a. Anat.* applied e end of a bone or organ farthest the point of attachment or insertion [DISTANCE and *al*; cf. CENTRAL].

DISTANCE (dis'-tąns) *n.* the space between two objects, places, times; remoteness; aloofness; reserve;—*v.t.* to place at a distance; to leave behind; surpass.—**distant,** *a.* a distance away; remote; reserved.—**distantly** *adv.*—**to keep one's distance,** to show proper respect; to be reserved [O.F., fr. L. (acc.) *distantiam*].

DISTASTE (dis-tāst') *n.* dislike of food or drink; aversion.—**distasteful** *a.* unpleasant; displeasing to the feelings.—**distastefully** *adv.*—**distastefulness** *n.* [*See* DIS and TASTE].

DISTEMPER (dis-tem'-pęr) *n.* disorder; disease, esp. in dogs; bad temper; a kind of paint in which the pigments are mixed with water;—*v.t.* to disorder; to ruffle.—**distempered** *a.* diseased; intemperate [L. *dis-* and *temperare*, moderate].

DISTEND (dis-tend') *v.t.* and *i.* to stretch out; puff outwards.—**distensible** *a.*—**distensibility** (dis-ten-si-bil'-i-ti) *n.* the quality of being distensible.—**distention** (dis-ten'-shun) *n.* act of distending; tension [L. *distendere*].

DISTHENE (dis'-thēn) *n.* cyanite—so called from its positive and negative electric properties [G. *di* and *sthēnos*, strength].

DISTICH (dis'-tik) *n.* a couplet;—*a.* set in two rows.—**distichiasis** (dis-tik-i-a'-sis) *n.* presence of two rows of eyelashes [L. *distichus*, fr. G. *di* = *dis*, twofold, and *stichos*, row].

DISTIL (dis-til') *v.t.* to sprinkle; to turn liquids into vapour by heating, and then condense by cooling; to extract spirit from by distilling;—*v.i.* to trickle; ooze; to be a distiller.—**distillable** *a.*—**distillation** (dis-ti-lā'-shun) *n.* act of distilling.—**distiller** (dis-til'-ęr) *n.*—**distillery** *n.* a place where distilling is done [F., fr. L. *dē-stillāre*, to drip down].

DISTINCT (dis-tinkt') *a.* of marked difference; separate; clear; manifest.—**distinctly** *adv.*—**distinctness** *n.*—**distinctive** *a.* distinguishing.—**distinctively** *adv.*—**distinctiveness** *n.*—**distinction** *n.* separation; difference; anything that distinguishes; superiority; conspicuous station; honour.—**without distinction,** indiscriminately [L. (part.) *distinctus*, distinguished].

Syn. individual, definite, obvious, precise. *Ant.* vague, hazy, dim, ordinary.

DISTINGUISH (dis-tin'-gwish) *v.t.* to note the difference between; to keep apart; to judge; to treat with honour;—*v.i.* to make distinctions.—**distinguished** *pp.* emi-

nent or illustrious.—**distinguishing** *ppr.* peculiar; characteristic.—**distinguishingly** *adv.* — **distinguishable** *a.*—**distinguishably** *adv.* [L. *distinguere*].

Syn. of "distinguished," eminent, illustrious, noted, famous. *Ant.* undistinguished, unknown, ordinary, obscure.

DISTOMA (dis'-tō-ma) *n.* the genus of trematode worms to which the liver-fluke belongs [G. *dis*, two, and *stŏma*, mouth].

DISTORT (dis-tort') *v.t.* to twist out of shape; pervert; bias.—**distortedly**, *adv.*—**distortion** *n.* in wireless, any deviation from the original wave-form of the speech or music (with corresponding alteration in the sound heard) which may be brought about during receiving or sending.—**distortive** *a.* tending to distort [L. (part.) *distortus*, twisted aside, fr. *torquĕre*].

DISTRACT (dis-trakt') *v.t.* to draw off; to divert; to perplex; to disorder mentally.—**distracted** *pp.* esp. mentally deranged; crazy.—**distractedly** *adv.*—**distractedness** *n.* **distracter** *n.*—**distraction** *n.* state of being distracted; inattention; perplexity; a diversion.—**distrait** (distrā') *a.* abstracted; absent-minded.—**distraught** (dis-trawt') *a.* distracted; perplexed [L. (part.) *dis-tractus*, drawn aside, fr. *trahere*].

DISTRACTILE (dis-trak'-til) *a. Bot.* widely separated [L.].

DISTRAIN (dis-trān') *v.t.* to seize for debt.—**distrainable** *a.*—**distrainor, distrainer** *n.*—**distraint** *n.* the act of distraining [O.F. *destraindre*, harass, fr. L. *distringere*. *See* DISTRESS].

DISTRAIT (dis'-trā) *a.* abstracted; absent-minded [F.].

DISTRESS (dis-tres') *n.* extreme pain or suffering; misfortune; the act of distraining;—*v.t.* to cause pain or anguish to; to distrain.—**distressed** *a.* unfortunately afflicted.—**distressing** *ppr.* very painful; grievous.—**distressingly** *adv.*—**distressful** *a.*—**distressfully** *adv.* [M.E.].

Syn. calamity, adversity, grief, agony. *Ant.* prosperity, good fortune, benefit, ease.

DISTRIBUTE (dis-trib'-ūt) *v.t.* to divide among several; to parcel or deal out; to classify.—**distributer** *n.*—**distributive** *a.* that distributes;—*n.* a word that equally denotes any one of the individuals making up a number, as *each*, *either*.—**distributively** *adv.* singly.—**distribution** (dis-tri-bū'-shun) *n.* act of distributing; separation.—**distributable** (dis-trib'-ūta-bl) *a.* [L. (part.) *dis-tribūtus*, allotted, fr. *tribuere*, assign. *See* TRIBUTE].

DISTRICHIASIS (dis-tri-kī'-a-s growth of two hairs from a hair follicle [G. *dis* and *thriks*, hair].

DISTRICT (dis'-trikt) *n.* a pa a country defined for a sp purpose; a region; locality [fr. Late L. (acc.) *districtum*, don

DISTRINGAS (dis-tring'-gas) old writ directing a sheriff or officer to distrain [L. *distringe* distrain].

DISTRUST (dis-trust') *v.t.* to no trust in; to suspect;—*n.* d suspicion; want of confiden **distrustful** *a.* possessed by dist —**distrustfully** *adv.*—**distrustfu** *n.*—**distruster** *n.* [*See* DIS and TR

Syn. to mistrust, discredit, believe. *Ant.* to trust, credit, be

DISTUNE (dis-tūn) *v.t.* to pu of tune [*See* DIS and TUNE].

DISTURB (dis-turb') *v.t.* to to agitate; interfere with; quiet.—**disturbance** *n.* derangem agitation; tumult.—**disturber** *n* *disturbāre*, disorder].

DISTYLE (dī'-stīl) *n.* a portico two columns [G. *di* and *s* column].

DISULPHATE (dī-sul'-fāt) sulphate containing one ato hydrogen replaceable by a ba **disulphide** *n.* a sulphide conta two atoms of sulphur to the mol —**disulphuric** (dī-sul-fū'rik) *a.* taining two sulphuric-acid ra [G. *dī*, and SULPHATE].

DISUNIFORM (dis-ū'-ni-form not uniform.—**disuniformity** (ni-for'-mi-ti) *n.* [*See* DIS and UNIF

DISUNION (dis-ūn'-yun) *n.* se tion; want of agreement.—**dis** (dis-ū-nīt') *v.t.* to destroy the of;—*v.i.* to part; to separa **disuniter** *n.* [*See* DIS and UNION].

Syn. of *v.* to divide, sever, di sunder. *Ant.* to unite, join, asso fuse.

DISUSE (dis-ūz') *v.t.* to cea use or practise.—**disuse** (dis-ūs state of being disused.—**disusage** ū'-zāj) *n.* gradual cessation of u custom [*See* DIS and USE].

DISWARREN (dis-wor'-en) *v* deprive of the character of a w [*See* DIS and WARREN].

DISWEAPON (dis-wep'-on) *v.* disarm [*See* DIS and WEAPON].

DISYOKE (dis-yōk') *v.t.* to unyo to free from any trammel [*See* and YOKE].

DITA-BARK (dī'-tah-bark) *n* bark of *Alstonia scholaris*, used anti-periodic.—**ditain** (dīt'-ah-in) poisonous alkaloid from dita [Native name given by Philip Islanders].

DITAL (dit'-al) *n.* a digital

raising the pitch of a guitar a itone [L. *digitus*, a finger].

ITCH (dich) *n.* a trench dug in the h, esp. for drainage ;—*v.t.* to make tch, or ditches, in.—**ditcher** (dich'-r. [M.E. *diche*. Doublet of DIKE].

ITHEISM (dī'-thē-izm) *n.* the rine of the existence of two gods, od one and an evil one.—**ditheist** ne that believes in ditheism.—**eistical** (dī-thē-is'-ti-kąl) *a.* pert. itheism [G. *di* and *theos*].

ITHYRAMB (dith-i-ram') *n.* an or song, orig. in honour of Bac- ; an ode in irregular stanzas. lso **dithyrambic** [G.].

ITOKOUS (dīt'-o-kus) *a.* pro- ing two at a birth [G. *di* and *s*, bringing forth].

ITONE (dī'-tōn) *n.* an interval prehending two whole tones [G. nd *tonos*, tone].

ITRIGLYPH (dī-trig'-lif) *n.* an rval between two columns, such to admit two triglyphs in the blature [G. *di*, and E. TRIGLYPH].

ITROCHEE (dī-trō'-kē) *n.* a foot posed of two trochees [G. *di*, and TROCHEE].

ITTANDER (di-tan'-der) *n.* a ular name of the broad-leaved perwort [*See* DITTANY].

ITTANY (dit'-ą-ni) *n.* a genus of natic perennial plants [G. *diktam-* , a plant growing in Mount *Dicté*, rete].

ITTO (dit'-ō) *n.* same as above;— tr. as **do.** [It., fr. L. *dictum*, a ig said].

ITTY (dit'-i) *n.* a song ; a simple m to be sung [O.F. *dité*, fr. L. it. part.) *dictātum*, dictated].

ITTY-BAG (di'-ti-bag) *n.* a bag l by sailors to hold small neces- es.—**bitty-box,** a box used by ermen in a similar way [Etym. nown].

DIURETIC (dī-ū-ret'-ik) *a.* ex- ng the discharge of urine ;—*n.* a retic medicine [L., fr. G.].

DIURNAL (dī-ur'-nąl) *a.* daily ; formed in a day.—**diurnally** *adv.* fr. *diurnus*, fr. *diēs*, day].

DIVA (dī'-vą) a popular female ger ; a prima donna [It. = lit. ine].

DIVAN (di-van') *n.* the Turkish ncil of state ; a kind of sofa r.].

DIVARICATE (di-var'-i-kāt) *v.t.* *i.* to divide into two branches ; fork ;—*a.* branching.—**divarication** var-i-kā'-shun) *n.* [L. (part.) *dī- icātus*, spread apart, fr. *di-* = *dis-* *varicāre*, straddle].

DIVE (dīv) *v.i.* to plunge into er head first ; to descend under er to do some work ; to go deeply ;—*n.* a plunge ; in North Amer., an immoral house ; disreputable resort.—**diver** *n.* one that dives ; a family of birds of the northern seas, expert at diving.—**diving-bell** (dī'-ving-bel) *n.* a hollow vessel, within which divers in deep water have a steady air supply [A.S. *dyfan* ; conn. with DIP].

The Diver, common on the shores of Northern Europe

DIVELLICATE (di-vel'-i-kāt) *v.t.* to tear or pull to pieces [L. *dis-* and *vellere*, pluck].

DIVERGE (di-vęrj') *v.i.* to spread apart ; to deviate from a course, etc. ; to depart.—**divergence** *n.*—**divergent** *a.* [L. *di*, apart, and *vergo*, incline].

DIVERS (dī'-vęrz) *a.* several ; sundry ; various.—**diverse** (dī'-vęrs) *a.* different ; dissimilar.—**diversely** *adv.* [O.F., fr. L. *dī-versus*, lit. separated, fr. DIVERT].

DIVERSIFY (di-vęr'-si-fī) *v.t.* to make various ; to give variety to. —**diversified,** *pp.* distinguished by various forms or objects.—**diversifiable** (di-vęr-si-fī'-ą-bl) *a.*—**diversification** (di-vęr-si-fi-kā'-shun) *n.* variegation ; variety of forms [F. *diversifier*, fr. DIVERS, and L. *-ficāre* = *facere*, make].

DIVERT (di-vęrt') *v.t.* to turn off from any course ; to draw off ; to amuse.—**divertingly** *adv.* amusingly.—**diversion** *n.* amusement ; pastime ; anything that distracts the attention of an enemy from any undertaking.—**diversity** *n.* unlikeness ; variety.—**diverter** *n.* [O.F. *divertir*, fr. L., fr. *dī-* = *dis-* and *vertere*, turn].

DIVEST (di-vest') *v.t.* to strip, as of clothes, etc. ; to deprive [O.F. *devester*, fr. L. *dēvestire*, fr. *dē*, from, and *vestire*, clothe. *See* VEST].

DIVIDE (di-vīd') *v.t.* to separate into parts ; to keep apart ; to cause to separate ; to distribute ;—*v.i.* to be separated ; to part ; to vote ;—*n.* in the Colonies, a watershed.—**divider** *n.*—*pl.* compasses for measuring.—**dividend** (div'-i-dend) *n.* a proportion of profits paid to each shareholder ; proportion of assets

of a bankrupt paid to each creditor; number to be divided [L. *dividere*].

DIVI-DIVI (div'-i-div'-i) *n.* the curved pods of the leguminous tree *Caesalpinia coriaria*, imported for tanning and dyeing [Native and commercial name].

DIVIDUAL (di-vid'-u-al) *a.* capable of separation or division; separate; divided; shared;—*n.* that which is divided or divisible; in mathematics, one of the parts of the dividend yielding a term of the quotient [L. *dividuus*, divisible].

DIVINE (di-vīn') *a.* belonging to, due to, God; godlike in nature; heavenly;—*n.* a clergyman; a theologian;—*v.t.* and *i.* to foresee intuitively; to guess.—**divinely** *adv.*—**diviner** *n.* one that divines.—**divination** (div-i-nā'-shun) *n.* act or art of foretelling future events.—**divinity** (di-vin'-i-ti) *n.* the Divine nature; Godhead; God; a god; theology.—**divining-rod**, a hazel rod, supposed, in certain hands, to point where water may be found [L. *divīnus*].

Syn. of "divination," augury, omen, presage, prediction.

DIVISION (di-vizh'-un) *n.* act of dividing; part of a whole; a section; that which divides; difference in opinion; separation; process or method of dividing a number into so many equal parts.—**divisional** *a.*—**divisible** (di-viz'-i-bl) *a.*—**divisibly** *adv.*—**divisibleness** *n.*—**divisive** (di-vī'-siv) *a.* creating a division.—**divisibility** (di-viz-i-bil'-i-ti) *n.*—**divisor** (di-vī'-zor) *n.* the number telling into how many equal parts the dividend is to be divided [L. (acc.) *dīvīsiōnem*, fr. (part.) *dīvīsus*, divided].

DIVORCE (di-vōrs') *n.* a legal dissolution of marriage; separation;—*v.t.* to separate or put away, by divorce; to disunite.—**divorceable** *a.*—**divorcer** *n.* [O.F., fr. L. *dīvortium*, fr. *dī-* = *dis-* and *vortere*, for *vertere*, turn. *See* DIVERT].

DIVOT (div'-ot) *n.* a piece of turf.—**feal and divot**, in Scots law, a right of cutting sods and turf for certain purposes [Scot.; etym. unknown].

DIVOTO (dī-vo'-to) *a. Mus.* devout; solemn [It.].

DIVULGE (di-vulj') *v.t.* to make public; to disclose.—**divulger** *n.* [F. *divulguer*, fr. L. *dī-vulgāre*, fr. *dī-* = *dis-* and *vulgus*, the many].

DIVULSION (di-vul'-shon) *n.* act of plucking away; sundering.—**divulsive** *a.* [L., fr. (part.) *dī-vulsus*, turn apart, fr. *dī-* = *dis-* and *vellere*].

DIZEN (diz'-n, dī'-zn) *v.t.* to cover with flax for spinning, as a distaff; to dress; to deck; to bedizen [A.S. *dise*, bunch of flax on a taff].

DIZZY (diz'-i) *a.* giddy or cau giddiness; thoughtless;—*v.t.* to giddy.—**dizzily** *adv.*—**dizzines** [A.S. *dysig*, foolish].

DJINN, djinnee (jin', jin'-ē) *n.* JINNEE.

DO (dō) *n.* the first tone of major diatonic scale.

DO (dōō) *v.t.* to perform; to m to affect; to accomplish; to chea *v.i.* to act; to be;—*auxil.* in phatic forms of verbs;—*n.* a tric **doer** *n.*—**doings** *n.pl.* conduct; lations.—**well-to-do**, well off.- **away with**, to put an end to. **for**, to ruin; to kill.—**have d** finish.—**have to do with**, to l connection with [M.E. *doon*, fr. *dōn*; cp. Ger. *thun*].

DOAB, dooab (dōō'-ab) *n.* in In a tract of country between two ri [Hind.].

DOBBIN (dob'-bin) *n.* a horse [Nickname for ROBIN].

DOBBY (dob'i) *n.* a dotard brownie; an attachment to a l for weaving small figures [Corr ROBERT].

DOBHASH (dō'-bash) *n.* in In an interpreter [Hind.].

DOCETISM (do-sē'-tizm) *n.* 2nd century heresy which de the human nature of Christ, affirn that His body was only a semblc —**docetic** *a.* [G. *dokein*, to seem].

DOCH-AN-DORIS, doch-an-do (DOH-an-dō'-ris, -raH) *n.* a stirrup- a parting cup [Gael.].

DOCILE (dō'-sīl), dos'-il) *a.* e instructed or managed.—**docility** sil'-i-ti) *n.* teachableness [F., fr (acc.) *docilem*, fr. *docēre*, teach].

DOCIMACY (dos'-i-ma-si) *n.* art or practice of assaying of and metals; metallurgy.—**docim** (dos-i-mas'-tik) *a.* proving by periments or tests; assayin **dosimology** (dos-i-mol'-ō-ji) *n.* treatise on the art of assaying m [G., fr. *dokimazein*, assay metals].

DOCK (dok) *n.* a common w with a long tap root and large le [A.S. *docce*].

DOCK (dok) *v.t.* to cut short curtail; to deduct from [Prob. E

DOCK (dok) *n.* an artificial closure by a harbour or river, berthing ships; the place where accused stands in court;—*v.t.* place in a dock.—**dockage** *n.* a ch for the use of a dock.—**dock-y** a yard or magazine near a harbou **dry dock**, or **graving dock**, a that can be emptied of water cp. Ger. *docke*].

DOCKET (dok'-et) *n.* a summ of a written document; a bill

oods ; a list of cases for trial ;—
to make an abstract of, on the
t of the document, etc. [Conn.
DOCK (2)].

OCTOR (dok'-tor) *n.* one that has
ived the highest degree in a
ersity faculty ; a medical man ;
Australia, a cook ;—*v.t.* to treat,
physician ; to adulterate, falsify.
e Cape doctor, in South Africa,
popular name for a strong south-
wind.—**doctorate** *n.* the degree
loctor [L. = teacher, fr. *docēre*,
h].

OCTRINE (dok'-trin) *n.* instruc-
; that which is taught ; body
principles, creed ; any special
h.—**doctrinal** *a.* pert. to doctrine.
octrinally *adv.*—**doctrinaire** (dok-
nār') *n.* a political theorist ;
onary.—**doctrinarian** *n.* a doctri-
e.—**doctrinarianism** *n.* unpractical
orising or speculation [F., fr. L.
.) *doctrinam*, teaching, fr. DOCTOR].
yn. dogma, tenet, learning, know-
ge.

Leaves and Flower of the Dock Weed

OCUMENT (dok'-ū-ment) *n.* writ-
instruction ; writing establishing
s, etc.—**documental** (dok-ū-men'-
a. esp. derived from documents.—
umentary *a.* [F., fr. L. *documentum*,
on, proof, fr. *docēre*, teach].
yn. deed, memorial, affidavit,
ification.

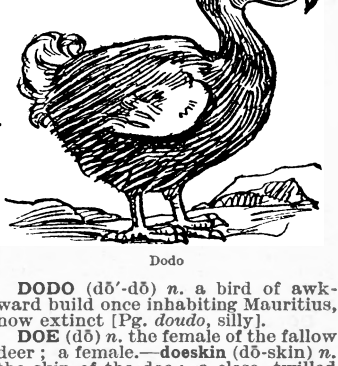
ODDER (dod'-ėr) *n.* a leafless
ning, pale-coloured parasitic plant.
oddered *a.* overgrown with dodder
s.].

ODDER (dod'-ėr) *v.i.* to totter or
nble, as with age [Dialect English].

ODECAGON (dō-dek'-a-gon) *n.*
egular figure containing twelve
al angles.—**dodecagynia** (dō-dek'-
a-i-a) *n. Bot.* a plant having
lve styles.—**dodecahedron** (dō-dek-
ē'-dron) *n.* a solid bounded by
lve equal pentagons.—**dodecahe-**
dral *a.*—**dodecander** (dō-de-kan'-der)
n. Bot. having twelve stamens.—
dodecapetalous *a.* having twelve
petals [G. *dōdeka*, twelve ; *gōnia*,
angle ; *aner*, a male ; *hedra*, seat].

DODGE (doj) *v.t.* and *i.* to evade
escape by a sudden turning, or doub-
ling or quibbling ;—*n.* a trick.—**dodger**
n. one who evades capture ; in North
Amer., a handbill or pamphlet in-
tended for distribution in the streets
or for fly-posting [Etym. unknown].

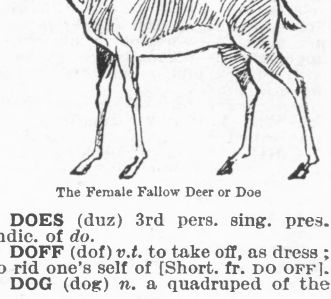
DODMAN (dod'man) *n.* a crusta-
cean that casts its shell [Dial.].



Dodo

DODO (dō'-dō) *n.* a bird of awk-
ward build once inhabiting Mauritius,
now extinct [Pg. *doudo*, silly].

DOE (dō) *n.* the female of the fallow
deer ; a female.—**doeskin** (dō-skin) *n.*
the skin of the doe ; a close, twilled
woollen cloth [A.S. *dā*].



The Female Fallow Deer or Doe

DOES (duz) 3rd pers. sing. pres.
indic. of *do*.

DOFF (dof) *v.t.* to take off, as dress ;
to rid one's self of [Short. fr. DO OFF].

DOG (dog) *n.* a quadruped of the

carnivorous kind of many varieties, **mainly** domesticated; a worthless fellow; one of two constellations;—*a.* male;—*v.t.* to follow continually.—**dogged** *a.* plodding; obstinate; sullen.—**doggedly** *adv.*—**doggedness** *n.*—**doggish** *a.* churlish; snappish.—**dog-skin** *n.* leather made from the skin of a dog.—**dog-cart,** a high one-horse vehicle, once used to carry sporting dogs.—**dog-cheap,** very cheap.—**dog-days,** the days when the Dog-star rises and sets with the sun.—**dog-eared,** having the corners of the leaves turned down: of a book.—**dog Latin,** barbarous Latin.—**dog-rose,** a species of wild rose.—**Dog-star,** Sirius, a star of the first magnitude.—**dog-tired,** very tired.—**dog-tooth,** a sharp-pointed human tooth, growing between the incisors and grinders, and resembling a dog's tooth; eye-tooth.—**dog-watch,** one of two watches on board ship, from 4 to 6, and from 6 to 8 o'clock, p.m.—**to go to the dogs,** to go to ruin.—**to throw to the dogs,** to throw away as worthless [M.E. *dogge*, fr. A.S. *docga*].

DOGANA (do-gä'-na) *n.* a custom-house [It.].

DOGBERRY (dog'-ber-i) *n.* the berry of the dog-wood.

DOGE (dōj) *n.* the chief magistrate in the ancient republics of Venice and Genoa.—**dogate** (do'-gāt) *n.* [It. Doublet of DUKE].

DOGFISH (dog'-fish) *n.* a species of shark.

DOGGER (dog'-ęr) *n.* a two-masted Dutch fishing vessel;—*n.* a sandy and oolitic ironstone [D.].

DOGGEREL (dog'-ęr-ęl) *n.* poor, unpoetical verse;—*a.* [E.; cp. DOG rime, DOG Latin].

DOGMA (dog'-mą) *n.* point of belief, doctrine, considered as finally established.—**dogmatic, dogmatical** (dog-mat'-ik, -i-kąl) *a.* pert. to a dogma; pedantic, bigoted.—**dogmatically** *adv.*—**dogmatics** *n.* the science of systematised Christian doctrine.—**dogmatism** (dog'-mą-tizm) *n.* positive assertion; bigotry.—**dogmatist** *n.*—**dogmatise** *v.i.* to speak with overweening confidence [G., fr. *dok-ein*, think].

Syn. belief, formula, canon, tenet, principle. *Ant.* of "dogmatical," unauthoritative, negative, informal.

DOHL (dole) *n.* a species of leguminous plants resembling dried peas.

DOILT (doilt) *a.* crazy, foolish [Scot.].

DOILY (doi'-li) *n.* a small table mat [After the first maker].

DOIT (doit) *n.* a small Dutch coin, worth about half a farthing [D.].

DOLABRA (do-lā'-bra) *n.*; *pl.* **dolabrae** (do-lā'-brā) a kind of anc hatchet.—**dolabriform** (do-lā-bri-fo *a.* having the shape of an axe, as leaves of certain plants [L. *dola* a cleaver].

DOLCE (dol'-chā) *adv. Mus.* sof sweetly [It.].

DOLDRUMS (dol'-drumz) *n.pl.* ocean regions near the equa where calms and shifting winds vail; the dumps [Perh. conn. DULL].

DOLE (dōl) *n.* portion; al largess; grief; sorrow;—*v.t.* to out;—*n.* name given to money dr weekly by unemployed workmen der the Unemployment Insura Act.—**doleful** *a.* sorrowful; disn rueful.—**dolefully** *adv.*—**dolefulnes** [O.F. *doleir*].

DOLERITE (dol'-e-rīt) *n.* a l of trap-rock [G., fr. *doleros*, decep —like other rocks].

DOLICHOCEPHALIC, dolichoce alous (dol-i-kō-sef'-a-lik, -lus, d kō-kef'-ąl-ik) *a. Ethn.* long-heade term used to denote a head wh diameter from front to back is gre than from side to side.—**dolichoce alism** *n.* [G. *dolichos*, long, *kephalē*, head].

DOLIUM (dō'-li-um) *n.* a Ro earthenware jar for wine, oil, gr etc. [L.].

DOLL (dol) *n.* a puppet or baby for a child [fr. *Dolly*, Dorothy].

DOLLAR (dol'-ar) *n.* a silver in the United States, worth cents, 4*s.* 2*d.* [Corrupted fr. Ger. *tha*

DOLLOP (dol'-op) *n.* a lump Scand. *dolp*, lump].

DOLLY (dol'-i) *n.* a wooden sl attached to a disc with project arms, used in mining, pile-driv etc.;—*v.t.* to wash (clothes) in a t to beat (red-hot metal) with a h mer; to crush one with a dolly; obtain or yield by this metho dollied *a.* [Dial. Eng.].

DOLMAN (dol'-mąn) *n.* a long r worn by Turks; a cloak worn ladies; a mantle [F., fr. Turk].

DOLMEN (dol'-men) *n.* a kind cromlech or stone table of the Dru found in France [F., fr. Celt.].

DOLOMITE (dol'-o-mīt) *n.* a bonate of lime and magnesia [a *Dolomieu*, French geologist].

DOLOUR (dō'-lor) *n.* pain; tress.—**dolorous** *a.* sorrowful; disn distressing.—**dolorously** *adv.*—**do ousness** *n.* [O.F., fr. L. (acc.) *dolōr* fr. L. *dolēre*, grieve].

DOLPHIN (dol'-fin) *n.* a animal of the whale kind; a of about 5 ft. in length, celebra for its wonderful colours w dying [O.F. *daulphin* = F. *daup*

Low L., fr. L. (acc.) *delphīnum*, fr.
|.

ɔOLT (dōlt) *n.* a heavy, stupid
ow; blockhead.—**doltish** *a.*— **dol-**
ıness *n.* [M.E. *dult* = dulled, fr.
LL].

DOM *n.* a title of respect given to
ıtlemen in Portugal and Brazil,
ımerly applied to members of the
rtuguese Royal family; a title
certain dignitaries of the Roman
tholic Church [L. *dominus*, lord].

DOMAIN (do-mān′) *n.* dominion;
ıded property; estate, esp. that
out a mansion-house [F. *domaine*,
Late L. *domānium*, for L. *dominium*,
minion. Doublet of DEMESNE].

DOMBA (dom′-ba) *n.* a large
ıst Indian tree, the seeds of which
ɔnish a fragrant oil [Hind].

DOMBOC (dōm′bōk) *n.* a collection
laws made by authority of King
fred, but now lost [A.S.].

DOME (dōm) *n.* a structure in
e shape of a half sphere, reared
ɔve the roof of a building [F. *dôme*,
Late L. (acc.) *domain*, house (of
ɔd), fr. *domus*].

DOMESTIC (do-mes′-tik) *a.* belong-
g to the house, the family; devoted
home; tame;—*n.* a household
rvant.—**domestically** *adv.*—**domes-**
ate *v.t.* to make domestic, of
imals.—**domestication** (do-mes-ti-
′-shun) *n.* the act of domesticating.
domestic (do-mes-tis′-i-ti) *n.*—
mestic economy, household man-
ement [F. *domestique*, fr. L. (acc.)
mesticum, pert. to the home, *domus*].
Syn. intestine, internal, private.
nt. public, general, outside, foreign.

DOMETT (dom′-et) *n.* a plain cloth
th cotton warp and woollen weft
tym. doubtful].

DOMICILE (dom′-i-sīl) *n.* an
ode; dwelling-house; permanent
ıidence;—*v.t.* to establish in a
ɔed residence.—**domiciliary** (dom-i-
′-i-ar-i) *a.*—**domiciliary visit,** a
gally authorised visit to a private
ıse, for purposes of search [O.F.,
L. *domi-cilium*].

DOMINANT (dom′-i-nant) *a.* ruling;
evailing;—*n.* in music, the fifth
ne of the scale.—**dominantly** *adv.*—
minance (dom′-i-nans) *n.* ascend-
cy.—**dominate** *v.t.* and *i.* to be
minant; rule.—**domination** (dom-
ā′-shun) *n.* government; empire.
domineer (dom-i-nēr′) *v.i.* to rule
th arbitrary sway; to be over-
aring.—**domineering** *a.*—**dominion**
o-min′-yun) *n.* sovereign or su-
eme authority; predominance; ter-
ory; state [L. (part. stem) *domi-*
nt, bearing sway, fr. *domināri*, fr.
)MINUS].
Syn. governing, predominant,
cendant;—of "dominion," country
region, territory, government, sove-
reignty. *Ant.* subservient, sub-
ordinate, instrumental, yielding, com-
pliant, submissive.

DOMINICAL (do-min′-i-kal) *a.* re-
lating to the Lord or the Lord's Day.
—**dominical letters,** the first seven
letters of the alphabet, used in church
calendars to mark the Sabbaths of the
year [L. *dominus*, lord].

DOMINICAN (do-min′-i-kan) *a.*
belonging, or relating, to the order
of monks founded by St. Dominic
de Guzman;—*n.* [After St. Dominic].

DOMINO (dom′-i-nō) *n.* a priest's
hooded cape; a long, loose cloak
with a hood, worn at masqued balls;
pl. a game played with twenty-eight
pieces of black wood, faced with
ivory, marked each with a certain
number of spots [F., fr. DOMINUS =
churchman].

DOMINUS (dom′-i-nus) *n.* a title
formerly given to clergymen, teachers,
etc. [L. = master].

DON (don) *n.* a Spanish title,
answering to Sir or Mr.; a person-
age; a college fellow [Span., fr. L.
(acc.) *dominum*].

DON (don) *v.t.* to put on; to
assume [Short. fr. DO ON].

DONAT (do′-nat) *n.* a grammar; a
primer [from Aelius *Donatus*, author
of a long famous Latin grammar].

DONATION (do-nā′-shun) *n.* act
of giving; a gift, esp. to a charity.—
donative (don′-a-tiv) *n.* a gift; a
gratuity;—*a.*—**donor** (dō′-nor) *n.*
one that gives; a benefactor [F.,
fr. L. (acc.) *dōnātiōnem*, fr. (part.)
dōnātio, gifted, fr. *dōnum*, gift].
Syn. presentation, gratuity, largess,
benefaction, grant, present.

DONDA NOUGA (don′-da nū′-ga)
n. an African disease in which the
legs swell and slough [African].

DONE (dun) *pp.* of the verb *do*,
performed; finished.—**done!** agreed!
—**done brown,** cheated.—**done for,**
ruined; killed.—**done up,** exhausted.

DONGA (dong′-ga) *n.* the South
African name for a channel or gully
formed by the action of water [Zulu].

DONI (dō′-ni) *n.* the native name
of a clumsy kind of boat, used on
the Coromandel coast of India [Kana-
rese].

DONJON (don′-jon) *n.* a massive
tower in ancient castles; a keep
[O.F., fr. Late L. (acc.) *dominiōnem*,
orig. DOMINION. Doublet of DUNGEON].

DONKEY (dong′-ki) *n.* an ass.—
donkey-engine, a light engine used
for working a crane, etc. [Dim. fr.
DUN, in allusion to its colour].

DONNA (don′-a) *n.* a lady; madam
—**prima donna,** the leading lady in an
opera [It. Doublet of DAME, DUENNA].

DOOB (dōōb) *n.* a perennial

creeping grass much prized in the East Indies [Skr.].

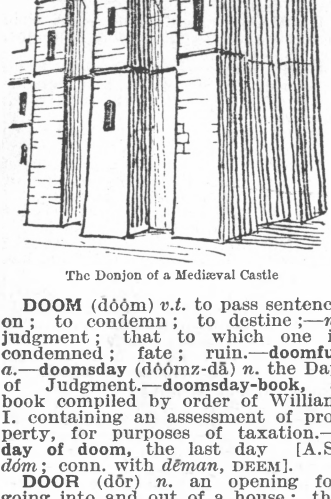
DOOD (dōōd) *n.* in Senegal, a camel; a riding dromedary.—**dood-wallah,** a camel driver.

DOODLE (dōō′-dl) *n.* a trifler; a simple fellow [Cf. DAWDLE].

DOODLESACK (dōō′-dl-sak) *n.* a bagpipe [Ger.].

DOOK (dōōk) *n.* a plug of wood, driven into a wall, to hold a nail, etc. [Scot.].

DOOLY (dōō′-li) *n.* in the East Indies, a palanquin for the sick [Hind.].



The Donjon of a Mediæval Castle

DOOM (dōōm) *v.t.* to pass sentence on; to condemn; to destine;—*n.* judgment; that to which one is condemned; fate; ruin.—**doomful** *a.*—**doomsday** (dōōmz-dā) *n.* the Day of Judgment.—**doomsday-book,** a book compiled by order of William I. containing an assessment of property, for purposes of taxation.—**day of doom,** the last day [A.S. *dōm*; conn. with *dēman,* DEEM].

DOOR (dōr) *n.* an opening for going into and out of a house; the frame, by which an entrance is closed; access.—**door-post,** the upright side-piece of a door.—**door-step,** the threshold.—**in doors, out of doors,** inside, outside the house.—**to darken one's door,** to enter one's house.—**to lie at one's door,** to be chargeable to one [A.S. *dōr*; cp. Ger. *thor*].

DOOSOOTEE (dōō-sōō′-tē) *n.* a coarse cotton cloth used for tents and other things requiring strong material [Hind.].

DOP (dop) *n.* in diamond cutting, the cup in which the diamond is fixed for polishing; a basin; cup; a pod, shell husk, used by natives as a drinking-cup; in South Afri Cape brandy made from the ski of the grape; the skin of the grap —*v.i.* to dip or duck;—*n.* a divi bird [D.].

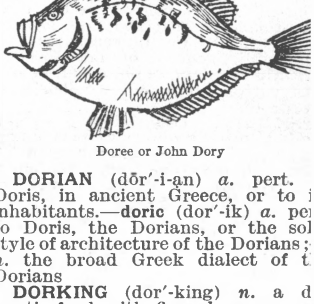
DOPE (dōp) *n.* any thick lubrica liquid; a kind of varnish; a p paration for coating the fabric aeroplane wings and of gasbags airships to tighten them and to rend them airtight; *Collog.* alcohol mot fuel; a drug; inside informatic particularly concerning race-horse —*v.t.* to drug.—**dope fiend,** one w uses a drug habitually.—**to dope o** in North Amer., to plan out; to fo cast [D.].

DOPPELGANGER (dop′-pl-gāng er) *n.* the ghost, apparition of living person; wraith [Ger. dout WALKER].

DOR (dor) *n.* a common kind British beetle [A.S. *dora,* drone].

DORADO (do-rä′-dō) *n.* a Southe constellation; a large fish, a speci of dolphin [Sp.].

DOREE, dory (dō′-re, dō′-ri) a table fish caught in British waters also JOHN DORY [F. *dorée,* orig. (fe part.) gilded].



Doree or John Dory

DORIAN (dōr′-i-an) *a.* pert. Doris, in ancient Greece, or to inhabitants.—**doric** (dor′-ik) *a.* pe to Doris, the Dorians, or the sol style of architecture of the Dorians; *n.* the broad Greek dialect of t Dorians

DORKING (dor′-king) *n.* a d mestic fowl with five claws on ea foot [fr. *Dorking,* in Surrey].

DORLACH, dorloch (dor′-laH, -o *n.* a bundle or knapsack [Gael.].

DORMANT (dor′-mant) *a.* slee ing; not in action.—**dormancy** *n.* **dormitory** *n.* a large common sleepin apartment, in schools, convent etc.—**dormer-window** *n.* a windo placed vertically on the sloping ro of a house [F. (part.) *dormant,* slee ing, fr. *dormir,* fr. L. *dormire,* slee

DORMOUSE (dor′-mous) *n.* a sm

mmal, like the squirrel, which ps the winter through [F. *dor-ise*].

)ORMY (dor'-mi) *a.* a term applied one player at golf, when he is as ny holes ahead as there remain es to be played [Etym. uncertain].

)ORNICK (dor'-nik) *n.* linen made Dornich or Tournay.

)ORP (dawp) *n.* in South Africa, illage; hamlet [D.].

)ORSCH, dorse (dorsh, dors) *n.* young of the cod [Ger.].

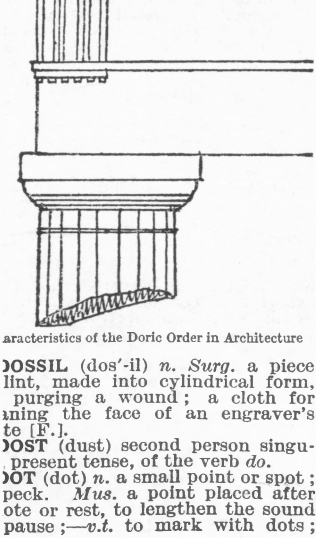
)ORSUM (dor'-sum) *n.* the back; idge.—**dorsal** *a.* pert. to the back].

)ORY (dō'-ri) *n.* a small fishing-at [Perh. W. Ind.].

)OSE (dōs) *n.* quantity of medicine en at one time; potion; draught; .t. to give medicine to; to give loses to [G. *dosis*, fr. *didonai*, give].

)OSSAL, dossel (dos'-al) *n.* an or-nental cloth used as an antimacas-or to drape the back of an altar *dossall*].

)OSS-HOUSE (dos'-hous) *n.* in ndon, a cheap lodging-house [Etym. ertain].



aracteristics of the Doric Order in Architecture

)OSSIL (dos'-il) *n. Surg.* a piece lint, made into cylindrical form, purging a wound; a cloth for aning the face of an engraver's te [F.].

)OST (dust) second person singu-present tense, of the verb *do*.

)OT (dot) *n.* a small point or spot; peck. *Mus.* a point placed after ote or rest, to lengthen the sound pause;—*v.t.* to mark with dots; to diversify with small objects;—*v.i.* to make dots.—**dotty** *a.* marked with, or consisting of, dots; *Colloq.* of a weak or shaky gait; hence, crazy; feeble-minded [A.S. *dott*].

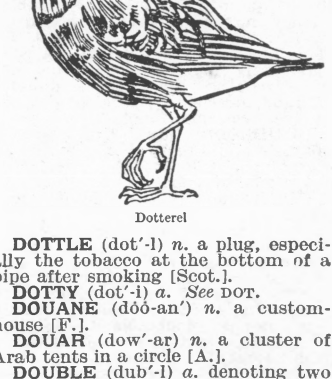
DOTAL (dō'-tąl) *a.* pert. to a dowry or marriage settlement.—**dotation** (dō-tā'-shun) *n.* act of bestowing a marriage portion on a woman; endowment [L. *dotālis*, fr. *dos*, dowry].

DOTCHIN (doch'-in) *n.* the name given to a portable balance used in China [China].

DOTE (dōt) *v.i.* to have the intellect impaired by age; to be foolishly fond.—**doting** (dō'-ting) *ppr.* excessively fond; imbecile from old age.—**dotingly** *adv.*—**doter** *n.*—**dotage** *n.* childishness; feebleness of mind, particularly in old age; senility; excessive fondness.—**dotard** *n.* a man whose intellect is impaired by age; a foolishly fond fellow [D. *doten*].

DOTH (duth) third person singular, present tense, of the verb *do*.

DOTTEREL, dotrel (dot'-e-rel, dot'-rel) *n.* a kind of plover; a silly fellow; a dupe; a gull [DOTE].



Dotterel

DOTTLE (dot'-l) *n.* a plug, especially the tobacco at the bottom of a pipe after smoking [Scot.].

DOTTY (dot'-i) *a.* *See* DOT.

DOUANE (dǫǫ-an') *n.* a custom-house [F.].

DOUAR (dow'-ar) *n.* a cluster of Arab tents in a circle [A.].

DOUBLE (dub'-l) *a.* denoting two things of the same kind; existing in pairs; twofold; twice as much; divided into two; acting two parts; deceitful;—*adv.* twice; twofold;—*v.t.* to multiply by two; to make twice as great; to fold one part upon another part of; to unite, as ranks or files, so as to form one;—*v.i.* to increase to twice as much; to return

upon one's track;—*n.* twice as much; that which is doubled over; a plait; a fold; a turn in running; a trick; a shift; an artifice; a counterpart.—**doubling** *n.* reduplication; turning or winding to escape pursuit; shift; quirk; sailing round, as a cape or promontory.—**doubly** *adv.*—**doubler** *n.*—**doubleness** *n.*—**doublet** (dub'-let) *n.* a pair; an outer body-garment formerly worn by men; one of two (or more) words from the same root, but differing in meaning, as MALISON and MALEDICTION.—**double-bass,** the largest and lowest-toned instrument in the violin form.—**double-dealing,** artifice; duplicity. — **double-dyed,** thoroughly infamous.—**double-eagle,** a gold coin of America, worth 20 dollars. — **double-entendre** (dōō'-blȧng-tong'-dr), a word or phrase with two meanings, one of which is usually indelicate.—**double-entry,** a mode of book-keeping in which every item or sum is entered to the debit of one account and the credit of another, so that the ledger should always balance.—**double-faced,** deceitful.—**double-first,** one that comes out first in degree examinations, in both classics and mathematics; the degree itself; deceitful. — **double-minded,** unsettled; wavering; unstable.—**double-quick,** the fastest step in marching, next to the run, requiring 165 steps, each 33 inches in length, to be taken in one minute.—**double-refraction,** the property possessed by some substances of refracting a ray of light twice.—**double-star,** a star apparently single, but resolvable into two by the telescope. — **double-tongued,** deceitful [F., fr. L. *duplex,* fr. *duo,* two, and *plus*].

DOUBLOON (dub-lōōn') *n.* a Spanish and Portuguese coin, being double the value of the pistole, or about 21s. [Sp. *doblon*].

DOUBT (dout) *v.t.* to hold questionable; to hesitate to believe;—*v.i.* to be in a state of uncertainty; to hesitate; to be apprehensive;—*n.* uncertainty of mind; apprehension; distrust of others; state of perplexity as to moral or religious truth —**doubtingly** *adv.* suspiciously; warily —**doubter** *n.*—**doubtable** *a.*—**doubtful** *a.* dubious; not settled in opinion; ambiguous; equivocal; not clear or certain; distrustful; suspicious.—**doubtfully** *adv.*—**doubtfulness** *n.*—**doubtless** *adv.*—**doubtlessly** *adv.*—**no doubt,** without question [L. *dubitare* fr. *dubius,* doubtful, moving in two (*duo*) directions].

DOUC (dook) *n.* a species of monkey in Cochin China [F.].

DOUCE (dōōs) *a.* quiet; sedate.—**doucely** *adv.*—**douceur** *n.* a gift; a bribe [F. (fem.) fr. *doux,* sweet, fr. *dulcis*].

DOUCHE (dōōsh) *n.* a jet of wa directed from above, upon, or in the body [F.].

DOUCINE (doo-sēn) *n. Arch.* cyma recta [F.].

DOUGH (dō) *n.* a mass of fl moistened and kneaded, afterwa to be baked.—**doughy** *a.* like dou soft; pale.—**doughiness** *n.*—**dou nut,** a cake of sweet, light dou fried in lard.—**dough-boy** (dō-boi) an infantryman of the U.S. ar [A.S. *dah,* cf. Ger. *teig*].

DOUGHTY (dou'-ti) *a.* bra valiant; redoubtable.—**doughtily** *a* —**doughtiness** *n.* [A.S. *doh-tig, dyh-.* fr. *dugan,* be able].

DOUM-PALM (dōōm'-pȧm) *n.* Egyptian palm having a repeate branched stem [variant of DO PALM].

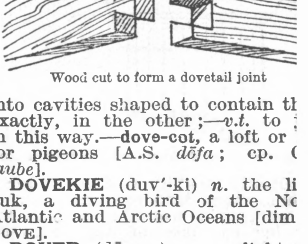
DOUP (dowp) *n.* buttocks.—**cand doup** *n.* a candle end [Scot.].

DOUR (dōōr) *a.* obstinate; dog [Scot., fr. F. fr. L. *durus,* hard].

DOUSE, dowse (dous) *v.t.* to thr into water; to strike a sail; extinguish;—*v.i.* to use a divini rod.—**douser** *n.*—**dousing-rod** *n.* divining-rod [Etym. doubtful. DIVINE].

DOUT (dowt) *v.t.* put out, ex guish.—**douter** (dow'-ter) *n.* [cf. DO

DOVE (duv) *n.* a pigeon, a tern endearment.—**dovetail** *n.* a j made by fitting one piece toot with wedgelike projections (recall the appearance of a dove's t



Wood cut to form a dovetail joint

into cavities shaped to contain th exactly, in the other;—*v.t.* to in this way.—**dove-cot,** a loft or for pigeons [A.S. *dōfa*; cp. *taube*].

DOVEKIE (duv'-ki) *n.* the li auk, a diving bird of the No Atlantic and Arctic Oceans [dim DOVE].

DOVER (dō-ver) *n.* a slight settled sleep;—*v.i.* to send off i a light sleep [Scot.].

DOVER (dō-ver) *n.* in Austra a clasp knife [from the name of maker].

DOVER'S POWDER (dō'-verz po

) *n.* a valuable sudorific, compounded of ipecacuanha, opium, and phate of potash [Dover, its inventor, an English physician].

)OWAGER (dou'-ą-jer) *n.* a widow ring a jointure; the widow of a son of rank [O.F. fr. *dou-age. See* DOW].

)OWDY (dou'-di) *a.* awkward; dressed;—*n.* a dowdy woman.—**wdily** *adv.*—**dowdiness** *n.*—**dowsh** *a.* like a dowdy [Etym. unown].

)OWEL (dou'-el) *n.* a wooden or n pin or tenon used in connecting o adjacent boards; a dowel-pin; *.t.* to fasten together by dowels fr. L. *ductus*, duct].

)OWER (dou'-er) *n.* gift; portion woman brings in marriage; that rtion of the real estate of a man ich his widow enjoys during her .—**dowered** *a.* furnished with wer.—**dowerless** *a.*—**dowry** (dou'- *n.* a gift; dower [F. *douaire*, fr. te L. *dōt-ārium*, fr. L. *dotare*, dow. *See* DOT].

DOWLAS (dou'-ląs) *n.* of coarse en cloth [fr. *Doullens*, in France].

DOWN (doun) *n.* the fine, soft thers of birds; any soft hairy owth, as on thistle seeds.—**downy** resembling, covered with, down; tt [Scand.].

DOWN (doun) *n.* a hillock of sand the sea;—*pl.* a tract of pasture id; barren land; a roadstead in e North Sea, near Deal [A.S. *dūn*, CELT].

DOWN (doun) *prep.* along a descent; wards a lower place, situation, etc.; ward the mouth of a river;—*adv.* a downward direction; below the rizon; in a lower position; in uth Africa, describes a river ollen by rain.—**downcast** *a.* cast ownward; sad.—**downcome** *n.* ruin fall.—**downfall** *a.* a falling downard; disgrace; ruin.—**downfallen** fallen; ruined.—**downhearted** *a.* jected.—**downhill** *a.* descending; pping;—*adv.* on a slope; towards in or disgrace.—**downpour** *n.* a avy, persistent shower of rain.—**ownright** *adv.* straight down; in ain terms;—*a.* plain; undisguised; mixed.—**downrightness** *n.*—**downodden** *a.* trampled under foot.—**ownward** *a.* moving from a higher a lower place; descending from head or source;—*adv.* in a descend- g course; from a source.—**downards** *adv.* (adv. suff. *-s*).—**down and ut**, finished, defeated; — *n.* in orth Amer., a derelict person, a ilure.—**down in the mouth**, disouraged; dispirited.—**down on one's ck**, unlucky.—**downstairs** *a.* below; on a lower floor;—*adv.* down the stairs.—**down-train**, a railway train proceeding from the chief terminus.—**to go down the line**, in North Amer., *Colloq.*, to visit the immoral quarters of the town.—**to have a down on**, in Australia, to have a grudge against [A.S. *dune*].

DOWSE (douz') *v.t.* and *i.* *See* DOUSE.

DOXOLOGY (doks-ol'-ō-ji) *n.* a short hymn expressing praise and honour to God.—**doxological** (doks-o-loj'-i-kąl) *a.* [L. fr. G. fr. *doxa*, opinion, glory, and *legein*, speak].

DOXY (dok'-si) *n.* a sweetheart [E. Dial.].

DOYEN (dwo-yang') *n.* a dean, senior member (of an academy, diplomatic order, etc.) [F.].

DOZE (dōz) *v.i.* to sleep lightly; to be half asleep;—*v.t.* to sleep away, through;—*n.* a light slumber; a nap.—**dozer** *n.*—**dozy** *a.* drowsy; inclined to sleep; sleepy.—**doziness** *n.* [Scand.].

DOZEN (duz'-n) *n.* a collection or set of twelve [O.F. *dosaine* = F. *douzaine*, fr. *doz*, twelve, fr. L. *duodecim*].

DRAB (drab) *n.* a slut.—**drabbish** *a.* like a drab; sluttish [E.].

DRAB (drab) *n.* thick, woollen cloth;—*a.* of a dun or gray colour [F. DRAP, cloth. *See* DRAPE].

DRABBET (drab'-et) *n.* a coarse linen fabric made at Barnsley [cf. *drab*, cloth].

DRABBLE (drab'-l) *v.t.* to draggle; to wet and befoul;—*v.i.* to fish for barbels with a long line and rod [*drab*, a slut].

DRABBLER (drab'-ler) *n.* an additional piece of canvas, laced to the bottom of a sail, to give it greater depth.

DRACHM (dram) *n.* *See* DRAM.

DRACHMA (drak'-mą) *n.* an ancient Greek silver coin worth 10d. or weight equal to 2¼ dwt. [G.].

DRACO (drā-kō) *n.* a northern constellation; a dragon lizard.—**dracontine** (drą-kon'-tin) *a.* pertaining to, or like, a dragon [G. *drakōn*, dragon].

DRACONIC, draconian (drā-kon'-ik, -kō'-ni-ąn) *a.* rigorous; very severe [fr. *Draco*, an Athenian lawgiver].

DRAFF (draf) *n.* refuse of malt from the brewery [E.].

DRAFT (draft) *n.* act of drawing; men detached from a force; an order directing the payment of money; sketch, rough copy; depth of water necessary to float a ship; a current of air;—*pl.* game played on a checkered board;—*v.t.* to draw the outline of; to compose and write; to draw from a military force, etc.—

draftsman *n.* one that draws designs or plans.—**draftsmanship** *n.* [form of DRAUGHT].

DRAG (drag) *v.t.* to draw by main force; to pull; to trawl with a drag or net;—*v.i.* to be drawn along the ground; to move heavily or slowly;—*n.* a net or hook used to bring up bodies of drowned men, etc.; a four-in-hand; anything that retards motion; apparatus for stopping the wheels of a vehicle.—**dragger** *n.*—**draggle** *v.t.* and *i.* to make, become wet and dirty by trailing on the ground.—**drag-net**, a fishing-net to be dragged along the bottom.—**draggle-tail**, a slut.—**to drag the anchor**, to trail it along the bottom [Scand.; conn. with DRAW].

DRAGANTIN (drag-an'-tin) *n.* a mucilage obtained from the gum tragacanth.

DRAGOMAN (drag'-o-man) *n.* an interpreter or guide in the East [Sp. fr. A.].

DRAGON (drag'-on) *n.* a fabulous winged serpent or lizard; a northern constellation; a little lizard of the E. Indies.—**dragonet** *n.* a little dragon; a genus of fishes.—**dragon-fish**, the dragonet.—**dragon-fly**, the

Dragonet

popular name of a family of powerful-winged insects.—**dragon's-blood**, a resinous colouring obtained from several tropical trees.—**dragon's-head**, a plant of several species [F., fr. L. (acc.) *dracōnem*, fr. G. *drakōn*].

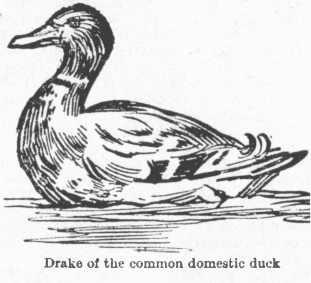
DRAGONADE (drag-o-nād') *n.* the abandoning of a place to the fury and rage of the soldiers.

DRAGOON (dra-gōōn)' *n.* orig. a cavalry soldier.—*v.t.* to oppress by soldiery; to discipline by violence [F. *dragon* (orig. a standard; cp. EAGLE)].

DRAIL (drāl) *n.* the iron bow of a plough from which the traces draw; a piece of lead round the shank of the hook in fishing [E.].

DRAIN (drān) *v.t.* to filter; to draw off by degrees; to exhaust;—*v.i.* to flow off gradually;—*n.* a sewer or a ditch; a water-course; a gradual exhaustion of means, etc.—**drainable** *a.*—**drainage** *n.* act, mode of draining; system of drains, etc.
drainer *n.*—**drain-tile**, a kind of t used in making drains.—**drain-tr** a device for preventing the passage foul air through a drain.—**drainag basin**, area of drainage [A.S. *drēhnic*

DRAKE (drāk) *n.* the male of t duck kind [M.E.].



Drake of the common domestic duck

DRAM (dram) *n.* a weight—$\frac{1}{8}$ or 60 gr.; (*avoirdupois*) $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., glass of spirit.—**dram-shop**, a sh where spirits are retailed [O. *drāme*.

DRAMA (drà'-mą) *n.* a compositi designed to be acted on the stage; series of real events with all t features of a drama.—**dramatic** (dr mat'-ik) *a.* pert. to the drama; r narrative; theatrical, affected.—**d matically** *adv.*—**dramatise** (drąm' tiz) *v.t.* to give the form of dra to.—**dramatisable** *a.*—**dramatisati** (drąm-a-ti-zā'-shun) *n.* act or res of dramatising.—**dramatist** (drąm' tist) *n.* the author of a play; a pla wright.—**dramaturge, dramaturgist** a dramatist [G. = lit. act, fr. *drae* do].

DRAMMOCK (dram'-ok) *n.* m and water mixed raw [Gael. *dramai*

DRANT (drąnt) *v.i.* to drone drawl in singing or speaking; to fi time wearisome [Scot.].

DRAPE (drāp) *v.t.* to adorn wi drapery.—**draper** *n.* a dealer cloths.—**drapery** *n.* cloth stuffs general; hangings; the copying, in sculpture, of garments of figur —**draperied** *a.* draped [F. *draper*, *drap*, cloth, fr. Late L.].

DRASTIC (dras'-tik) *a.* harsh a thorough; violent in action [G. *draein*, do. *See* DRAMA].

DRAUGHT (drąft) *n.* act of dra ing; anything drawn, quaffed o detachment; a draft or sketch; order for the payment of money; bill of exchange; a current of a depth of water necessary to float ship;—*pl.* game played on a checker **draught-board**;—*a.* drawn from

rrel, as beer;—*v.t.* to draft.—**aught-horse,** a horse for heavy ids.—**draughtsman** *n.* [fr. DRAW].

DRAVIDIAN (dra-vid′-i-an) *n.* one the non-Aryan stock to which the mil, Telugu, Canarese, and Malayā-n speaking peoples of Southern dia belong; of the languages of ese races [Skr. *Drāvida*, an ancient ovince of Southern India].

DRAW (draw) *v.t.* to pull along; haul towards one's-self; to allure; pull out; to let out; to ask or eive payment of; to inhale, as eath; to represent on paper, esp. lines;—*v.i.* to pull; attract; to ove towards; to unsheathe one's ord; to be equal in a match, etc.; sketch; to write a cheque for ceptance on;—*n.* act of drawing; lot or chance drawn; a drawn itch.—**drawing** *n.* act of pulling, racting, etc.; a representation on per, by lines, water-colours, etc.; *pl.* the gross takings of a shop.—**awable** *a.*—**drawback** *n.* amount id back, esp. of custom; remitted re-exported goods.—**drawer** *n.* one at draws; one that draws a cheque, .; a sliding box in a table, etc.; *pl.* underclothing for the lower body d legs.—**draw-bridge,** a bridge ich is made to be raised or let wn.—**draw-well,** a deep well from ich water is drawn by a windlass d bucket.—**drawing-board,** a board which paper is stretched for draw-.—**drawing-master,** teacher of awing.—**drawing-pin,** a flat-headed k used to fasten drawing-paper to a ard.—**drawing-room,** a room to ich company *withdraws* from the ing-room; a formal reception by sovereign; levee.—**to draw away,** go ahead.—**to draw back,** to go k upon a promise, etc.—**to draw** to contract.—**to draw near,** to proach.—**to draw off,** to withdraw; drain out.—**to draw out,** to lengthen. **o draw rein,** to tighten the reins; slacken speed.—**to draw up,** to ange; to stop [A.S. *dragan*; cp. r. *tragen*].

DRAWL (drawl) *v.t.* to utter, in a w, lengthened tone;—*n.* a length-ed utterance of the voice.—**drawler** —**drawlingly** *adv.* [fr. DRAW].

DRAY (drā) *n.* a low cart for avy goods.—**drayman** *n.*—**dray-rse,** a horse that pulls a dray [A.S. *ege*, fr. DRAW].

DREAD (dred) *n.* overwhelming prehension; terror; awe;—*a.* adful; awful.—*v.t.* to regard with ad.—**dreader** *n.*—**dreadful** *a.*—**adfully** *adv.*—**dreadfulness** *n.*—**adless** *a.* [fr. A.S. *on-drædan*, to r].

DREADNOUGHT (dred′-nạwt) *n.* a fast, large-sized modern battleship.—**super-dreadnought** *n.* a battleship of similar type but larger size, greater speed and heavier armaments [*See* DREAD, NOUGHT, and L. *super*, above].

DREAM (drēm) *n.* a series of images, or thoughts, in the mind of a person asleep; an idle fancy; a reverie;—*v.t.* and *i.* to imagine, or think, as in a dream; to think idly.—**dreamy** *a.* given to dreams; unreal.—**dreamily** *adv.*—**dreaminess** *n.*—**dreamless** *a.*—**dreamlessly** *adv.*—**dreamer** *n.*—**dreamland** *n.* the region of fancy [E.; cp. Ger. *traum*].

DREAR, dreary (drēr, -y) *a.* dismal; gloomy; bleak.—**drearily** *adv.*—**dreariness** *n.* [A.S. *drēor-ig*, orig. bloody; cp. Ger. *traurig*].

DREDGE (drej) *v.t.* to sprinkle with flour, while roasting.—**dredging-box** *n.* a flour box with perforated cover for dredging [O.F.].

DREDGE (drej) *n.* a machine for taking up mud from the bottom of a river, harbour, etc.; a drag-net for oysters;—*v.t.* to catch, or deepen, with a dredge; a dredging-machine.—**dredger** *n.* one that fishes with a dredge;—**dredging-machine** *n.* an engine for dredging [E.; conn. with DRAW].

DREE (drē) *v.i.* to endure; to bear the penalty of [E.].

DREGS (dregs) *n.pl.* sediment in a liquid; lees; grounds; the most worthless part of anything [Scand.].

DRENCH (drensh) *v.t.* to wet thoroughly; to soak;—*n.* a dose of medicine given to an animal [A.S. *drencan*, give to drink, fr. *drincan*; cp. Ger. *tränken*].

DRESS (dres) *v.t.* to arrange, as soldiers in a line; to trim; to treat, as a sore; to prepare, as victuals; to put clothes upon; to adorn;—*v.i.* to come into line; to put on one's clothes;—*n.* clothes; apparel; a lady's gown.—**dressing** *n.* dress; an application to a wound; manure.—**dressy** *a.* showy in dress; fond of dress.—**dresser** *n.* one that dresses; an assistant in a surgery; a kitchen table-cupboard for dishes, etc.—**dressmaker** *n.* a maker of women's dresses.—**dress-circle,** a tier of a theatre for people in evening dress.—**dress-coat,** a cut-away coat worn by men as evening dress.—**dressing-case,** a box containing certain toilet requisites.—**dressing-gown,** an easy-fitting undress robe.—**dressing-room,** a room to dress in.—**dressing-table,** a toilet table [O.F. *dresser*, through Late L., fr. L. (part.) *directus*, directed].

DRIB (drib) *v.t.* to cut off in small portions; to filch or steal; to lead on by degrees [cf. DRIP].

DRIBBLE (drib'-l) *v.t.* to let fall, give out, little by little; to kick the ball before one, dodging opponents, in football;—*v.i.* to fall in drops.—**dribbler** *n.* a weak driveller.—**driblet** *n.* a small piece or trickle [fr. DRIP].

DRIFT (drift) *n.* a mass of matter driven together by the wind; direction; tendency; meaning;—*n.* in South Africa, a river ford—*v.t.* to drive into heaps;—*v.i.* to be driven along by a current, wind, etc.—**drifty** *a.* full of drifts; forming in drifts.—**driftless** *a.*—**drift-anchor,** an anchor for keeping the ship's head to the wind.—**drift current,** an ocean current produced by the wind.—**drift-ice,** ice-floes that drift with the wind or with currents.—**driftwood,** wood carried by water some distance from its native locality [fr. A.S. *drīfan,* drive].

DRILL (dril) *v.t.* to pierce; to sow, as seeds, in rows; to train in military tactics; to instruct thoroughly;—*v.i.* to sow or plant seeds in drills;—*n.* a pointed steel instrument, used for boring holes;—*n.* a species of baboon found in Western

Drills commonly used for boring wood or sheet-metal

Africa; an implement, for making holes for seed; a straight ridge for growing plants; practice of military tactics; instruction.—**drilling** *n.*—**driller** *n.*—**drill-harrow,** a small harrow used to root out weeds between drills.—**drill-sergeant,** a sergeant that drills soldiers [E.].

DRINK (dringk) *v.t.* to swallow, as a liquid; to imbibe; to take in, as air; to absorb;—*v.i.* to swallow, as a liquid; to partake of alcoholic liquors;—*n.* liquor beverage.—**drinkable** *a.*—**drinker** *n.*—**drink-offering,** an offering of wine, etc., in the Jewish rites.—**drinking-bout,** a drunken revel.—**to drink deep,** to take intoxicating liquors to excess.—**to drink in,** to absorb; regard intently.—**to drink to,** or **to drink the health of,** to pledge one in drinking.—**in drink,** intoxicated.—**strong drink,** intoxicating liquor [A.S. *drincan*; cp. Ger. *trinken*].

DRIP (drip) *v.t.* to let fall in drops;—*v.i.* to fall in drops;—*n.* a falling in drops; the eaves.—**dripping** *n.* fat that drips from meat in roasting.—**drip-stone,** a projecting moulding over doorways, windows, etc., to carry off rainwater [M.E. *dryppen,* A.S. *dryppan*; cp. Ger. *triefen*].

DRISHEEN (drish'-ēn) *n.* a k of black pudding [Ir.].

DRIVE (drīv) *v.t.* to move fr behind; keep in motion; to u forward; to strike in, as a nail; chase; to guide, as a vehicle; hurry; to carry on, as trade;—to be forced along; to ride in carriage; to mean;—*n.* an excurs in a carriage; a private carriage-ro —**driver** *n.* one that drives; a g club for long strokes.—**driving-ba** a belt that communicates motion machinery.—**driving-shaft,** a sh that communicates motion to mach ery from the driving-wheel.—**drivi wheel,** a wheel that communica motion to machinery.—**to let dri** to strike out [A.S. *drīfan*; cp. G *treiben*].

DRIVEL (driv'-l) *v.i.* to be weak foolish; to dote;—*n.* nonsense **driveller** *n.* [E.; conn. with DRIBBL

DRIZZLE (driz'-l) *v.t.* and *i.* rain gently; fine rain.—**drizzly** [fr. M.E. *dresen,* fr. A.S. *drēosan,* fa

DROGER (drō-ger) *n.* a W Indian coasting vessel, with lo masts and lateen sails [D.].

DROGUE (drōg) *n.* the drag boards, attached to the end of harpoon line, checking the progr of a running whale.

DROGUET (drō-gā') *n.* a ribb woollen dress fabric, a variety rep [F.].

DROICH (drōH) *n.* a dwarf [Gae

DROIL (droil) *v.i.* to drudge druiler, to loiter].

DROIT (drwo) *n.* right; duty [I

DROLL (drōl) *a.* laughable; que funny;—*n.* a buffoon; jester; qu character.—**drolly** *adv.*—**drollery** [F. *drôle,* fr. D.].

Syn. amusing, comical, diverti facetious. *Ant.* boring, serious, gra

DROMEDARY (drom'-e-dar-i) *n* species of camel having one hump back [F. *dromedaire*]. (See illus. p. 30

DROMOND (drom'-ond) *n.* a sw mediæval ship of war [G. *drom* race].

DROMOS (drom'-os) *n.* a Gr race-course; an entrance passage avenue.—**dromic, dromical** *a.* pert. to, or like, a race-course [G.]

DRONE (drōn) *n.* the male of t honey-bee; a sluggard; a humm sound; the largest pipe of the b pipe.—**dronish** *a.*—**drone-fly,** a tw winged insect resembling the dro bee [A.S. *drān*].

DRONGO (drong'-go) *n.* a b having an arched beak and a lo forked tail, inhabiting the deep for of South Africa [Native name Madagascar].

DROOL (drōōl) *v.i.* to slaver [*See* DRIVEL].

DROOP (drōōp) *v.i.* to hang down; grow weak; to pine;—*v.t.* to let droop. — **drooping** *adv.* [Scand.; cp. with DROP].

DROP (drop) *n.* a very small bule of fluid that falls or is allowed fall; a sip; the trap-door of a lows;—*v.t.* to let fall, in drops; let fall; to dismiss; to lower, as curtain;—*v.i.* to fall in drops; fall.—**dropping** *n.*; *pl.* dung.—**pper** *n.*—**droplet** *n.* a little drop. **lrop-kick,** in Rugby football, a k effected by allowing the ball to from the hands to the toe.—**p-letter** *n.* in North Amer., a ter for local delivery.—**drop-scene** ainted curtain which is dropped front of the stage in theatres.—**pwort** (drop-wort) *n.* a kind of ræa, sometimes called meadow-eet.—**to drop astern,** to fall behind. **o drop down,** to sail down a river, .—**to drop in,** to make an informal l.—**to have the drop on,** in North ter., to have power over; to e the advantage; to have some- at the point of a revolver [A.S. *pa*].

Dromedary or Arabian Camel

DROPSY (drop'-si) an unnatural lection of water in any part of the ly.—**dropsical, dropsied** *a.* diseased h dropsy.—**dropsicalness** *n.* [Ab-v. fr. *ydropsy. See* HYDROPSY].

DROSERA (dros'-er-a) *n.* a genus small herbaceous plants, generally abiting marshy places [G.].

DROSKY, droshky (dros'-ki, drosh'-*n.* a low four-wheeled carriage, d in Russia [Russ. *drojki*].

DROSOMETER (dros-om'-et-er) *n.* instrument for measuring the quantity of the dewfall [G. *drosos,* dew, and *metron,* measure].

DROSS (dros) *n.* the scum of metals thrown off in smelting; refuse.—**drossy** *a.* impure; worthless.—**drossiness** *n.* [A.S. *drōs*].

DROSTDY (drōst-di) *n.* in South Africa, the official residence of a landdrost, or sheriff; the town or district over which a landdrost has jurisdiction [D.].

DROUGHT (drout) *n.* dryness; want of rain.—**droughty** *a.*—**droughtiness** *n.*—**drouth** (drouth) *n.* dryness; drought; thirstiness.—**drouthy** (drou'-thi) *a.*—**drouthiness** *n.* [A.S. *drūgarth,* fr. *drūgian,* to be DRY].

DROVE (drōv) *n.* a herd or flock;—*v.pret.* of **drive.**—**drover** *n.* one that drives cattle or sheep to market [A.S. *drāf*].

DROWN (droun) *v.t.* to kill by submersion in water; to deluge;—*v.i.* to be suffocated in water [Scand.].

DROWSE (drouz) *v.t.* to make heavy with sleepiness;—*v.i.* to sleep unsoundly; to doze;—*n.* a doze.—**drowsy** *a.* heavy with sleepiness.—**drowsily** *adv.*—**drowsiness** *n.* [A.S. *drūsian*].

Syn. of "drowsy," dull, lethargic, soporific, stupid.

DRUB (drub) *v.t.* to bear; to cudgel.—**drubbing** *n.* a sound beating.—**drubber** *n.* [Etym. uncert.].

DRUDGE (druj) *v.i.* to toil hard or to labour in mean offices;—*n.* one that is made to drudge.—**drudgingly** *adv.*—**drudgery** *n.* servile labour; toil [E.].

DRUG (drug) *n.* any substance used in the composition of medicine; an unsaleable commodity;—*v.t.* to treat with drugs; to stupefy with drugs.—**drugged** *a.* dosed with a drug.—**druggist** *n.* an apothecary [M.E. *drogge, drugye,* fr. O.F. *drogue* (of unknown etym.)].

DRUGGET (drug'-et) *n.* a thin, felted woollen cloth [O.F. *droguet,* dim. fr. *drogue.*—DRUG, trash].

DRUID (drōō'-id) *n.* a priest of paganism among the ancient Celtic nations.—**druidism** *n.* the doctrine and rites of the Druids.—**druidical** (drōō-id'-i-kal) *a.* [Celt.].

DRUM (drum) *n.* a small hill or ridge of hills, used in many place names, as *Drum*glass, *Drum*collogher (Ir. *druim,* the back].

DRUM (drum) *n.* an instrument of music, generally a hollow cylinder with vellum stretched over the ends, to be beaten with a stick; the tympanum or barrel of the ear; a revolving cylinder; in Australia, a bundle, esp. of clothes, wrapped in a blanket;—*v.i.* to play on a drum, as a tune;—*v.t.* to beat on a drum; to

beat with the fingers.—**drummer** *n.* one who plays the drum; in North Amer., a commercial traveller.—**drum-head,** the vellum stretched at each end of the drum; a kind of cabbage.—**drum-major,** chief drummer of a regiment.—**drum-stick,** a stick with which a drum is beaten; the leg of a cooked fowl [Imit.].

DRUMLY (drum'-li) *a.* turbid, muddy, not transparent [Etym. doubtful].

DRUNK (drungk) *pp.* overcome by liquor.—**drunken** *a.* intemperate in drinking; intoxicated. — **drunkenly** *adv.*—**drunkenness** *n.*—**drunkard** *n.* one habitually intemperate in the use of intoxicants [A.S. *druncen*].

DRUPE (drōōp) *n.* a pulpy fruit, containing a nut or stone with a kernel.—**drupaceous** (drōō-pā'-shus) *a.* producing, or pertaining to, drupes [L.].

DRUPEL (drōō'-pel) *n.* a succulent fruit with many stony seeds in its pulp, as the raspberry [L. *drupella,* a little drupe].

DRUSE (drōōs) *n.* a cavity in a rock, covered with crystals.—**drused, drusy** (drōōzd, drōō'-zi) *a.* ornamented with very minute crystals [Ger.].

DRUSES (drōō'-zes) *n.* a Mahomedan sect in the Mount Lebanon district.—**drusian** (drōō-zi'-an) *a.* [A.].

DRY (drī) *a.* free from moisture, rain, or mist; not giving milk, as the cow; thirsty; uninteresting; sarcastic; in North America, denotes any town, district, etc., where the Prohibition law is in force or favour; —*v.t.* to free from moisture or wetness; to drain;—*v.i.* to grow dry; to evaporate.—**drier** *n*—**dryly** *adv.*—**dryness** *n.*—**dryshod** *a.* without wetting the feet.—**dryasdust** *n.* a dull and prosy author;—*a.*—**drysalter** *n.* a dealer in salted or cured meats, sauces, etc.; a dealer in drugs, dyestuffs, and chemicals generally.—**drysaltery** *n.*—**dry-rot,** a rapid decay of timber, caused by fungi.—**dry goods,** drapery goods.—**dry wines,** wines in which no sweetness is tasted. —**to dry up,** to wither; to stop talking [A.S. *drȳge. See* DROUGHT].

Syn. arid, parched; (of weather) fine, fair. *Ant.* wet, moist, rainy, damp.

DRYAD (drī'-ad) *n.* a nymph of the woods [G. *druas*].

DRYITE (drī'-īt) *n.* fossil or petrified wood in which the structure of the wood is visible [G. *drus,* oak, and *lithos,* stone].

DUAL (dū'-al) *a.* consisting of two. — **dualism** *n.* a two-fold division; two-fold state; the belief that two separate elements co-exist in the universe, spirit and matter.—**dualist** *n.* one that believes in dualism; **dualistic** (dū-al-is'-tik) *adj.*—**du** (dū-al'-i-ti) *n.* that which expre two in number; division [L. *du* fr. *duo,* two].

DUALINE (dū'-al-īn) *n.* an plosive containing nitroglycerine, sawdust, and nitre.

DUAN (dū'-an) *n.* a division poem; a poem or song [Gael.].

DUARCHY (dū'-ar-ki) *n.* gov ment by two persons [G. *duo,* and *archein,* rule].

DUB (dub) *v.t.* to knight; entitle; to make smooth; to d —**dubbing** *n.* an oily composition softening leather.—**dubber** *n.* [*dubban*].

DUBIOUS (dū'-bi-us) *a.* doubt occasioning doubt.—**dubiously** **dubiousness** *n.*—**dubiety** (dū-bī'- *n.* doubtfulness.—**dubitable** (dū tą-bl) *a.* doubtful; uncertai **dubitative** *a.* tending to doub **dubitation** (dū-bi-tā'-shun) *n.* do —**dubitancy** (dū'-bi-tąn-si) *n.* un tainty [L. *dubi-ōsus,* fr. *dub* doubt; conn. with *duo,* two].

Syn. undetermined, ambigu equivocal, uncertain, precarious. determined, certain, unequiv secure, safe.

DUCAL (dūk'-al) *a.* pert. t duke.—**ducally** *adv.*—**ducat** (duk *n.* an old gold European coin, a 9*s.* 4*d.* [F. fr. *duc,* DUKE].

DUCHY (duch'-i) *n.* dominio a duke; dukedom.—**duchess** *n.* consort or widow of a duke; a who holds a duchy in her own [F. *duché,* fr. Late L. (acc.) *ducā*

DUCK (duk) *n.* a light canvas for small sails and men's, esp. sa clothing [D.].

DUCK (duk) *n.* a well-known b billed water-fowl; an inclinati the head; a darling;—*v.t.* to d water; to stoop or bend, as the h —*v.i.* to dive into water; to bo stoop.—**ducking** *n.*—**ducker** *n.* a a cringing person. — **duckling** young duck.—**duckweed** *n.* a found floating on the surfa ditches.—**duck-billed,** having a bi a duck.—**ducking-pond,** a pond which delinquents used to be plu tied to the **ducking-stool.**—**egg,** in cricket, no score.—**a duck,** a defaulter on the Exchange.—**to make ducks and d** to make a flat stone ricochet water; to squander [fr. D.].

DUCT (dukt) *n.* any tube by fluid is conducted, esp. in the —**ductless** *a.* without ducts or g secreting directly certain subs essential to health [L. *duct* CONDUIT].

DUCTILE (duk'-til) *a.* easily

ily drawn out.—**ductility** (duk-i-ti) *n.* the property of being ily drawn out, as in wire.—**duc-meter** (duk-ti-lim'-e-ter) *n.* an trument for measuring ductility *ductilis*, fr. (part.) *ductus*, led].

)UD (dud) *n. Colloq.* a shell that :s not explode; anything defec- e; a useless person;—*a.* defective; less [Imit.].

)UDDER (dud'-er) *v.t.* to deafen h noise; to confuse;—*v.i.* to ter; to shake [E.].

)UDE (dōōd, dūd) *n.* a dandy; a ; one excessively fond of dress ym. unknown].

)UDEEN (dū-dēn) *n.* a short clay acco-pipe [Ir.].

)UDGEON (duj'-un) *n.* a small ger; the hilt of a dagger;—*n.* er; resentment; ill-will [Etym. known].

)UDS (duds) *n.pl.* old clothes; tat- ed garments; effects in general; in rth Amer., clothes, clothing [Celt.].

)UE (dū) *a.* proper to be paid or ne to another; appointed to ne, etc.; occasioned;—*adv.* ex- ly; duly;—*n.* that which is ed; right.—**duly** *adv.* [O.F. (part.) = F. *du*, owed, fr. *devoir*, fr. L. *ēre*. Doublet of DEBT].

)UEL (dū'-el) *n.* a combat between persons;—*v.i.* to fight a duel.—**lling** *n.*—**duellist** *n.* one that its in single combat.—**duello** (dū-ō) *n.* a duel; the code of laws ich regulate duelling [It., fr. L. *llum*, old form of *bellum*, fr. *duo*,].

)UENNA (dū-en'-a) *n.* an elderly erness in a Spanish family; a peron [Sp. Doublet of DONNA].

)UET (du-et') *n.* a musical com- ition for two performers, vocal or rumental [It., fr. L. *duo*, two].

)UFF (duf) *n.* a kind of pudding; aying vegetable matter; coal- t [*See* DOUGH].

)UFF (duf) *v.t.* to manipulate an icle so as to make it look like new ym. uncertain].

)UFFEL (duf'-el) *n.* a kind of rse woollen cloth with a thick [fr. *Duffel*, Belgium].

)UFFER (duf'-er) *n.* a hawker, . of cheap jewellery, etc.; a igler; in Australia, a mining m that proves unproductive.—**to fer out** *v.i.* to peter out; to prove ren [Scand.].

)UFFER (duf'-er) *n.* in Australia, attle stealer.—**to duff** *v.t.* to steal tle by changing the brands [Etym. ertain].

)UG (dug) *n.* a teat, esp. of a st;—*v. pret.* and *pp.* of DIG and].

)UGONG (dū-gong') *n.* a swimming mammal of the East Indian Seas [Malay *dûyóng*].

DUG-OUT (dug'-out) *n.* in North America and South Africa, and generally during the European War, a hole in the ground covered with stones and sand and used as a temporary dwelling or for storage or to give protection from shell fire, a cyclone, etc. [*See* DIG].

DUKE (dūk) *n.* one of the highest order of nobility in England; a sovereign prince.—**dukedom** *n.* possessions of a duke.—**dukeling** (dūk'-ling) *n.* a petty or sham duke.—**dukeship** *n.* the quality of a duke; dukedom [O.F. *duc*, fr. L. (acc.) *dūcem*, leader, fr. *dux*. Doublet of DOGE].

DULCAMARA (dul-ka-mā'-ra) *n.* the bitter-sweet [L. *dulcis*, sweet, and *amarus*, bitter].

DULCET (dul'-set) *a.* sweet to the taste or to the ear [(With spelling like L.) fr. O.F. *dols* = F. *doux*, fr. L. *dulcis*, sweet].

DULCIANA (dul-si-an'-a) *n.* an organ stop with a very soft and delicate tone [N.L., fr. L. *dulcis*, sweet].

DULCIFY (dul'-si-fī) *v.t.* to make sweet.—**dulcification** (dul-si-fi-kā'-shun) *n.* [F. *dulci-fier*, fr. L. *-ficāre*, make].

DULCILOQUY (dul-sil'-ō-kui) *n.* a sweet and soft manner of speaking [L. *dulcis*, sweet, and *loqui*, to speak].

DULCIMER (dul'-si-mer) *n.* an ancient wind instrument; a musical instrument with brass wires, played by striking with sticks [O.F., corr. fr. Sp. *dulce-mele*, lit. sweet melody].

DULCINE, dulcose (dul'-sin, -kōz) *n.* a kind of sugar from Madagascar [L. *dulcis*, sweet].

DULCINEA (dul-sin'-ē-a) *n.* a sweetheart [From *Dulcinea* del Toboso, the name given by Don Quixote to the mistress of his imagination].

DULE (dool) *n.* woe.—**dule-tree** *n.* the gallows [Scot.].

DŪLIA (dū'-li-a) *n.* the worship paid in the R.C. Church to angels, saints, images, etc.—**dulocracy** (dū-lok'-kra-si) *n.* government by slaves [G. *doulos*, a slave].

DULL (dul) *a.* stupid; slow, as in hearing or seeing; sleepy; uneventful; uninteresting; dim or cloudy; blunt; heavy;—*v.t.* to make dull;—*v.i.* to become dull.—**dully**, *adv.*—**dulness, dullness** *n.*—**dullard** *n.* a dolt; a dunce [A.S. *dol*; cp. Ger. *toll*, mad].

Syn. sluggish, drowsy, gloomy, overcast, obtuse, gross. *Ant.* bright, sparkling, lively, vivacious, sunny, quick-witted.

DULSE (duls) *n.* an edible seaweed [Celt.].

DULY (dū'-li) *adv.* in a due, fit, or becoming manner; regularly.

DUMB (dum) *a.* destitute of the power of speech; mute; speechless.—**dumbly** *adv.*—**dumbness** *n.*—**dumbfound, dumbfounder** (dumfound', -foun'-dėr) *v.t.* to strike dumb; to confound.—**dummy** *n.* a mute; a sham package in a shop; the fourth or exposed hand when three persons play at whist;—*a.* dumb; sham.—**dumb-bells,** two heavy balls of iron, etc., connected by a bar for a handle, used in gymnastic exercise. — **dumb-show,** gesture without words.—**to strike dumb,** to deprive of power of speech [E.; cp. Ger. *dumm,* stupid].

DUM-DUM (dum'-dum) *n.* a soft-nosed bullet first made at *Dum-Dum* in British India.

DUMOUS (dū'-mus) *a.* thicket-like; abounding with bushes and briers [L. *dumus,* bush].

DUMP (dump) *n.* a thud; a place for depositing rubbish; *pl.* low spirits;—*v.t.* to let fall; deposit.—**dumping** *a.* dull; moping.—**dumpishly** *adv.*—**dumpishness** *n.*—**dumpy** *a.* short and thick [Etym. uncert.].

DUMPLING (dump'-ling) *n.* a kind of boiled pudding, generally a fruit pudding [fr. *dump,* an ill-shaped piece].

DUN (dun) *a.* of a dull brown colour; dark.—**dunnish** *a.* [A.S. *dunn*].

DUN (dun) *v.t.* to importune, as a debtor for payment;—*n.* one that duns; a demand for payment; a hill.—**dunner** *n.* [Scand.; cp. DIN].

DUNCE (duns) *n.* one slow at learning; a dullard [Orig. a follower of *Duns* Scotus, a churchman opposed to the Renaissance].

DUNDER (dun'-dėr) *n.* lees; dregs [W. Ind.].

DUNDERHEAD (dun'-dėr-hed) *n.* a dunce; a stupid fellow [Etym. unknown].

DUNE (dūn) *n.* a low hill of sand on a sea-coast [D.].

DUNG (dung) *n.* the excrement of an animal;—*v.t.* to manure.—**dung-fork,** a fork with several tines, used to remove or spread dung.—**dung-hill** *n.* a heap of dung; a vile abode.—**dung-meer** (dung'-mēr) *n.* a pit where dung and weeds are thrown in to rot together.—**dung-yard** *n.* a yard where dung is collected.—**dungy** (dung'-i) *a.* full of dung [E.].

DUNGAREE (dung'-ga-rē) *n.* a coarse Indian calico; *pl.* trousers of such [Hind.].

DUNGEON (dun'-jun) *n.* a secure prison, esp. a dark, underground cell [O.F. *donjon,* tower, fr. Late L. (acc.) *domniōnem,* lit. dominion. Doublet of DONJON].

DUNGIYAH (dung'-gi-ya, dō gē'-ya) *n.* an Arabian coast vessel [A.].

DUNIWASSAL, dunniewassal (d ni-was'-al) *n.* a gentleman of sec dary rank; a cadet of a family rank [Gael.].

DUNKERS (dung'-kers) *n.* a s of American Baptists who prac triple immersion [Ger.].

DUNLIN (dun'-lin) *n.* the *Tri alpina,* a bird frequenting north coasts [DUN, dark coloured].

DUNLOP (dun-lop') *n.* a swe rich kind of cheese [*Dunlop,* A shire, Scotland].

DUNNAGE (dun'-ij) *n.* loose wo of any kind, laid on the bottom o ship to prevent injury to cargo water in the hold [Etym. unknow

DUNNING (dun'-ing) *n.* the p cess of browning and curing cod-fi

DUNNOCK (dun'-ok) *n.* the co mon hedge-sparrow [Dial. E.].

DUNNY (dun'-i) *a.* deaf [Ety unknown].

DUNSTABLE (dun'-sta-bl) *n.* fabric of plaited straw, orig. ma at Dunstable, Bedfordshire.—**Du stable road,** or **highway,** anythi plain and direct.

DUNT (dunt) *n.* a strong, d sounding knock or blow; a hea beat;—*v.t.* and *i.* to give a dunt —*v.i.* of the heart, to beat violen [Scot.].

DUODECIMO (dū-o-des'-i-mō) formed of sheets folded so as make twelve leaves, contracted 12mo;—*n.* a 12mo book.—**duodecimal** *a.* proceeding by twelves **duodecimally** *adv.*—**duodecimals** *n.* a multiplication by twelves, as feet and inches, employed by artific in computing the contents of th work [L. (abl.) = twelfth, fr. *duodecim,* dozen].

DUODENARY (du-o-dē'-na-ri) relating to twelve; increasing twelves [L.].

DUODENUM (dū-o-dē'-num) *n.* part of the intestines next to stomach.—**duodenal** *a.*—**duodenotomy** (dū-o-dē-nek'-to-mi) *Surg.* cision of duodenum.—**duodenitis** (o-de-nī'-tiz) *n.* inflammation of duodenum [L., fr. its length, 12 fing breadths].

DUOLOGUE (dū'-ō-lōg) *n.* [DIALOGUE].

DUPE (dūp) *n.* one that is ea misled or cheated;—*v.t.* to decei cheat [F. = the hoopoe; cp. GU PIGEON].

DUPION (dū'-pi-on) *n.* a dou cocoon formed by two or more s worms, also a silk of such [F.].

DUPLEX (dū'-pleks) *a.* doul twofold.—**duplicate** *a.* double; t

d;—*n.* a copy;—*v.t.* to double; make a copy of.—**duplication** i-pli-kā'-shun) *n.*—**duplicative** (dū'--kā-tiv) *a.* having the quality of ubling.—**duplicity** (dū-plis'-i-ti) *n.* ubleness, esp. of heart, mind, etc.; eit; insincerity; double-dealing , fr. *du-o*, two, and *plic-āre*, fold]. *Syn.* of "duplicate," a transcript, interpart.

DURABLE (dū'-ra-bl) *a.* able to ure; not perishable; abiding.—**rably** *adv.*—**durableness** *n.*—**dura-ity** (dū-ra-bil'-i-ti) *n.*—**duration** i-rā'-shun) *n.* continuance on time; ne during which anything con-ues [F., fr. L. (acc.) *dūrābilem*, fr. *rāre*, last].

DURALUMIN, duralium (du-ra-lū'-n, dū-rā'-li-um) *n.* a strong, light oy of aluminium [L. *durus*, hard, d ALUMINIUM].

DURA-MATER (dū-ra-mā'-ter) *n.* e hard outer membrane of the ain, distinguished from the other o—the arachnoid and pia mater .].

DURAMEN (dū-rā'-men) *n.* the rd wood in centre of exogenous es [L.].

DURANCE (du'-rans) *n.* imprison-ent; custody [O.F., fr. *durer*, last, L. *dūrāre*].

DURBAR (dur'-bar) *n.* a state eption, or levee, in India [Pers.].

DURESS (du'-res) *n.* hardship; prisonment; constraint [O.F. *du-ce*, fr. L. (acc.) *dūritiam*, rigour, *dūrus*, hard].

DURING (dū'-ring) *prep.* in the ne of; throughout [Orig. part. of *re*, fr. F. *See* DURANCE].

DURRA (dur'-a, dôô'-ra) *a.* a kind millet [A.].

DURST (durst) *v. pret.* of DARE .S. *dorste*].

DUSK (dusk) *a.* tending to dark-ss; darkish;—*n.* gloaming; twi-ht.—**dusky** *a.* darkling; dark-inned.—**duskily** *adv.*—**duskiness** *n.* cand.].

DUST (dust) *n.* very fine particles matter: fine sand; the ashes of e dead: the grave; gold dust, nce money;—*v.t.* to free from ist.—**dusty** *a.* sprinkled with dust. **dustiness** *n.*—**duster** *n.* a cloth for isting.—**dust-coat**, a light overcoat. **dust-man**, one employed to cleanse reets.—**to bite the dust**, to fall; to e.—**to raise a dust**, to create a sturbance.—**to throw dust in one's es**, to blind to the truth [A.S. *st*; cp. Ger. *dunst*].

DUTCH (duch) *a.* pert. to Holland, its inhabitants, or their language; *n.*—**Dutch auction**, *see* AUCTION.—**utch courage**, fearlessness derived om drink [Ger. *Deutsch*, German].

DUTY (dū'-ti) *n.* that which is due, which ought to be done; obligation; customs or excise dues; work.—**dutiful** *a.* constant in doing duties; submissive; proceeding from a sense of duty; obedient. — **dutifully** *adv.* — **dutifulness** *n.* — **duteous** (dū'-te-us) *a.* dutiful; obedient. — **duteously** *adv.*—**duteousness** *n.*—**dutiable** *a.* subject to customs duties.—**duty-free**, exempt from customs duty.—**on duty**, engaged or occupied [fr. DUE].

DUUMVIR (dū-um'-vir) *n.* one of two Roman magistrates holding office jointly.—**duumviral** *a.*—**duumvirate** *n.* a government of two; the term of office of a duumvir [L.].

DUVET (dū-vā') *n.* a quilt stuffed with eider-down or swans-down. [F.].

DUVETYN (dū'-ve-tin) *n.* a plush-like fabric used in making dresses, etc. [Protected trade-name].

DUX (duks) *n.* the head pupil of a school or class [L. = leader. *See* DUKE].

DWALE (dwāl) *n.* the deadly nightshade; an opiate; *Her.* sable [Icel.].

DWALM (dwâm) *n.* a swoon, a sudden sickness.—*v.i.* to fail in health [Scot.].

DWANG (dwang) *n.* a large bar-wrench for tightening nuts.

DWARF (dwarf) *n.* an abnormally small animal or a diminutive man; mannikin;—*v.t.* to hinder from growing to the natural size; to stunt.—**dwarfish** *n.*—**dwarfishly** *adv.*—**dwarfishness** *n.* [A.S. *dweorg*; cp. Low Ger. *dwarf*, Ger. *zwerg*].

DWELL (dwel) *v.i.* to abide; to be domiciled; to think or speak long, as on a subject.—**dwelling** *n.* habitation; abode.—**dweller** *n.* [A.S. *dwellan*, tarry].

DWINDLE (dwin'-dl) *v.i.* to grow less; to waste away.—**dwine** (dwīn) *v.i.* to waste away; to pine [fr. A.S. *dwīnan*, pine].

DYAD (dī'-ad) *n.* a pair; two units treated as one; *Chem.* a diatomic element or radical [G.].

DYAK (dī'ak) *n.* one of the aboriginal race of Borneo.

DYE (dī) *v.t.* to give a new colour to;—*n.* a colouring liquor.—**dyer** *n.* —**dye-stuffs**, materials used in dyeing.—**dye-wood**, any wood from which dye is extracted.—**dye-work**, a building where cloths are dyed [M.E. *deyen*, fr. A.S. *dēaȝan*].

DYING (dī'-ing) *n.* and *a.* to cease to live [*See* DIE].

DYKE (dīk) *n.* [*See* DIKE].

DYNAMICS (dī-nam'-iks) *n.* the science of the laws of force and motion.—**dynamic, dynamical** *a.* pert. to force, or to dynamics.—**dynami-**

cally *adv.*—**dynamite** (dī'-nạ-mīt, din'-ạ-mīt) *n.* a powerful explosive consisting largely of nitro-glycerine.—**dynamitard, dynamiter** *n.* one that uses, or advocates the use of, dynamite for destroying property.—**dynamo** *n.* a dynamo-electric machine.—**dynamometer** (dī-nạ-mom'-et-ẹr) *n.* any instrument for measuring force.—**dyne** (dīn) *n.* a unit of force; the force that, acting on a gram for a second, produces a velocity of a centimetre per second.—**dynactinometer** *n.* an instrument for measuring the actinic force of light [G., fr. *dunamis*, power, fr. *dunamai*, I am strong].

DYNASTY (din'-ạs-ti) *n.* a line of kings of the same family; the period of their empire.—**dynastic** (di-nas'-tik) *a.* [F., fr. Late L. *dynastia*, dominion, fr. G. *dunastēs*, lord, fr. *dunamai*, I am strong].

DYOPHYSITE (dī-of'-i-zīt) *n.* a believer in the existence of two natures in Christ, a divine and a human [G. *duo*, two, and *phūsis*, nature].

DYSÆSTHESIA (dis-es-thē'-si-a) *n.* impaired sensation, partial insensibility.—**dysæsthetic** *a.* [G. *dus*, ill, and *aisthanesthai*, to feel].

DYSCHROA (dis'-krō-a) *n.* a discoloration of the skin from disease [G. *dus* and *chroma*, colour].

DYSCRASIA (dis-krā'-si-ạ) *n. Path.* an altered condition of the blood and fluids of the system leading to constitutional diseases [G. *krasis*, mixture].

DYSENTERY (dis'-en-ter-i) *n.* inflammation of the large intestine.—**dysenteric, dysentérical** (dis-en-ter'-ik, -i-kạl) *a.* [G., fr. *dus-*, badly, and (*pl.*) *entera*, entrails, fr. *en*, in].

DYSLOGISTIC (dis-lō-jis'-t opprobrious; conveying cen **dylogistically** *adv.*—**dyslogy** (di *n.* [G. *dus* and *logos*, word].

DYSMENORRHÆA (dis-m rē-a) *n.* difficult or painful me tion.—**dysmenorrheal** *a.* [G. *du* month, and *rhein*, to flow].

DYSNOMY (dis'-nō-mi) *n.* ba lation [G. *dus* and *nomos*, law].

DYSODYLE (dis'-ō-dīl) *n.* a laminated bituminous mineral found with lignite, burning with an odour of asafœtida and *ozein*, to smell].

DYSOPSY (dis-op'-si) *n.* defective vision [G. *dus* and sight].

DYSOREXIA, dysorexy (dis-si-ạ, dis-o-rek-si) *n. Path.* depr failing appetite.

DYSPEPSIA (dis-pep'-si-ạ) digestion.—**dyspeptic** *a.* afflicte dyspepsia;—*n.* [G., fr. *dus-* and *peptein*, digest].

DYSPHAGIA (dis-fā'-ji-ạ) *n* difficulty in swallowing [G. *d phagein*, to eat].

DYSPHONIA (dis-fō'-ni-ạ) *n* culty in producing articulate [G. *dus* and *phonē*, sound].

DYSPHORIA (dis-fō'-ri-ạ) *n* bid restlessness [G. *dus*, har *ferein*, to bear].

DYSTOME, dystomic, dys (dis'-tōm, dis-tōm'-ik, dis'-to- *Min.* having an imperfect f or cleavage [G.].

DYVOUR (dī'-vọ̊r) *n.* in law, a bankrupt that had n *cessio bonorum* [F. *devoir*, duty

DZEREN, dzeron (dzē'-ren *n.* the Chinese antelope [Mon

DZIGGETAI (dzig'-ge-tī) *n.* t ass of Asia [Mongol.].

E

E, e, the second vowel and the fifth letter of the English alphabet; *Mus.* the third note of the diatonic scale.

EACH (ēch) *a.* and *pron.* denoting every one of a number, considered separately [M.E. *eche, elch*, fr. A.S. *ælc*].

EAGER (ē'-gẹr) *a.* ardent; impetuous.—**eagerly** *adv.*—**eagerness** *n.* [O.F. *egre* = F. *aigre*, fr. L. (acc.) *acrem*, fr. *acer*, sharp. *See* VINEGAR].

EAGER, eagre (ē'-gẹr) *n.* a rapid inflow of the tide, as in the Trent, Bay of Fundy, etc. [O.F. *aiguere*, fr. *aigue*, water, fr. L. (acc.) *aquam*].

EAGLE (ē'-gl) a bird of prey of the falcon family; a gold 10 dollar piece of United States; a military dard, in the form of the bir by the Romans.—**eaglet** *n.* a eagle.—**eagle-eyed,** sharp-sigl **eagle-owl,** the great horned Europe [O.F. *aigle*, fr. L. *aquilam*].

EANLING (ēn'-ling) *n.* a lan brought forth [A.S. *ēāman*, forth].

EAR (ēr) *n.* the organ of he hearing; musical perceptio favourable hearing; attention less *a.*—**earache** *n.* pain in t —**earlock** *n.* a curl of hair n ear.—**ear-lobe,** the lobe of th an ear-lappet in fowls.—**ea** *v.t.* to mark, as sheep, by

ıe ear ; to set apart for a particular ırpose ;—*n.*—**ear-piercing** *a.* shrill.—**ır-ring,** an ornament suspended om the ear by a ring.—**ear-shot,** stance at which words may be ard.—**ear-trumpet,** an instrument aid in hearing.—**about one's ears,** on one.—**all ear,** very attentive.—**er head and ears, up to the ears,** mpletely.—**to set by the ears,** to cite to quarrel [A.S. *ēare* ; cp. Ger. ır, L. *auris*].

EAR (ēr) *n.* a spike or head of rn ;—*v.i.* to form ears, as corn [A.S. l.) *ēar* ; cp. Ger. *ähre*].

EAR (ēr) *v.t.* to plough.—**earing** *n.* .S. *erian*].

EARL (ęrl) *n.* a nobleman ranking tween a marquis and a viscount. **-earldom** *n.* territory or dignity of ı earl.—**earl-marshal,** an officer of ate in England, head of the College Heralds [A.S. *eorl*].

EARLES-PENNY (erlz'-pen-i) *n.* oney to bind a bargain ; security kind ; pledge [L. *arrha,* earnest-oney].

Eagle

EARLY (er'-li) *a.* appearing soon ; the beginning of the day ; in the ar future ;—*adv.* in good season ; times [A.S., fr. *ær,* early, and *-lic,* , like].

EARN (ęrn) *v.t.* to merit by labour service.—**earning** *n.* ; *pl.* **earnings,** ages [A.S. *earnian*].

EARNEST (er'-nest) *a.* eager to tain ; zealous ; strenuous ;—*n.* a edge ; sum paid as binding an en-gement ; also **earnest-money.**—**rnestly** *adv.*—**earnestness** *n.* [A.S. *rnest,* zeal ; cp. Ger. *ernst*].

EARTH (ęrth) *n.* the globe we in-bit ; the world ; soil ; a fox-hole ; *v.t.* to hide in the earth ; run to earth ;—*v.i.* to burrow, take refuge. —**earthy** *a.* consisting of earth ; gross.—**earthiness** *n.*—**earthly** *a.* pert. to the earth ; material ; mundane.—**earthliness** *n.*—**earthen** *a.* made of earth.—**earthenware** *n.* crockery.—**earthward** *adv.* toward the earth.—**earthquake** *n.* a shaking, trembling, or convulsion of the earth's crust.—**earth-bath,** *Med.* a bath in mud or earth.—**earth-board,** the board of a plough, which turns over the earth. —**earth-bound,** fixed firmly in the earth ; worldly ; sordid.—**earth-bred,** low, grovelling.—**earth-chestnut,** the earth-nut.—**earth-house,** Picts' dwellings, underground houses.—**earth-nut,** the root of a plant which is farinaceous, sweet, and nourishing ; pig-nut.—**earth-tremor,** a minute vibration of the surface of the ground. —**earth-work,** any fortification made by throwing up embankments of earth. — **earth-worm,** the common worm found in the soil ; dew-worm ; a mean person.–**earthly-minded,** worldly-minded [A.S. *eorthe* ; cp. Ger. *erde*].

EARWIG (ēr'-wig) *n.* an insect with short wing-cases.—*v.t.* to whisper in the ear ; to influence by covert statements or insinuations [A.S. *ēarwicga,* fr. EAR (1) and *wicga,* insect, formerly supposed to creep into the ear].

EASE (ēz) leisure ; quiet ; freedom from anxiety ; natural grace of manner ;—*v.t.* to free from pain or suffering.—**easing** *n.* an allowance ; a special privilege.—**easy** (ē'-zi) *a.* at ease ; free from pain, anxiety, etc. ; not difficult ; not strict ; fluent.—**easily** *adv.*—**easiness** *n.*—**easeful** *a.*—**easefully** *adv.*—**easefulness** *n.*—**easeless** *a.*—**easement** *n.* relief ; assistance. —**easy-chair,** an arm-chair.—**easy-going,** good-natured [O.F. *aise* (of unknown etym.)].

EASEL (ē'-zl) *n.* a wooden frame to support pictures, etc. [Ger. *esel,* ass, easel ; cp. CLOTHES-HORSE]. (See illustration on p. 314.)

EAST (ēst) *n.* one of the four cardinal points ; the part of the heavens from which the sun rises ;—*a.* toward the rising sun ;—*adv.* in an easterly direction.—**easterly** *a.* from, or toward, the east ;—*adv.* to, or in, the east.—**eastern** *a.* oriental ; toward the east.—**eastward** *adv.* [A.S. (adv.) *ēast* ; cp. Ger. *ost*].

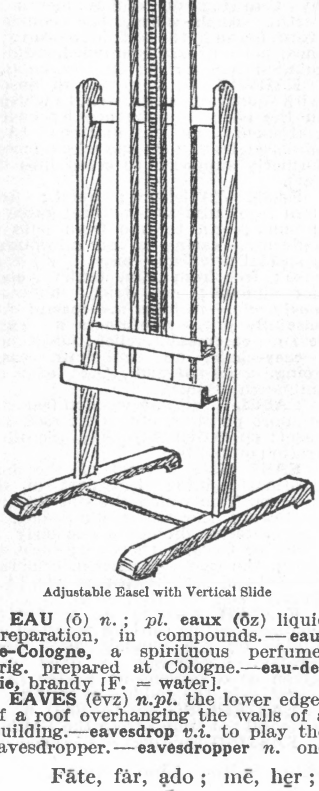
EASTER (ēs'-tęr) *n.* a festival commemorating Christ's resurrection, falling on the Sunday after Good Friday.—**Easter-egg,** a dyed egg, given as a present at Easter [A.S. *eastrē,* orig. the goddess of spring].

EASTERLING (ēs'-tęr-ling) *n.* an Oriental ; a trader from the Baltic.

EASTING (ēs'-ting) *n.* distance run

by a ship eastward from a given meridian.

EAT (ēt) *v.t.* to chew and swallow, as food; to corrode, wear away;—*v.i.* to take food.—**eatable** *a.*;—*n.* anything that may be eaten.—**eater** *n.*—**eating-house,** a place where meals are sold.—**to eat one's heart,** to be gnawed by secret care.—**to eat one's terms,** to prepare for the English bar (from the student's necessary attendances at the dining-hall of his society).—**to eat one's words,** to retract one's utterance [A.S. *etan*; cp. Ger. *essen*; L. *edere*].



Adjustable Easel with Vertical Slide

EAU (ō) *n.*; *pl.* **eaux** (ōz) liquid preparation, in compounds.—**eau-de-Cologne,** a spirituous perfume, orig. prepared at Cologne.—**eau-de-vie,** brandy [F. = water].

EAVES (ēvz) *n.pl.* the lower edges of a roof overhanging the walls of a building.—**eavesdrop** *v.i.* to play the eavesdropper.—**eavesdropper** *n.* one that skulks about to overhear t conversation of others [M.E. (sing *evese*, fr. A.S. *efes*, a hedge].

EBB (eb) *n.* the return of tid water to the sea; decline;—*v.i.* flow back; to decline.—**ebb-tide,** t retiring tide [A.S. *ebba*].

EBIONITE (ē'-bi-on-īt) *n.* one Judaising Christians, who flourish during the 2nd and 3rd centuries [I *'ebjōnim*, the poor].

EBONY (eb'-on-i) *n.* a species dark, hard wood.—**ebon** (eb'-on) black as ebony.—**ebonite** *n.* vulcanit

Leaves of the Ebony Tree

—**ebonise** *v.t.* to make black [Former EBENE, fr. F., fr. L. *ebenus*, fr. H. stone].

ÉBOULEMENT (ā-bòòl'-mong) landslip; an avalanche; fall of wall of a fortification [F. *éboule* tumble down].

EBRIETY (ē-brī'-e-ti) *n.* into cation; drunkenness.—**ebrious** (ē bri-us) *a.* partly intoxicated; inclin to drink to excess [F., fr. L., fr. *ēbriu* drunk].

EBULLIENT (ē-bul'-yent) *a.* bo ing over, as a liquid; exuberant.-**ebullience** *n.*—**ebullition** (ē-bu-lish on) *n.* boiling; outburst of feelin [L. (part. stem) *ē'-bullient-*, boilin up, fr. *ē* = *ex*, out, and *bullire*, boil

EBURINE, eburite (eb'-u-rin, ri *n.* an artificial ivory, made up fro bone dust, gum, and colouring ma ter [L. *ebur*, ivory].

EBURNATION (ē-bur-nā'-shun) *Path.* a morbid change in bone, l which it gets dense and hard.

ECARDINAL (ē-kàr'-di-nal) *a.* wit out a hinge; inarticulate [L. *e* a *cardo*, hinge].

ÉCARTÉ (e-kàr'-tā) *n.* a game cards, with small cards excluded [= orig. discarded].

ECAUDATE (ē-kaw'-dāt) *a.* ta less [L. *e* and *cauda*, tail].

ECBASIS (ek'-ba-sis) *n.* an arg ment drawn from the relation

use and effect.—**ecbatic** (ek-bat'-) *a.* denoting a result or consequence [G. *ekbainein*, go out].

ECBLASTESIS (ek-blas-tē'-sis) *n.* *ol.* the production of buds within owers.

ECBOLE (ek'-bo-lē) *n.* *Rhet.* a digression.—**ecbolic** (ek-bol'-ik) *a.* promoting parturition;—*n.* a drug having is effect [G. *ekballein*, throw out].

ECCALEOBION (ek-kal-e-ō'-bi-on) a machine for the artificial hatching of eggs [G., "I call out life"].

ECCE HOMO (ek'-se hō'-mō) *n.* a cture which represents the Saviour ven up to the people by Pilate, and earing a crown of thorns [L., behold ie man].

ECCENTRIC (ek-sen'-trik) *a.* de-arting from the centre; not having ie same centre; deviating from sual ways; odd;—*n.* an eccentric erson.—**eccentrically** *adv.*—**eccentricity** (ek-sen-tris'-i-ti) *n.* [F. *excentrique*, fr. Late L. (acc.) *eccentrim*, from the centre, fr. G. *ek*, from, nd CENTRE].

Syn. singular, peculiar, strange, himsical, abnormal. *Ant.* usual, rdinary, normal, commonplace.

ECCHYMOSIS (ek-i-mō'-sis) *n.* *fed.* a coloured spot caused by extravasated blood.—**ecchymosed, ecchymotic** (ek'-i-mō-sed, mot'-ik) *a.* [G. , out, and *chumos*, juice].

ECCLESIASTICUS (e-klē-zi-as'-ti-us) *n.* a book of the Apocrypha.—**ecclesiastic** *n.* a person in orders; ergyman.—**ecclesiastical** *a.* pert. to ie church, esp. to its government.—**ecclesiastically** *adv.*—**ecclesiast** (e-klē'--ast) *n.* an ecclesiastic; a preacher.—**ecclesiology** (e-klē-zi-ol'-ō-ji) *n.* the ience of church building and decoration [L., fr. G., fr. *ek-klēsia*, an assemly, church, fr. *ek*, out, and *klētos*, lled, fr. *kalein*].

ECCOPROTIC (ek-o-prot'-ik) *a.* xative, gently purging;—*n.* a purging medicine [G. *ek*, out, and *kopros*, ung].

ECCRINOLOGY (ek-ri-nol'-ō-ji) *n.* ie part of physiology relating to the xcretions.—**eccrisis** (ek'-ri-sis) *n.* the xcretion of waste products.—**eccritic** (ek-rit'-ik) *n.* a drug promoting xcretion [G. *ek* and *krinein*, separate].

ECDERON (ek'-de-ron) *n.* an outer yer of integument [G. *ek* and *deros*, in].

ECDYSIS (ek'-di-sis, ek-dī'-sis) *n.* ie act of casting off an integument, in serpents; moulting [G. *ek* and *ein*, enter].

ECHELON (esh'-e-long) *n.* an arngement of troops in parallel lines, ch a little to left or right of another '. = rung, fr. *échelle*, ladder, fr. L. cc.) *scālam*].

ECHIDNA (e-kid'-na) *n.* the porcupine ant-eaters of Australia [G. = adder].

ECHINUS (ē-kī'-nus) *n.* a hedgehog; a sea-urchin; a form of moulding having eggs and anchors carved on it.—**echinate, echinated** (ek'-i-nāt, nā-tēd) *a.* bristly.—**echinidæ** (e-kin'-i-dē) *n.* a family of sea-urchins.—**echinidan** *n.* a sea-urchin.—**echinite** (e-kī'-nīt) *n.* a fossil sea-urchin.—**echinoderm** *n.* any one of the echinodermata.—**echinodermata** (ek-kī-nō-dėr'-ma-ta) *n.* a sub-kingdom of metazoan animals.—**echinodermatous** *a.* having a prickly skin; belonging to the echinoderms [L., fr. G. *echinos*, hedgehog].

ECHIS (ek'-is) *n.* a venomous Indian viper [G. *echis*, viper].

ECHO (ek'-ō) *n.* the repetition of a sound reflected from a solid body;—*v.t.* to reflect; to repeat;—*v.i.* to come or send back, of sound.—**echoer** *n.*—**echoism** *n.* onomatopœia; making words to imitate natural sounds.—**echoless** *a.* giving no echo; yielding no response [G.].

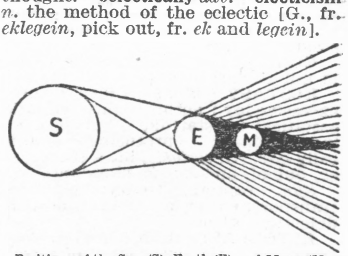
ÉCLAIR (ā-klār') *n.* a long narrow sweet cake, filled with cream, and having a chocolate or coffee glazing [F.].

ÉCLAIRCISSEMENT (ek-lār-sēs'-mâng) *n.* a clearing up of anything [F.].

ECLAMPSIA, eclampsy (ek-lamp'-si-a, -si) *n.* *Path.* rapid flashing of light before the eyes; rapid convulsive motions [G. *ek* and *lampein*, shine].

ÉCLAT (ā-klâ') *n.* splendour; renown; acclamation [F.].

ECLECTIC (ek-lek'-tik) *a.* selecting at will;—*n.* a thinker who selects and reconciles principles, opinions, belonging to different schools of thought.—**eclectically** *adv.*—**electicism** *n.* the method of the eclectic [G., fr. *eklegein*, pick out, fr. *ek* and *legein*].



Positions of the Sun (S), Earth (E) and Moon (M) during a Lunar Eclipse

ECLIPSE (e-klips') *n.* an interception of the light of the sun, moon, etc.; temporary effacement;—*v.t.* to obscure or hide; surpass [O.F., fr.

L., fr. G. *ek-leipsis*, failure, fr. *ek*, out, and *leipein*, leave].

ECLIPTIC (e-klip'-tik) *n.* an imaginary great circle, the apparent path of the sun, the real path of the earth round the sun, every year;—*a.* [L. *ec-lipticus*].

ECLOGITE (ek'-loj-īt) *n.* a crystalline rock red garnet and smaragdite [G. *eklogē*, a selection].

ECLOGUE (ek'-log) *n.* a pastoral poem, an idyl [L. *ecloga*, fr. G. *eklogē*, selection. *See* ECLECTIC].

ECONOMY (ē-kon'-o-mi) *n.* management of the household; prudence in the use of money, etc.; harmonious organisation; frugality; thriftiness.—**economical** (ē-ko-nom'-i-kąl) *a.* pert. to the household; domestic; prudent; frugal.—**economically** *adv.*—**economics** (e-ko-nom'-iks) *n.* the science of economy, esp. political.—**economist** (ē-kon'-o-mist) *n.* one that manages with frugality; a student of political economy.—**economise** *v.t.* and *i.* to expend with prudence; husband.—**political economy**, the science that treats of the production, distribution, etc., of the wealth of a nation [F., fr. L. *œconomia*, household management, fr. G., fr. *oikonomos*, steward, fr. *oiko-s*, house, and *nomos*, law].

Syn. of "economical," saving, sparing, frugal, parsimonious, penurious. *Ant.* spendthrift, wasteful, lavish, squandering.

ÉCORCHÉ (ā-kor'-shā) *n.* a figure in which the muscles are represented stripped of the skin for the purposes of anatomical or artistic study [F. *écorcher*, to flay].

ECOSTATE (ē-kos'-tāt) *a. Zool.* and *Bot.* ribless [L. *e*, without, and *costa*, rib].

ÉCOUTE (ā-kōōt') *n.* a small gallery made in front of the glacis for the shelter of troops, whereby the miners of the enemy may be annoyed [F. *écouter*, to listen].

ÉCRU (ā-krū') *a.* having the colour of unbleached linen [F.].

ECSTASY (ek'-stą-si) *n.* a trance; excessive joy; enthusiasm.—**ecstatic, ecstatical** (ek-stat'-ik, -i-kąl) *a.* causing ecstasy; entrancing.—**ecstatically** *adv.* [G. *ekstasis*, lit. a trance, fr. *ek*, out of, and *sta-sis*, standing].

Syn. rapture, frenzy, madness, transport, enthusiasm. *Ant.* despair, dejection, gloom.

ECTOBLAST (ek'-to-blast) *n. Biol.* ectoderm; the outer layer of a cell; the outer primary layer in the embryo of a metazoan animal [G. *ektos*, outside, and *blastos*, bud, germ].

ECTODERM (ek'-to-derm) *n.* outer layer of cells in metazoan [G. *derma*, skin].

ECTOPARASITE (ek-to-par'-ą-s *n.* an external parasite, *e.g.* flea, tic etc.

ECTOPLASM (ek'-to-plazm) *n.* terior protoplasm of a cell; in spir ualism, an ætherial substance which psychic phenomena may ma fest themselves.—**ectosarc** (ek'-t sark) *n.* the ectoplasm of a protozo animal.—**ectozoa** (ek-to-zō'-a) *n.* external parasites [G. *ektos*, outsid *plasma*, a thing formed; *sarx*, flesh *zoon*, animal].

ECTROPIC (ek-trop'-ik) *a.* turn outward, everted, as an eyelid [*ek* and *trepein*, turn].

ECTROPICAL (ek-trop'-i-kąl) extra tropical; outside tropics [*ek* and *tropikos*, tropical].

ECTYPAL (ek'-ti-pąl) *a.* taken fro the original; imitated [G. *ek* a *tupos*, figure].

ECU (e'-kū) *n.* a shield, usual triangular, carried by a mount man-at-arms in the middle age various old French coins [F., fr. *scutum*, shield].

ECUMENIC, ecumenical (ek-men'-ik, -i-kąl) *a.* relating to the who world; general (applied to chur councils) [L., fr. G., fr. (part.) *oiko menē* (*gē*), inhabited (earth), fr. *oik* dwelling].

ECZEMA (ek'-ze-mą) *n.* a skin di ease marked by redness and exud tion of lymph [G.].

EDACIOUS (ē-dā'-shus) *a.* greedy voracious [L. stem, *edaci-*, of *eda* gluttonous, fr. *edere*, eat].

EDDA (ed'-ą) a collection of ancie Icelandic poems [Icel. = great-gran mother (of poetry)].

EDDER (ed'-er) *n.* a hedge; t binding at the top of stakes used making hedges; straw ropes f thatching corn-ricks; an adder [A. *eodor*, hedge].

EDDISH (ed'-dish) *n.* pasturag or the eatable growth of grass aft mowing.

EDDY (ed'-i) *n.* a current of air water, swirling back contrary to t main current;—*v.i.* [A.S. pref. *e* back].

EDELWEISS (ā'-dl-vīs) *n.* a whi Alpine plant growing at a great heig [Ger.].

EDEMA (e-dē'-ma) *n.* *See* ŒDEM

EDEN (ē'-den) *n.* the garden whe Adam and Eve first dwelt; a par dise [H.].

EDENTATA (ē-den-tā'-tą) *n.pl.* family of animals, including the slot marked by the absence of front tee =an order of mammalia; the ede tates.—**edental** (ē-den'-tąl) *a.* toot less;—*n.* one of the edentata.—**ede tate** *n.* an animal of the sloth a armadillo tribes, wanting foretee

canines.—**edentated** *a.*—**edenta-** *n.* the state of being edentate.
lentulate (e-den'-tū-lāt) *a.* [L. privved of teeth].
DGE (ej) *n.* the cutting side of a e; the brink; sharpness;—*v.t.* harpen; to fringe;—*v.i.* to move long.—**edging** *n.* border; fringe.
geless *a.*—**edgeways, edgewise** *adv.* long; with edge before.—**edge-** a cutting tool [M.E. *egge*, fr. *ecg*; cp. Ger. *ecke*].
DIBLE (ed'-i-bl) *a.* good to eat L. *edere*, eat].
DICT (ē'-dikt) *n.* a law or decree (part.) *ēdictus*, proclaimed, fr. *ē*, out, and *dīcere*, say].
m. law, statute, ordinance, regun, manifesto, order.
DICULE (ed'-i-kūl) *n.* a small ce; a shrine [L. *aedicula*, dim. of *s*, a building].
DIFY (ed'-i-fī) *v.t.* to build up, in character, faith; to instruct. **ingly** *adv.*—**edification** (ed-i-fi-shun) *n.* instruction, esp. moral religious.—**edifice** (ed'-i-fis) *n.* a ding; a fabric [F. *édifier*, build, . fr. stem, *ædi-*, of *ædes*, building, *-ficāre* = *facere*, make].
m. of "edifice," structure, house,

Flowers and leaves of the Edelweiss

DIT (ed'-it) *v.t.* to prepare for ication; to revise.—**editor** *n.* one edits; one that conducts a peri-al.—**editorial** (ed-i-tō'-ri-al) *a.* to, written by, an editor;—*n.* ading article in a newspaper.—**rially** *adv.*—**editorship** (ed'-it-or-) *n.*—**edition** (ē-dish'-un) *n.* the ication of a book; the copies pub-d at once.—**editio princeps** (ē-'-i-ō prin'-seps) *n.* a first edition, the bibliophile's point of view part.) *ēditus*, given out, fr. *ē*, *ex*, *dāre*].
DUCATE (ed'-ū-kāt) *v.t.* to bring as a child; to cultivate and discipline, as the mind.—**educative** *a.* tending to educate.—**educator** *n.* one that educates.—**educationist** *n.* one versed in the theory or practice of education. — **education** (ed-ū-kā'-shun) *n.* process of educating.—**educational** *a.* pert. to education.—**educationally** *adv.*—**educationalist** *n.* same as **educationist.**—**educationary** *a.* educational [L. (part.) *ēducātus*, brought up, fr. *ē*, *ex*, and *dūcere*, lead].

Syn. to train, teach, enlighten, discipline, mature, rear.

EDUCE (ē-dūs') *v.t.* to draw forth. to elicit.—**eductive** *a.*—**eductor** *n.*—**educible** *a.*—**eduction** (ē-duk'shun) *a.* act of educing [L. *ēdūcere*, fr. *e*, *ēx*, and *dūcere*].

EDULCORANT (ē-dul'-kōr-ant) *a.* sweetening;—*n.* a drug to render the acids of the body less acrid.—**edulcorate** *v.t.* to purify; to sweeten.—**edulcoration** (ē-dul-ko-rā'-shun) *n.* the act of sweetening.—**edulcorative** *a.*—**edulcorator** *n.* [L. *e* and *dulces*, sweet].

EEL (ēl) *n.* a species of snake-like fishes.—**eel-fork,** a fork for catching eels [M.E. *el*, fr. A.S. *æl*; cp. Ger. *aal*].

E'EN (ēn) contr. fr. EVEN.

E'ER (ār) contr. fr. EVER.

EERIE, eery (ē'-ri) *a.* weird; nervous and frightened.—**eerily** *adv.*—**eeriness** *n.* [fr. A.S. *earg*, timid].

EFFACE (e-fās') *v.t.* to erase; to rub out; wear away.—**effaceable** *a.* **effacement** *n.* the act of effacing [F. *effacer*, fr. *ef-* = L. *ex*, and FACE].

Syn. to obliterate, expunge, delete.

EFFECT (e-fekt') *n.* that which is produced by a cause; result; consequence; *pl.* goods and chattels;—*v.t.* to produce, cause; to bring to pass; to execute.—**effective** *a.* having power to produce effects; efficacious.—**effectively** *adv.*—**effectiveness** *n.*—**effectual** *a.* having power to produce an intended effect.—**effectually** *adv.*—**effectualness** *n.*—**effectuate** *v.t.* to bring to pass; to execute [L. (part.) *effectus*, worked out.

Syn. to achieve, accomplish, fulfil, complete; of "effects," property, wares, movables.

EFFEMINATE (e-fem'-i-nāt) *a.* unmanly; womanish; weak;—*v.t.* to make womanish; to unman; to weaken. — **effeminately** *adv.* — **effeminateness** *n.*—**effeminacy** (e-fem'-i-na-si) *n.* [L. (part.) *effēminātus*, made womanish, fr. *ef-* = *ex*, and *femina*].

EFFENDI (e-fen'-di) *n.* title of Turkish state officials, or scholars, etc. [Turk. fr. Mod. Gk. *authentēs* (*avthen-tēs'*), ruler. *See* AUTHENTIC].

EFFERENT (ef'-e-rent) *a.* conveying outward, or away, *e.g.* the efferent nerves, efferent duct;—*n.* a stream flowing out of a lake; *Phys.* a vessel

or nerve that conveys outward [L. *efferens*, fr. *ex* and *ferre*, bear, carry].

EFFEROUS (ef'-e-rus) *a.* very fierce; wild [L. *ex* and *ferus*, wild].

EFFERVESCE (ef-ẽr-ves') *v.i.* to bubble, seethe, as a liquid giving off gas; to boil over—hence, to be in a state of excitement.—**effervescence** *n.*—**effervescent** *a.* seething or bubbling through the disengagement of gas.—**effervescible** *a.* [L. fr. *ef-* = *ex*, and *fervescere*, begin to boil, *fervēre*].

EFFETE (e-fēt') *a.* no longer capable of producing; worn out [L. *ef-fētus*, weak from bearing young, fr. *ex*, and FETUS].

EFFICACIOUS (ef-i-kā'-shus) *a.* able to produce the effect intended.—**efficaciously** *adv.*—**efficaciousness** *n.*—**efficacy** (ef-i-kạ-si) *n.* virtue; force [L. fr. stem *efficac-*, of *efficax*, effectual, fr. *efficere*, EFFECT].

EFFICIENT (e-fish'-ent) *a.* causing effects; competent; capable.—**efficiently** *adv.*—**efficiency** (e-fish'-en-si) *n.* competent agency; capacity. [L. (part. stem) *efficient-*, effecting. *See* EFFICACY].

EFFIGY (ef'-i-ji) *n.* image or representation of a person; a likeness in bas-relief, etc.—**effigiate** (e-fij'-i-āt) *v.t.* to make into an effigy.—**effigies** (e-fij'-ēz) *n.*—**burn the effigy of,** to insult by burning a figure in the likeness of [F. *effigie*, fr. L. (acc.) *effigiem*, fr. *ef-* = *ex*, and rt. of *fingere*, to FIGURE].

EFFLATION (e-flā'-shun) *n.* the act of breathing out; a puff, as of wind.—**efflate** (e-flāt) *v.t.* to fill with air; to inflate [L. *efflatus*, fr. *ex* and *flare*, breathe].

EFFLEURAGE (e-flẹ-rāzh') *n.* gentle rubbing of a patient with the palm of the hand [F. *effleurer*, graze, touch].

EFFLORESCE (ef-lo-res') *v.i.* to turn into bloom; to blossom.—**efflorescence** *n.* time of flowering; eruption, as in rash, etc.; a formation of powder on the surface of salts, etc.; **efflorescent** *a.* exhibiting efflorescence [L. fr. *ef-* = *ex*, *flor-escere*, blossom. *See* FLORAL].

EFFLOWER (e-flou'-ẽr) *v.t.* to remove the outer surface of a skin in leather manufacture [F.].

EFFLUENT (ef'-lòò-ent) *a.* flowing out;—*n.* stream that flows out from a lake, etc.—**effluence** *n.* a flowing out; issue; emanation [L. (part. stem), fr. *ef-* = *ex*, out, and *fluere*, flow].

EFFLUVIUM (e-flòò'-vi-um) *n.*;—*pl.* **effluvia** (e-flòò'-vi-a) invisible exhalation, esp. noxious exhalation from putrefying substances, etc.—**effluvial** *a.*—**efflux**, **effluxion** (ef'-luks, e-fluk'-shun) *n.* a flowing o outflow [L. fr. *effluere*].

EFFODIENT (e-fō'-di-ent) *a.* habitually digging [L. *ex* and *fodi* dig].

EFFOLIATION (e-fō-li-ā'-shun) *Bot.* fall of foliage of a plant [L. and *folium*, leaf].

EFFORCE (e-fōrs') *v.t.* to force violate [L. *ex* and *fortis*, strong].

EFFORT (ef'-ort) *n.* an exertio strength; attempt.—**effortless** *a.* fr. Late L. fr. L. *ex* and *fortis*. FORCE].

Syn. attempt, trial, endeav essay, exertion.

EFFRACTURE (efrak'-tūr) *Surg.* a fracture of the cranium v broken bone depressed [L. *ex* *frangere*, pp. *fractus*, break].

EFFRONTERY (e-fron'-tẹr-i) shameless assurance; brazen-fa ness [O.F. fr. *effronté*, impudent, *ef-* = L. *ex*, and FRONT].

Syn. impudence, audacity, ha hood. *Ant.* diffidence, timidity, serve.

EFFULGENT (e-ful'-jent) *a.* dif ing a flood of light; luminou **effulgently** *adv.*—**effulgence** *n.* g brightness; splendour [L. (part. st *effulgent-*, flashing out, fr. *ef-* = and *fulgēre*].

EFFUME (e-fūm') *v.t.* to puff o emit as vapour [L. *ex* and *fum* smoke].

EFFUSE (e-fūz') *v.t.* to pour as a fluid;—*v.i.* to issue.—**effu** *a.* pouring out; profuse; gushing **effusively** *adv.*—**effusiveness** *n.*—**fusion** *n.* a pouring out; act of sh ding; gushing use of words [L. (pa *effūsus*, poured out, fr. *ef-* = *ex*, *fundere*].

EFT (eft) *n.* a kind of lizard newt [A.S. *efeta*. *See* NEWT].

EFTSOONS (eft-sòòns') *adv.* s after; again; anew [M.E. *eft*, ag and *sona*, soon].

EGAD (e-gad') *int.* used as a min oath [a form BY GOD].

EGALITY (e-gal'-i-ti) *n.* equa [F. *égalité*, fr. L. *aequus*, equal].

EGENCE (ē'-jens) *n.* exigen neediness [L. *egens*, needy].

EGG (eg) *v.t.* to urge on; to ir gate to action [Scand.; conn. v EDGE].

EGG (eg) a roundish body laid birds, snakes, etc., from which t young are hatched.—**egg-cup**, a for holding a boiled egg.—**egg-flip** hot drink beat up from beer, e sugar, etc. [E.; cp. Ger. *ei*, *æg*].

EGLANTINE (eg'lan-tīn) *n.* sweetbriar [O.F. fr. a der. of L. *a* needle].

EGO (eg'-ō) *n.* the "I";

THE EIFFEL TOWER

One of the world's engineering wonders, the famous iron structure 985 feet high, erected for the Paris Exhibition of 1887–9

which is conscious; self.—**egoism** *n.* the doctrine that all knowledge consists in the ideas of one's own mind; an excessive love of self.—**egoist** *n.* a believer in the doctrine of egoism.—**egoistic, egoistical** (eg-ō-is'-tik, -ti-kal) *a.* self-centred.—**egoistically** *adv.*—**egotism** *n.* the practice of too frequently using the word "I"; belief in one's-self; self-importance.—**egotist** *n.* a self-centred person.—**egotistic, egotistical** (eg-o-tis'-tik, -ti-kal) *a.*—**egotistically** *adv.* [L. = I].

EGOPHONY (ē-gof'-o-ni) *n. Med.* a tremulous resonance heard in auscultation in cases of pleurisy [G. *aix*, goat, and *phonē*, a voice].

EGREGIOUS (e-grē'-jus) *a.* remarkable; enormous. — **egregiously** *adv.* uncommonly.—**egregiousness** *n.* [L. *ē-gregius*, fr. *ē*, *ex*, and stem, *greg-*, of *grex*, herd].

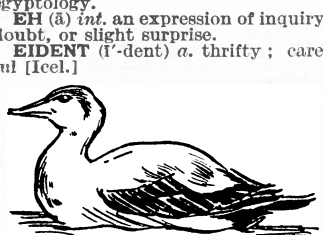
EGRESS (ē'-gres) *n.* act of issuing; way out; right to go out.—**egression** (e-gresh'-un) *n.* the act of going out.—**egressor** (e-gres'-or) *n.* one that goes out [L. fr. (part.) *ēgres-sus*, gone out, fr. *ē*, *ex*, and *gradī*, go. *See* GRADE].

EGRET (ē'-gret) *n.* a small white heron; an aigrette [F. *aigrette*, fr. O.G.].

EGYPTIAN (e-jip'-shan) *a.* pert. to Egypt;—*n.* a native of Egypt; a gipsy.—**egyptology** (e-jip-tol'-ō-ji) *n.* the science of Egyptian antiquities.—**egyptologist** *n.* a student of egyptology.

EH (ā) *int.* an expression of inquiry, doubt, or slight surprise.

EIDENT (ī'-dent) *a.* thrifty; careful [Icel.]



Eider-duck

EIDER-DUCK (ī'-der-duk) *n.* a species of sea-duck, found in northern regions.—**eider-down** *n.* the down of the eider-duck [Scand. and DUCK].

EIDER-YARN (ī'-der-yārn) *n.* soft yarn from fleece of the merino sheep.)

EIDOGRAPH (ī-do-graf) *n.* an instrument for copying drawings or designs [G. *eidos*, form, and *graphein*, describe.

EIDOLON (ī-dō'-lon) *n.* an image; likeness, spectre [G. *eidōlon*, image.)

EIDOSCOPE (ī'-do-skōp) *n.* an optical instrument giving great va of geometrical figures [G. *eidos*, and *skopein*, view].

EIFFEL TOWER (īf'-el tow'-e a colossal building—from the structure, 985 feet high, ere (1887-9) in the Champ-de-Mar Paris by *Gustave Eiffel*. (See illu tion p. 319.)

EIGHT (āt) *n.* and *a.* one more seven, written as 8, or viii.—**ei** (ātth) *a.* the first after the seve of one of 8 equal parts of a whol *n.*—**eighthly** *adv.* in the eighth plac **eighty** (ā'-ti) *a.* and *n.* ten more seventy, written as 80, or lxxx.—**e tieth** *a.* the tenth after the seventi of one of 80 equal parts of a whole; —**eighteen** *n.* and *a.* eight more ten, written as 18, or xviii.—**e teenth** *a.* the eighth after the te —*n.* of one of 18 equal parts whole.—**eighteenmo** (ā'-tēn-mō) a book for which a sheet of pap folded into 18 leaves; 18mo. [*eahta*; cp. Ger. *acht*, L. *octo*, G. *o*

EIKON (ī'-kon) *n.* an image, of Christ, in the Greek Church. ICON [G.].

EIRENICON (ī-rē'-ni-kon) *n.* proposal intended to bring ab peace [G. *eirēnē*, peace].

EISTEDDFOD (ī-steTH'-vōd) national musical fête held peri cally in Wales by bards and minst [W. = a sitting].

EISWOOL (īs'-wool) *n.* a fine of worsted.

EITHER (ē'-THer, ĪTHer) *a. pron.* one or the other of two thin —*conj.* a correlative of OR [*ægther*].

EJACULATE (ē-jak'-ū-lāt) *v.t.* utter, as an exclamation;—*v.i.* utter ejaculations.—**ejaculator** **ejaculatory** *a.* uttered in short tences. — **ejaculation** (ē-jak-ū-shun) *n.* an ejaculating; a sh sudden exclamation or prayer (part.) *ējaculātus*, fr. *ē*, *ex*, out, *jaculum*, dart. *See* EJECT].

EJECT (ē-jekt') *v.t.* to throw o to cast forth; to dispossess of est —**ejective** *a.*—**ejectively** *adv.*—**e tion** *n.* the act of casting out; pulsion.—**ejectment** *n.* expulsi eviction.—**ejector** *n.* [L. (part.) *ējec* thrown out, fr. *ē*, *ex*, and *jacere*].

EKE (ēk) *v.t.* to add; to husba —*adv.* also.—**ekename** *n.* nickna epithet.—**eking** (ē-'king) *n.* the of adding; increase or addit [A.S. *ēcan*].

ELABORATE (e-lab'-o-rāt) *v.t.* produce with labour; to work —*a.* highly finished.—**elaborately** —**elaborateness** *n.*—**elaboration** *n.* cess of working up.—**elaborative** serving to elaborate.—**elaborator**

(part.) *ēlaborātus*, worked out, fr. *ē*, and LABOUR].

LÆOBLAST (e-lē'-o-blast) *n.* urochord of certain ascidians; idimentary notochord [G. *elaion*, and *blastos*, germ].

LÆOLITE (e-lē'-o-līt) *n.* a va- y of nephelite, of greasy lustre [G. *s*, stone].

LÆOMETER (e-lē-om'-e-ter) *n.* ydrometer for testing the density live-oil, and thence its purity [G. *n* and *metron*, measure].

LAIN, elaine (e-lā'-in) *n.* the id principle of oils and fats [G. *a*, olive-oil].

LAN (ā-long') *n.* dash; ardour. **lance** (e-lans') *v.t.* to throw out, lance [F. *élancer*, incite, dash].

LAND (ē'-land) *n.* a species of nsy antelope in Africa [D.].

LAPSE (e-laps') *v.i.* to slide, slip, glide away [L. (part.) *ēlapsus*, ing slipped away, fr. *ē*, *ex*, and SE].

LASMOBRANCHII (e-las-mo- ng'-ki-ī) *n.pl.* an order of fishes luding sharks and skates [G. *mos*, a metal plate, and *brangchia*, s].

LASTIC (e-las'-tik) *a.* possessing property of recovering the ori- al form, when a distorting or con- ining force has been removed; strict.—**elastically** *adv.*—**elasti- ** (e-las-tis'-i-ti) *n.*—**elastician** (e- tish'-an) *n.* one that studies to rance knowledge of elasticity.— **stin** (e-las'-tin) *n.* the main albu- noid of yellow elastic tissue.— **stoid** *n.* a substance formed by aline degeneration of the elastic ina of blood-vessels.—**elastometer** las-tom'-e-ter) *n.* an instrument determining elasticity of the sues [G. fr. *ela-ein* = *elaun-ein*, ve, push].

LATE (e-lāt') *a.* uplifted in spirits *v.t.* to raise the spirit of; to puff —**elation** *n.*—**elater** (el'-ą-ter) *n. t.* an elastic filament in certain er-worts and scale-mosses; a skip- k beetle.—**elaterin** (e-lat'-er-in) *n.* gative principle from **elaterium** (el- ē'-ri-um) *n.* a substance con- ned in the juice of the squirting umber [L. (part.) *ēlātus*, lifted up, *ē*, *ex*, and (part.) *lātus*, borne]. *Syn.* of *v.*, cheer, brighten, inspire. *t.* depress, sadden, discourage, ect, dishearten.

LATERITE (il-at'-ęr-īt) *n.* a soft stic mineral-substance like india- ber; elastic bitumen [G. *elater*, ver].

LBOW (el'-bō) *n.* the joint con- ting the arm and forearm;—*v.t.* l *i.* to push; jostle, with the elbow. **ow-grease**, hard work, as in rub- bing.—**elbow-room**, plenty of room [A.S. *elboga*. *See* ELL and BOW].

ELCHI, elchee (el-chi) *n.* an ambassador [Turk. fr. Hind. *elchi*, envoy].

ELD (eld) *n.* old age; old times.—**elder** *a.* older; senior;—*n.* one that is older; a senior; a lay office-bearer in Presbyterian churches.—**elderly** *a.* oldish; up in years.—**eldership** *n.* office of an elder; body of elders.—**eldest** *a.* oldest [A.S. *ældo*, OLD age].

ELDER (el'-der) *n.* a family of plants having white flowers and dark-red berries.—**elderberry**, the three-seeded fruit of the elder from which is made **elder-wine** [M.E. *eller*, fr. A.S. *ellærn*].

EL DORADO (el-dō-rä'-dō) *n.* a fabulous region in America, rich in gold, etc.; a land where money is easily to be made [Sp. = the gilded].

ELDRITCH (el'-drich) *a.* hideous; weird; haggish [Etym. doubtful].

ELECT (e-lekt') *v.t.* to pick out; to appoint by vote; to choose;—*a.* select; predestined to eternal life.—**election** *n.* act of electing; liberty of choice; public choice of representatives.—**electioneer** (e-lek-shu-nēr') *v.i.* to work for the election of a candidate.—**electioneering** *n.* the arts used in canvassing, etc., for a candidate.—**elective** (e-lek'-tiv) *a.* appointed by; dependent on choice.—**electively** *adv.*—**elector** *n.* one that has the right to vote in an election; one of the princes of Germany formerly entitled to a voice in electing the emperor;—*fem.* **electress.**—**electoral** *a.* pert. to electors or election.—**electorate** *n.* the whole body of electors; the territory of an elector of the empire.—**electorship** *n.* [L. (part.) *ēlectus*, chosen out, fr. *ē*, *ex*, and *-ligere* = *legere*].

ELECTRICITY (e-lek-tris'-i-ti) *n.* a subtle agent in nature, exhibiting itself in lightning, in the attracting power of the magnet, etc.; the science of the phenomena and laws of this agent.—**electric, electrical** (e-lek'-trik, -tri-kąl) *a.* pert. to electricity; containing, producing, etc., electricity.—**electrically** *adv.*—**electrician** (e-lek-trish'-ąn) *n.* one versed in the science of electricity.—**electrify** (e-lek'-tri-fī) *v.t.* to charge with electricity; to surprise, thrill.—**electrifiable** (e-lek-tri-fī'-ą-bl) *a.*—**electrification** (e-lek-tri-fi-kā'-shun) *n.*—**electric-eel**, an eel able to give an electric shock [fr. L. *ēlectrum*, amber, fr. G. *ēlektron*].

ELECTRO (e-lek'-trō) *n.* an electrotype.—*pref.* denoting association with electricity.—**electrology** (e-lek-trol'-ō-ji) *n.* the science of applied electricity.—**electrolyse** (e-lek'-trō-līz) *v.t.* to decompose by the action of electricity.—**electrolysis** *n.* the process of decom-

posing by electricity.—**electrometer** (e-lek-trom'-e-tẹr) *n.* an instrument for measuring the quantity of electricity with which anything is charged. —**electropathy** (e-lek-trop'-ạ-thi) *n.* treatment of disease by electricity.—**electrotype** *n.* the art of producing copies of types, woodcuts, etc., by the electric deposition of copper upon a mould; a copy so produced;—*v.t.* —**electrotyper** *n.*—**electro-bus** *n.* a motor bus propelled by electricity.—**electro-dynamics,** the science of action of electric currents.—**electro-engraving,** engraving by electricity.—**electro-magnet,** a mass of soft iron temporarily magnetised by being placed within a coil of wire through which a current of electricity is passing.—**electro-magnetism,** the science of the relation between magnetism and electricity.—**electro-plate** (e-lek'-tro-plāt) *v.t.* to coat with silver, etc., by means of electrolysis;—*n.* articles electroplated [*See* ELECTRIC].

ELECTROCUTION (i-lek-trō-kew'-shon) *n.* execution by means of elec tricity;—*v.t.* to put to death by electricity [invented word. *See* ELECTRIC and EXECUTION].

ELECTRON (i-lek'-tron) *n.* in physics, the smallest supposed component of matter; the atom of electricity [*See* ELECTRIC].

ELECTRUM (i-lek'-trum) *n.* amber; German silver, or other similar alloy [*See* ELECTRIC].

ELECTUARY (e-lek'-tū-ạr-i) *n.* a medicine made up into a paste [O.F. *electuaire,* of uncert. etym.].

ELEEMOSYNARY (el-ē-mos'-i-nạ-ri) *a.* pert. to charity; given in charity; subsisting on charity.—**eleemosynarily** *adv.* [L., fr. G. *eleēmosunē,* pity. *See* ALMS].

ELEGANT (el'-e-gạnt) *a.* polished; refined; graceful; delicate, in taste. —**elegantly** *adv.*—**elegance** *n.* quality of being elegant; grace; refinement; delicate taste [F., fr. L. (acc.) *ēlegantem,* fastidious, fr. *ē, ex,* and rt. of *legere,* choose].

Syn. symmetrical, beautiful, handsome. *Ant.* rude, rough, coarse, indelicate, ugly, uncultured.

ELEGY (el'-e-ji) *n.* a mournful or funeral poem; a poem in elegiacs.—**elegiac** (el-e-jī'-ak) *a.* pert. to elegy, or written in elegiacs; *n.pl.* elegiac verse, or couplets, each made up of a hexameter and a pentameter.—**elegiast, elegist** (e-lē'-ji-ast, el'-e-jist) *n.* a writer of elegies [L. *elegīa,* fr. G. fr. *elegos,* lament].

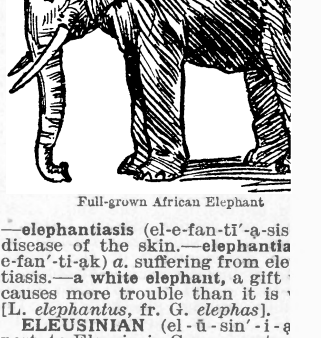
Syn. a dirge, threnody.

ELEMENT (el'-e-ment) *n.* a simple and unanalysable substance; surroundings in which an animal is made to live; a thing to be considered; *pl.* orig. fire, air, earth, water; ments of a science or art; the and wine in the eucharist.—**elen** (el-e-men'-tạl) *a.* pert. to first ciples.—**elementally** *adv.*—**elem** *a.* primary; simple; introdu as to a science, etc.—**elementarir** [L. *elementum,* of unknown et

ELEMI (el'-e-mi) *n.* the nam plied to sweet smelling resi different kinds.—**elemin** *n.* the tallisable portion of elemi [A.].

ELENCH (e-lengk') *n.* a syll by which an opponent is ma contradict himself; a sophi **elenchical** (e-leng'-ki-kal) *a.*

ELEPHANT (el'-e-fạnt) *n.* largest of quadrupeds, with a ivory tusks, and thick skin.—**ele tine** (el-e-fan'-tīn) *a.* huge; unw



Full-grown African Elephant

—**elephantiasis** (el-e-fan-tī'-ạ-sis disease of the skin.—**elephantia** e-fan'-ti-ạk) *a.* suffering from ele tiasis.—**a white elephant,** a gift causes more trouble than it is [L. *elephantus,* fr. G. *elephas*].

ELEUSINIAN (el-ū-sin'-i-ạ pert. to Eleusis, in Greece, or to rites in honour of Ceres there brated.

ELEUTHERIAN (el-ū-thē'-ri-ạ liberal, bountiful.—**eleutheror** (el-ū-the-ro-mā'-ni-ạ) *n.* exc zeal for freedom [G. *eleutheros,*

ELEVATE (el'-e-vāt) *v.t.* to lif to raise, as in rank, or by educ etc.—**elevation** (el-e-vā'-shun) *n* of elevating; the raising of the e ristic elements for worship b people; an elevated place; ali of a heavenly body; front viev building; a geometrical drawi the upright parts of a structu **elevator** (el'-e-vā-tor) *n.* a mech contrivance for lifting grain, et an upper floor.—**elevatory** *a.* te to elevate [L. (part.) *elevātus,* up, fr. *ē, ex,* and *levāre,* fr. *levis,*

ELÈVE (ā-lev') *n.* a pupil [F

ELEVEN (e-lev′-n) *n.* and *a.* one re than ten, written as 11, or xi. ; ricket team.—**eleventh** *a.* the first er the tenth ; one of 11 equal parts a whole ;—*n.* [A.S. *endleofan* ; *end-* h ONE].

ELF (elf) *n.* a hobgoblin ; a mis-evous fairy.—**elfin** *n.* a little elf or hin.—**elfish, elvish** *a.*—**elf-child,** a ngeling.—**elf-land,** the country ed over by Oberon, King of Faëry S. *ælf*].

ELGER (el′-ger) *n.* an eel-spear S. *ael*, eel, and *gar*, spear].

ELICIT (e-lis′-it) *v.t.* to bring to it ; to deduce [L. (part.) *ēlicitus*, iced out, fr. *ē, ex*, and *lacere*].

ELIDE (e-līd) *v.t.* to cut off, or press, as a syllable.—**elision** (e-i′-un) *n.* the suppression of a vowel syllable [L. fr. *ē, ex*, and *lædere*].

ELIGIBLE (el′-i-ji-bl) *a.* legally alified ; worthy to be chosen ; de-able.—**eligibly** *adv.*—**eligibleness, igibility** (el-i-ji-bil′-i-ti) *n.* [F., fr. L. *ligibilis*, fr. *ēligere*, elect].

ELIMINANT (e-lim′-i-nant) *n.* a thematical term equivalent to re-tant ; a function of the coefficients a number of equations such that vanishing of it is the necessary and ficient condition of the equations ng consistent with one another.

ELIMINATE (e-lim′-i-nāt) *v.t.* to rid of ; to leave out of considera-n.—**elimination** (e-lim-i-nā′-shun) *Alg.* the causing a quantity to dis-pear from an equation.—**eliminable** im′-i-na-bl) *a.*—**eliminator** (e-lim′-i-tur) *n.* one who, or that which, minates ; in wireless, an apparatus supplying power to a receiving set m the electricity supply mains, at or all of the voltages required so known as a mains unit).—**minative** *a.* pert. to elimination [L. rt.) *ēlīminātus*, turned out of doors, *ē, ex*, and stem *līmin-*, of *līmen*, eshold].

ELISION (e-lizh′-un) *n.* the cutting for the sake of metre or euphony, a vowel or syllable, esp. at the l of a word [L. *elisio*, fr. *elidere*].

ELITE (ā-lēt′) *n.* a choice or select ly ; the best in society [F.].

ELIXIR (e-lik′-ser) *n.* a liquor sup-ed by alchemists to transmute tals into gold ; prolong life, etc.—**o elixir vitae** (vī′-tē) ; any cordial].

ELIZABETHAN (e-liz-a-bē′-than) pert. to Queen Elizabeth or her ies, or to the style of architecture her times ;—*n.* a writer of Queen zabeth's time.

ELK (elk) *n.* an animal of the stag d, with large, spreading horns and.].

ELL (el) *n.* a measure, esp. for measuring cloth ;—Eng. = 45 **in.** ; Scottish = 37·2 ; Fr. = 54.—**ellwand** (el′-wond) *n.* an old measuring-stick, an ell long [A.S. *eln*, orig. arm ; cp. Ger. *elle*].

ELLAGIC (e-laj′-ik) *a.* derived from gall-nuts [F. *galle*, gall].

ELLIPSIS (e-lip′-sis) *n.* omission ; a figure of syntax by which words are omitted.—**ellipse** (e-lips′) *n.* [for ELLIPSIS] an oval curve, produced from the section of a cone by a plane cutting it obliquely.—**elliptic, elliptical** *a.* having the form of an ellipse ; having a part omitted.—**elliptically** *adv.* [L., fr. G. *el-leipsis*, defect, fr. *en*, in (behind), and *leipein*, leave].

ELLIPSOGRAPH (e-lip′-su-graf) *n.* an instrument for drawing ellipses [G. *elleipsis*, and *graphein*, write].

ELM (elm) *n.* a valuable European timber tree.—**elmy** (el′-mi) *a.* abounding in elms [A.S. ; cp. L. *ulm-us*].

ELMO'S FIRE (el′-mōz fīr) *n.* a luminous mist that flickers about the masthead, or on the sea, esp. before a storm [after a St. *Elmo*, patron of sailors].

ELOCUTION (el-o-kū′-shun) *n.* proper utterance ; fluent and elegant speaking.—**elocutionary** (el-o-kū′-shun-ar-i) *a.*—**elocutionist** *n.* one skilled in elocution [L. fr. *ē, ex*, and LOCUTION].

ELOGIUM (e-lō′-ji-um) *n.* a panegyric [L.].

Elk

ELONGATE (ē′-long-gāt) *v.t.* to lengthen ; to stretch out.—**elongation** (ē-long-gā′-shun) *n.* [fr. L. *ē, ex*, and LONG].

Syn. protract, prolong. *Ant.* curtail, shorten.

ELOPE (e-lōp′) *v.t.* to run away, esp. of a woman that runs away with a lover.—**elopement** *n.* private departure, as a woman with a lover [Etym. uncert.].

ELOQUENT (el′-o-kwent) *a.* having the power of speaking in a fluent and impressive manner.—**eloquently** *adv.* —**eloquence** *n.* impassioned declamation; fluency; delivery; vivid expression [F., fr. L. (acc. part.) *ēloquentem*, speaking out, fr. *ē, ex,* and *loqui*].

ELSE (els) *pron.* other; one besides;—*adv.* besides; otherwise.—**elsewhere** *adv.* in another place [A.S. *elles*].

ELSEN, elsin (el′-sen, -sin) *n.* a shoemaker's awl [O.D.].

ELUCIDATE (e-lū′-si-dāt) *v.t.* to make clear; to explain.—**elucidation** (e-lū-si-dā′-shun) *n.* explanation.—**elucidative** (e-lū′-si-dā-tiv) *a.*—**elucidator** *n.*—**elucidatory** *a.* [fr. L. *ē, ex,* and LUCID].

ELUDE (ē-lūd′) *v.t.* to evade or avoid; to foil.—**elusive** *a.* eluding; evasive.—**elusively** *adv.*—**elusion** *n.* evasion.—**elusory** *a.* evasive; deceitful.—**elusoriness** *n.* [L. fr. *ē, ex,* and *lūdere*, play].

ELUTION (e-lū′-shun) *n.* a washing out, esp. of sugar from molasses [L. *eluere*, wash off].

ELUTRIATE (e-lū′-tri-āt) *v.t.* to purify by washing; to pulverise a metallic substance and mix it with water, so that foul matter may be strained off [L. *elutriare*, fr. *eluere*, wash out].

ELVAN (el′-van) *n.* a Cornish term for dikes running parallel, in most cases, to the best tin and copper lodes [Etym. doubtful].

ELVANITE (el′-van-īt) *n.* a rock almost identical with quartz-porphyry.

ELYSIUM (e-lizh′-i-um) *n. Myth.* the eternal dwelling-place of the brave and good; a paradise.—**elysian** (e-lizh′-ạn) *a.* pert. to Elysium [L., fr. G.].

ELYTRON, elytrum (el′-i-tron, -trum) *n.*; *pl.* **elytra** (el′-i-trạ) the front wing of beetles, modified to form a sheath.—**elytroid** (el′-i-troid) *a.* like a sheath; vaginal [G. *elutron*, covering, sheath].

ELZEVIR (el′-ze-vęr) *n.* a book printed by one of the Elzevir family of Dutch printers.

EM (em) *n. Print.* the square of any size of type.—**em-** (pref.) in or with; or adding a transitive or causal force in the composition of verbs [from letter *m*].

EMACIATE (e-mā′-shi-āt) *v.t.* to cause to become lean;—*v.i.*—**emaciated** *a.*—**emaciation** (e-mā-shi-ā′-shun) *n.* leanness [L. (part.) *ēmaciātus*, n thin, fr. *ē, ex,* and *maci-ēs*, leann

Syn. of "emaciated," thin, was reduced. *Ant.* fat, plump, obese

EMANATE (em′-ạ-nāt) *v.i.* to is to take origin.—**emanant** (em′-ạ-n *a.*—**emanation** (em-ạ-nā′-shun) *n.* of flowing; that which issues fro source; radioactive gas given of radium [L. (part.) *ēmānātus*, fr. *e* and *mānāre*, flow].

Syn. to flow, arise, proceed.

EMANCIPATE (e-man′-si-pāt) to liberate, free.—**emancipation** man-si-pā′-shun) *n.* a setting f freedom.—**emancipator** (ē-man′-si tor) *n.* [L. (part.) *ēmancipātus*, cleared free, fr. *ē, ex,* and *mancip* formally to transfer, fr. *manus*, h and *cap-ere*, take].

EMANDIBULATE (ē-man-dib lāt) *a.* having no mandibles; witl a lower jaw [L. *e,* and *mandibl* mandible].

EMASCULATE (e-mas′-kū-lāt) to castrate; to render effeminat **emasculation** (e-mas-kū-lā′-shun [L. fr. *ē, ex,* and *masculus*, masculi

EMBALM (em-bàm′) *v.t.* to pres a corpse with aromatic oils or sp —**embalmer** (em-bà′-mer) *n.* one embalms bodies for preservatio **embalmment** *n.* the process of balming [F. *em-baumer*].

EMBANK (em-bangk′) *v.t.* to close or defend with a bank.— **bankment** *n.* esp. a mound or b constructed to build a railway, on [F. pref. *em* = L. *in*].

EMBARGO (em-bàr′-gō) *n.* an o prohibiting ships to leave port;— to stay by embargo [Sp.; conn. BAR].

EMBARK (em-bàrk′) *v.t.* to bring, on board a vessel; to eng in an enterprise;—*v.i.* to go on bo —**embarkment** (em-bàrk′-ment) *n.* act of embarking.—**embarkation** (bàr-kā′-shun) *n.* [F. *embarquer*, Late L. *im-barcāre*, fr. *in*, and BA

EMBARRASS (em-bar′-ạs) *v.t.* confuse; to hinder; to encum with debt.—**embarrassingly** *ad* **embarrassment** *n.* a state of perple or abashment; money difficulties *embarrasser*, lit. keep back, fr. Conn. with BAR].

Syn. to entangle, perplex, conf disconcert, trouble. *Ant.* to clear, smoothe, put at ease.

EMBASSY (em′-bạ-si) *n.* the cha commission, of an ambassador; dwelling or suite of an ambassa [F. *ambassee*. *See* AMBASSADOR].

EMBATTLE (em-bat′-l) *v.t.* to nish with battlements.—**embattle —embattlement** (em-bat′-l-ment) an indented parapet, used now decorative architecture, but belon

inally to military works [O.F. f.) *em-*; cp. F. *embastiller*].

MBAY (em-bā') *v.t.* to enclose in y or inlet; to landlock.—**embay-t** (em-bā'-ment) *n.* a part of the closed in by capes.

MBED (em-bed') *v.t.* to lay, as in ed; to bed in soil.—**embedment** -bed'-ment) *n.* the act of embed-; state of being embedded.

MBELLISH (em-bel'-ish) *v.t.* to ntify; to illustrate.—**embellisher** -**embellishingly** *adv.*—**embellish-t** *n.* the act of embellishing; de-tion [F. (part.) *embellissant*, beau-ng, fr. O.F. (pref.) *Em-* and *bel*, *See* BEAU].

n. to adorn, deck, decorate. *Ant.* isfigure, despoil, strip.

MBER (em'-bėr) *n.* chiefly *pl.* ıldering cinders in a fire, coal and s.—**ember-days,** three days set t as fasts in each of the four ons.—**ember-fast,** the fast ob-ed during the ember-days.—**er-tide,** one of the seasons in which er-days occur.—**ember-week,** a : in which ember-days fall [M.E. *emeres*, fr. A.S.].

MBER-GOOSE (em'-bėr-gōōs) *n.* a -footed bird of the genus Colym- called also the **great northern r or loon** [fr. Norw.].

MBEZZLE (em-bez'-l) *v.t.* to ap-riate fraudulently to one's own nything intrusted to one's care. **ıbezzlement** *n.* fraudulent mis-opriation of property.—**embezz-** [O.F. of uncert. etym.].

MBITTER (em-bit'-ėr) *v.t.* to make r.—**embitterment** *n.*

MBLAZON (em-blā'-zon) *v.t.* to n with figures of heraldry.—**em-ıer** *n.* a herald; an illuminator. **ıblazonment** *n.*—**emblazonry** *n.* ldic or ornamental decoration.

MBLEM (em'-blem) *n.* a picture gure suggesting one thing to the another to the understanding.—**ematical** (em-ble-mat'-i-kal) *a.* to an emblem; symbolic.—**ematically** *adv.*—**emblematise, emise** *v.t.* to represent, by an em; to symbolise [F., fr. L., fr. *n-blē-ma*, work in relief, fr. *en*, nd *ball-ein*, throw].

MBLEMA (em-blē'-ma) *n.* an in-ornament in mosaic [G. *emblēma*, i work].

MBLOOM (em-blōōm') *v.t.* to cover rich with bloom.

MBLOSSOM (em-blos'-um) *v.t.* to with blossoms.

MBODY (em-bod'-i) *v.t.* to form a body; to incarnate; to exhibit. **ıbodiment** *n.* act of embodying; in which something is embodied.

MBOG (em-bog') *v.t.* to plunge a bog or mire.

EMBOGUE. *See* DISEMBOGUE.

EMBOLDEN (em-bōl'-dn) *v.t.* to give boldness to; to encourage.

EMBOLISM (em'-bu-lizm) *n.* intercalation; *Med.* obstruction of an artery by a blood-clot.—**embolic** (em-bol'-ik) *a.* inserted, placed between; relating to plugging a blood-vessel.—**embolise** (em'-bu-līz) *v.t.* to cut off from the circulation by embolism [L., fr. G. *em-bol-ismos*, insertion, fr. *en*, in, and *ballein*, throw].

EMBOLUS (em'-bu-lus) *n.* that which thrusts, as a piston or wedge; the clot of fibrin which causes embolism.

EMBONPOINT (ång'-bong-poang) *a.* plump;—*n.* plumpness; stoutness [F. = in good (point) condition].

EMBORDER (em-bor'-dėr) *v.t.* to adorn with a border.—**embordered** (em-bor'-dėrd) *a.* adorned with a border.

EMBOSOM (em-bōōz'-um) *v.t.* to take into the bosom; to cherish; to hold dear.

EMBOSS (em-bos') *v.t.* to cover with bosses or ornament in relief.—**embossment** *n.* raised work.—**embosser** *n.*—**embossing-machine,** a machine for ornamenting fabrics, wood, leather, etc.—**embossing-press,** a machine for stamping paper, cardboard, leather, etc.

EMBOUCHURE (ång-bōō-shōōr') *n.* the mouth of a river; mouthpiece of a wind instrument [F., fr. *bouche*, mouth, fr. L. (acc.) *buccam*. *See* DISEMBOGUE].

EMBOUND (em-bound') *v.t.* to shut in; to inclose.

EMBOWEL (em-bou'-el) *v.t.* to remove the bowels of; to eviscerate; to secrete.—**embowelment** *n.*

EMBOWER (em-bou'-ėr) *v.i.* to lodge, or set, in a bower.

EMBRACE (em-brās') *v.t.* to clasp in the arms; to press to the bosom; to enclose;—*v.i.* to join in an embrace;—*n.* a clasping with the arms, to the bosom; kiss.—**embracer** *n.* [F. *embrasser*, fr. *bras*, arm. *See* BRACE].

Syn. to clasp, hug, comprise, include, contain. *Ant.* exclude, reject.

EMBRANCHMENT (em-branch'-ment) *n.* a branching out; division; ramification, as of trees.

EMBRANGLE, imbrangle (em-, im-brang'-gl) *v.t.* to entangle; to mix confusedly.

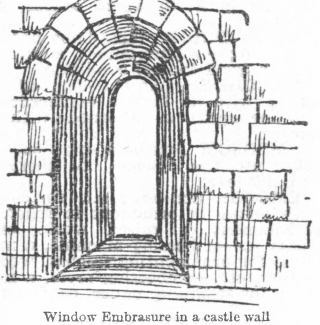
EMBRASURE (em-brā'-zhur) *n.* space before a door or window made by slanting the sides of the opening in the wall; opening in a wall for cannon [F. of uncert. etym.]. (See illus. p. 326.)

EMBROCATE (em'-bro-kāt) *v.t.* to moisten and rub, as a sprain, with an oily liquid.—**embrocation** (em-bro-

kā'-shun) *n.* act of embrocating; the lotion used [O.F., fr. Late L. (part.) *embrocātus*, fomented, fr. G. *embrochē*, a fomentation].

EMBROIDER (em-broi'-dęr) *v.t.* to ornament with figures in needle-work. —**embroiderer** *n.*—**embroidery** *n.* embroidering; ornamental needle-work; decorative additions.

EMBROIL (em-broil') *v.t.* to involve in a quarrel; to entangle.—**embroilment** *n.* [F. *embrouiller*, confuse. *See* BROIL].



Window Embrasure in a castle wall

EMBRYO (em'-bri-ō) *n.* the first rudiments of an animal or plant;—*a.* beginning.—**embryology** (em-bri-ol'-ō-ji) *n.* the science of embryos.—**embryologist** *n.*—**embryonic** (em-bri-on'-ik) *a.* pert. to an embryo; rudimentary.—**embryonically** *adv.* [Formerly *embryon*, fr. F., fr. G. *embryon*].

EMBUS (em-bus') *v.t.* and *i.* to put into, mount a bus, esp. of troops.

EMEND (e-mend') *v.t.* to amend; esp. of correcting a literary text.—**emendable** *a.*—**emendation** (ē-men-dā'-shun) *n.* esp. a correction in a text.—**emendator** (em'-en-dā-tor) *n.* —**emendatory** (ē-men'-dą-tor-i) *a.* designed; tending to emend [Doublet of AMEND].

Syn. to improve, mend, correct, reform, rectify. *Ant.* spoil, deteriorate, mar, make worse, debase.

EMERALD (em'-ę-rąld) *n.* a precious stone of a rich green colour; a small type (used in printing).—**emerald-fish**, a fish with a greenish tongue, found in the Caribbean Sea.—**emerald-moth**, a grass-green coloured moth [M.E. *esmeraude*, fr. O.F. corr. fr. L. *smaragdus*, fr. G. *smaragdos*].

EMERGE (e-męrj') *v.i.* to rise up; to come forth.—**emergence** *n.* a coming into view.—**emergency** *n.* emergence; an unforeseen difficulty; philosophical theory that new wholes are continually emerging, the n of which cannot be predicted fro properties of the componer **emergent** *a.* breaking through; rising.—**emersion** *n.* [L. *ē-mergo ē*, *ex*, and *mergere*, plunge. *See* ME

Syn. to rise, emanate, issue appear: of "emergency," exig crisis, pinch.

EMERITUS (ē-mer'-i-tus) *n.* a one that has been honourably charged from public service [I veteran, fr. *ē*, out, and *merēre*, me

EMERODS, emeroids (em'-er -oids) *n.pl.* hemorrhoids; piles [form of HEMORRHOIDS].

EMERY (em'-ę-ri) *n.* a very stone, used for polishing metals, monds, etc.—**emery-paper**, covered with powdered eme **emery-board, emery-cloth, en stick, emery-stone, emery-wheel** struments or implements in w emery is used alone or in past smoothing surfaces [Form. EMERI O.F. *esmeril*, through It. fr. *smēris*].

EMESIS (em'-e-sis) *n.* the ac vomiting [G.].

EMETIC (e-met'-ik) *a.* indu vomiting;—*n.* an emetic medici **emetically** *adv.* [G., fr. *eme-ein*, vo

EMEUTE (e-mūt') *n.* a sedi commotion; a riot [F.].

EMIGRATE (em'-i-grāt) *v.i.* t move from one's country to g live in another.—**emigration** (e grā'-shun) *n.*—**emigrant** (em'-i-gr *a.* emigrating;—*n.* [L., fr. *ē*, *ex*, MIGRATE].

EMIGRÉ (ā-mē-grā') *n.* an grant, esp. the refugees from Fr during the Revolution 1789 *emigrare*].

EMINENT (em'-i-nent) *a.* h outstanding; distinguished.— **nently** *adv.*—**eminence** *n.* a r ground; official dignity or celeb a title of cardinals [L. (part. s *ēminent-*, standing out, fr. *ē-minē*

Syn. of "eminent," conspicu famous, prominent, notable. obscure, unknown, undistinguish

EMIR (e-mēr') *n.* an Ara prince, or chief; a descendan Mohammed [A. *amîr*. Double AMEER].

EMISSARY (em'-i-sąr-i) *n.* a charged with a secret mission fr. (part.) *ēmissus*, sent out].

EMIT (e-mit') *v.t.* to send fo to issue.—**emission** (e-mish'-un act of emitting; that whic emitted; in wireless, a strean electrons given off from the filar of a thermionic valve.—**emiss** (em-i-siv'-i-ti) *n.* emissive or radi power [L., fr. *ē*, *ex*, and *mittere*, s

EMMER (em'-er) *n.* in South A

cket, pail ; a measure of quantity

MMET (em'-et) *n.* an ant [M.E. *e*, fr. A.S. Doublet of ANT].

MMEW, immew (e-, i-mū') *v.t.* onfine, mew, or coop up.

MOLLESCENCE (em-o-les'-ens) *n.* degree of softness of a body nning to soften at which it alters shape ; the lowest degree of on.

MOLLIATE (e-mol'-i-āt) *v.t.* to en ; to render effeminate [L. *lire*, soften, fr. *mollis*, soft].

MOLLIENT (e-mol'-i-ent) *a.* ening ; making supple ;—*n.* an rnal application to soften and x inflamed tissues [O.F., fr. L. . part.) *ēmollientem*, softening, fr. *ē*, and *mollīre*].

MOLUMENT (e-mol'-ū-ment) *n.* it gained from an employment = orig. exertion, fr. *ē, ex*, outright, *mōlīrī*, toil].

MOTION (e-mō'-shun) *n.* excited roubled feelings.—**emotional** *a.*— tionalism *n.* uncontrolled ten- cy to emotional excitement [L. , *ē, ex*, much].

yn. agitation, tremor, trepidation, ng, passion. *Ant.* tranquillity, nity, peace, composure.

MPALE. *See* IMPALE.

MPENNAGE (ong-pen-āzh') *n.* arrangement of planes at the tail a dirigible balloon for security stability [F.].

MPERIL, imperil (em-, im-per'-il) to put in peril ; to endanger.

MPEROR (em'-per-or) *n.* the ereign of an empire ; *fem.* **empress.** mpire *n.* imperial power ; sup- e sway ; authority ; region or ntry over which rule or dominion xtended [O.F. *empereor* (4 syll.), L. (acc.) *imperātōrem*, fr. *imperāre*, mmand].

yn. of "empire," sovereignty, minion, power, realm. *Ant.* rchy.

MPHASIS (em'-fa-sis) *n.* stress of ce, given to words deemed im- tant or significant.—**emphasise** to utter with a particular stress of ce ; to make emphatic.—**em- tic, emphatical** (em-fat'-ik, -i-kal) uttered with emphasis ; decided ; nest.—**emphatically** *adv.* [L., fr. = force, fr. *en*, in, and *phain-ein*, ow].

EMPHYSIMA (em-fi-sē'-ma) *n.* a elling of the lungs or respiratory ct, due to infiltration of air into tissues [G., fr. *emphusan*, to ate with air].

EMPIRIC (em-pir'-ik) *n.* an ex- imenter ; one that depends, for knowledge, entirely on experience; quack ;—*a.* empirical.—**empirical** *a.* based on experience or experiments. —**empirically** *adv.*—**empiricism** *n.* practice of an empiric [L., fr. G. *empeirikos*, fr. *en*, in, and *peira*, trial].

EMPLACEMENT (em-plās'-ment) *n.* a fortified platform, pit or shelter for gun, machine-gun or trench-mortar.

EMPLASTER (em-plas'-ter) *n.* a plaster.—**emplastic** (em-plas'-tik) *a.* viscous, adhesive ; —*n.* a constipating medicine [G. *emplassein*, plaster up].

EMPLOY (em-ploi') *v.t.* to give occupation to ; to use ; to exercise ; —*n.* employment.—**employable** *a.* —**employment** *n.* the act of employing or using ; occupation.—**employer** *n.*—**employee** (em-ploi-ē') *n.* a worker employed for wages [F. *employer*, fr. L. *im-plicāre*. Doublet of IMPLY, IMPLICATE].

Syn. of "employment," business, vocation, calling. *Ant.* idleness, leisure, unemployment.

EMPLUME (em-plōōm') *v.t.* to adorn with feathers or plumes.

EMPOISON (em-poi'-zn) *v.t.* to administer poison ; to taint with venom ; to embitter [F. *empoisonner*, poison].

EMPORIUM (em-pō'-ri-um) *n.* a centre of commerce ; a big shop ; a mart [L., fr. G. fr. *emporos*, trader, traveller, fr. *en*, in, and *poros*, way].

EMPOWER (em-pou'-er) *v.t.* to give power to ; to authorise.

Syn. to commission, depute, enable. *Ant.* dismiss, degrade, cashier.

EMPRESSEMENT (om-pres'-mon) *n.* effusive cordiality [F.].

EMPRISE (em-prīz') *n.* an undertaking ; an enterprise [O.F. (fem. part.) = undertaken, fr. *em* = L. *in*, and *prise*, a taking, fr. L. *prehendere*, take. *See* PRIZE].

EMPTY (emp'-ti) *a.* containing nothing ; unoccupied ; inane ;—*v.t.* to exhaust of the contents ;—*v.i.* to become empty.—**emptiness** *n.* [A.S. *æmt-ig*, leisurely, fr. *æmta*].

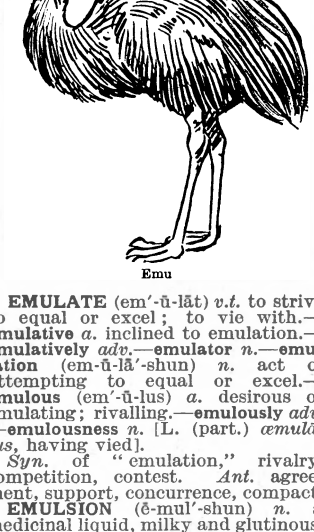
Syn. void, devoid, vacant, unsubstantial, blank. *Ant.* full, occupied, substantial.

EMPURPLE (em-pur'-pl) *v.t.* to tinge or dye purple.

EMPYEMA (em-pī-ē'-ma) *n.* an accumulation of pus. esp. in the pleural cavity [G., fr. *empuein*, to infect with pus, suppurate].

EMPYREAN (em-pi-re'-an, em-pir'-ē-an) *n.* the highest heaven, where the pure element of fire was supposed by the ancients to subsist ; —*a.*—**empyreal** (em-pir'-ē-al, em-pi-rē'-al) *a.* of pure fire or light ; heavenly [L., fr. G. *em-puros*, lit. in fire, fiery, fr. *en* and *pur*].

EMU (ē′-mū) *n.* an Australian bird of the ostrich kind [Port.].



Emu

EMULATE (em′-ū-lāt) *v.t.* to strive to equal or excel; to vie with.—**emulative** *a.* inclined to emulation.—**emulatively** *adv.*—**emulator** *n.*—**emulation** (em-ū-lā′-shun) *n.* act of attempting to equal or excel.—**emulous** (em′-ū-lus) *a.* desirous of emulating; rivalling.—**emulously** *adv.*—**emulousness** *n.* [L. (part.) *æmulātus*, having vied].

Syn. of "emulation," rivalry, competition, contest. *Ant.* agreement, support, concurrence, compact.

EMULSION (ē-mul′-shun) *n.* a medicinal liquid, milky and glutinous.—**emulsify** (ē-mul′-si-fī) *v.t.* to make into an emulsion.—**emulsive** *a.* [fr. L. (part.) *ēmulsus*, milked out, fr. *ē*, *ex*, and *mulgēre*].

EMUNCTORY (ē-mungk′-tur-i) *n.* any organ of the body serving to carry off excrementitious matter; an excretory duct [L. *emungere*, blow the nose, cleanse].

EN- *pref.* in; with;—or adding a transitive or causal force, in the composition of verbs [O.F. and F., fr. L. *in*].

ENABLE (en-ā′-bl) *v.t.* to make able; to empower.

ENACT (en-akt′) *v.t.* to make into law.—**enactive** *a.* having power to enact.—**enactment** *n.* the passing of a law; a law or act.—**enactor** *n.*

Syn. to ordain, order, proclaim, act, effect. *Ant.* to repeal, annul, revoke.

ENAMEL (e-nam′-el) *v.t.* to paint in enamel;—*n.* a substance of the nature of glass applied by fusion to the surface of metals, etc.; the smooth outer covering of a tooth.—**enameller** *n.* [O.F. *enamailler*, fr. *amaile*, *esmail* = F. *émail*, enamel, fr. Teut.].

ENAMOUR (e-nam′-ur) *v.t.* inflame with love; to captivate fr. *en amour*, in love. *See* AMOUR].

ENANTIOSIS (e-nan-ti-ō′-sis) the expression of an idea by the of a word of opposite meanin

enantiomorph (ē-nan′-ti-ō-morf) mirror-wise reflection of a sh *i.e.* with left and right reversed, otherwise the same [G. *en*, *an* contrary, and *morphē*, form].

ENCAGE (en-kāj′) *v.t.* to shut or confine, in a cage.

ENCAMP (en-kamp′) *v.t.* to f into a camp;—*v.i.* to make, or p a camp.—**encampment** *n.* the p where a camp is pitched; a cam

ENCANTHIS (en-kan′-this) *n* small tumour in the inner angle the eye [G.].

ENCAUSTIC (en-kaws′-tik) method of painting in melted w or of glazing tiles, etc. [L., fr. fr. *en*, in, and CAUSTIC].

ENCEINTE (áng-sangt′) *n.* a r part; an enclosure;—*a.* with c [F.].

ENCEPHALON (en-sef′-ą-lon, k *n.* *Anat.* the brain.—**encephalic** sef-al′-ik) *a.* cerebral; within cranial cavity.—**encephalitis** (en-s a-lī′-tis), inflammation of the brai

encephalitis lethargica (en-sef-a tis le-thär′-ji-ką), a malignant dise of the brain, often fatal, the v of which is unknown. (It is popul called sleepy or sleeping sickne [G. *en*, *kephalē*, head; *lēthar* forgetfulness].

ENCHAIN (en-chān′) *v.t.* to fas with a chain; to hold fast.

ENCHANT (en-chánt′) *v.t.* to ch by spells; to delight.—**enchante** a sorcerer or magician; *fem.* **chantress.**—**enchanting** *a.* charmi delightful.—**enchantingly** *adv.*—**chantment** *n.* use of sorcery *enchanter*, fr. L. *incantāre*. *See* CANTATION].

Syn. to charm, fascinate, captiv enrapture. *Ant.* disgust, offe revolt, disenchant.

ENCHASE (en-chās′) *v.t.* to set a border; to adorn with raised engraved work [F. *enchâsser*, to pl in a *châsse*, case].

ENCIRCLE (en-ser′-kl) *v.t.* to fo a circle about; to surround.

Syn. to surround, encompa environ, enclose, embrace, circu scribe.

ENCLASP (en-klåsp′) *v.t.* to fas with a clasp; to enclose.

ENCLAVE (en-klāv′) *n.* someth closed in, esp. a part of one coun entirely surrounded by another *enclaver*, inclose, fr. L. *in* and *cla* key].

ENCLITIC (en-klit′-ik) *n.* a w

h always follows another, and ritten as though it were part of **enclitically** *adv.* [G. *eg-klitikos*), fr. *en*, in, and *klinein*, lean].

NCLOSE, enclosure, etc. More ect forms of INCLOSE, INCLOSURE,

NCLOTHE (en-klōTH) *v.t.* to ie.

NCLOUD (en-kloud′) *v.t.* to shade; over with clouds.

NCOLOUR (en-kul′-ur) *v.t.* to st with colour.

NCOMIUM (en-kō′-mi-um) *n.* high nendation; formal praise.—**en-ast** *n.* a panegyrist.—**encomiastic** ō-mi-as′-tik) *a.* laudatory.—**en-astically** *adv.* [fr. G. *eg-kōmion*) a song of revelry, praise, fr. id *kōmos*, revel, *eg kōmiastēs*].

n. approbation, approval, pane-. *Ant.* censure, reproof, stricture.

NCOMPASS (en-kum′-pas) *v.t.* to in; to hem in.—**encompassment**

n. to encircle, environ, enclose. exclude, leave out.

NCORE (ąng-kōr′) *adv.* again;— recall awarded by an audience singer, etc.;—*v.t.* to recall [F.].

NCOUNTER (en-koun′-tęr) *v.t.* eet face to face, unexpectedly; eet in opposition;—*n.* an un-cted meeting; contest [O.F. *ntr-er*, fr. *contre*, against, fr. L. *ā*].

NCOURAGE (en-kur′-ij) *v.t.* to courage to; countenance.—**uragingly** *adv.* — **encouragement** e act of encouraging; that which urages.—**encourager** *n.* [F. *en-ger*].

n. to animate, cheer, stimulate, tenance, foster, inspirit. *Ant.* urage, depress, dishearten.

NCRATY (en′-krą-ti) *n.* mastery the senses; self-control.—**atic** (en-krat′-ik) *a.* pertaining to control, in being continent, and nent from animal food [G. *en* *kratos*, strength].

NCRINAL, encrinitic (en-krī′-nąl, i-nit′-ik) *a.* relating to, or con-ng, fossil crinoids.

NCROACH (en-krōch′) *v.i.* to ge; to intrude.—**encroachment** ct of encroaching.—**encroacher** .F. *encrochier*, seize, lit. hook. *oc*, a hook].

n. to invade, transgress, make ds. *Ant.* recede, withdraw, .

NCRUST (en-krust′) *v.t.* to cover a crust.

NCUMBER (en-kum′-bęr) *v.t.* to en; to impede; to load with .—**encumbrance** *n.* a burden; ing which impedes [O.F. *en-rer*].

Syn. to load, clog, embarrass, impede. *Ant.* to free, clear.

ENCYCLICAL (en-sik′-lik-ąl) *a.* sent to many persons or places;—*n.* a circular letter [fr. G. *en-kukli-os*, circular, fr. *en* and CYCLE, *kuklos*, circle].

ENCYCLOPEDIA, encyclopædia (en-sī-klo-pē′-di-ą) *n.* a work in which the various branches of science or art, or all topics of a particular branch, are discussed, usually in alphabetical order.—**encyclopedic** *a.*—**encyclopedist** *n.* esp. one of the writers of the great French *Encyclopédie* of the 18th cent. [fr. G. for *en(g)kuklios*. ENCYCLICAL, circular, and *paideia*, instruction, fr. stem *paid-* of *puis*, boy].

ENCYST (en-sist′) *v.t.* and *i.* to enclose, or become enclosed, in a cyst.—**encysted** (en-sist′-ed) *a.*—**encystment** (en-sist′-ment) *n.* the process of becoming, or state of being, encysted.

END (end) *n.* the last part or point; termination; close of life; aim;—*v.t.* to bring to an end; to destroy;—*v.i.* to come to an end.—**ending** *n.* termination; conclusion; the terminating syllable of a word.—**endless** *a.*—**endlessly** *adv.*—**endlessness** *n.*—**endmost** *a.* at the very end; farthest.—**endlong** *adv.* lengthwise.—**no end,** a great amount.—**to make both ends meet,** not to spend more than one earns [A.S. *ende*; cp. Ger.].

ENDANGER (en-dān′-jęr) *v.t.* to expose to loss or injury.—**endangerment** *n.* peril; hazard.

ENDEAR (en-dēr′) *v.t.* to make dear, or more dear.—**endearing** *a.* affectionate.—**endearingly** *adv.*—**endearment** *n.* fond regard.

ENDEAVOUR (en-dev′-ur) *n.* an effort for some end; an attempt;—*v.i.* and *t.* to try; to strive [fr. EN- and M.E. *devoir*, duty, fr. F.].

ENDECAGON (en-dek′-ą-gon) *n.* a plane figure of eleven sides and angles [G. *hendeka*, eleven, and *gōnia*, angle].

ENDEMIC (en-dem′-ik) *a.* peculiar to a people or nation, as certain diseases;—*n.* a prevalence of endemic disease.—**endemically** *adv.* [fr. G. *endēmos*, popular, fr. *en*, in, and DEMOS].

ENDERMIC (en-der′-mik) *a. Med.* applied to the skin [G. *en* and *derma*, skin].

ENDIVE (en′-div) *n.* a kind of chicory, used as a salad [F., fr. L.].

ENDOCRINE (en′-do-krēn) *n.* a substance absorbed from the ductless glands into the blood-stream on which depends the health of certain vital organs of the body.—**endocrinal glands** (en′-do-krī-nal glanz) glands

which secrete endocrine.—endocrinology (en-do-kri-nol′-ō-ji) *n.* study of the structure and functions of endocrinal glands [G. *endo, krinein,* to separate ; *logos,* discourse].

ENDOGEN (en′-do-jen) *n.* a plant which increases in size by internal growth, as do grasses.—**endogenous** (en-doj′-en-us) *a.* growing from within [fr. G. *endo-n,* within, and rt. *gen-,* of *giyn-esthai,* be born, *genēs,* born].

ENDOPARASITE (en-dō-par′-a-sīt) *n.* an internal parasite, living in the organs of the host, not on the skin [G. *parasitos,* fr. *para,* beside, and *sitos,* corn, food].

ENDORSE (en-dors′) *v.t.* to sign one's name on the back of ; assign ; to ratify ; to enter on a licence or certificate (*e.g.* a motorist's driving licence ; a publican's licence ; a captain's certificate) convictions of infringements of the regulations concerned.—**endorsement** (en-dors′-ment) *n.* act of indorsing ; signature on the back of a cheque, etc. [Reformed after L. fr. ENDORSE, fr. F. fr. *en,* on, and *dos,* back, fr. L. *in* and *dorsum*].

ENDOSKELETON (en-dō-skel′-e-ton) *n.* the internal framework of the body, covered by flesh and skin.

ENDOSMOSE (en-dos′-mōs) *n.* the passage of a fluid inwards through an organic membrane, to mix with another fluid inside [fr. G. *ōsmos,* impulsion].

ENDOTHERMIC (en-dō-ther′-mik) *a.* pertaining to a chemical reaction in which heat is absorbed [G. *endon,* within, and *thermē,* heat].

ENDOW (en-dou′) *v.t.* to make pecuniary provision for ; to furnish with a dower ; to settle on, as a hospital, etc. ; to enrich with any gift, or faculty.—**endowment** *n.* the act of settling a fund for the support of anyone ; property, or revenue, appropriated to any object ; natural capacity [Norman F. *endouer,* fr. L. *dotāre,* fr. *dos,* marriage portion].

ENDUE (en-dū′) *v.t.* to invest ; to clothe ; to endow [L. *induere,* put on].

ENDURE (en-dūr′) *v.t.* to remain firm ; to bear with patience ;—*v.i.* to continue in the same state without perishing.—**endurable** *a.* capable of being endured.—**endurably** *adv.*—**endurableness** *n.*—**endurance** *n.* a state of duration ; act of bearing pain or distress without resistance, or without yielding to the pressure ; patience ; fortitude.—**enduringly** *adv.*—**endurability** *n.* the quality of being endurable [O.F. *endurer,* fr. L. *indurāre,* fr. *durus,* hard].

Syn. support, continue, undergo, remain. *Ant.* fade, vanish, vary.

ENDWISE (end′-wīz) *adv.* on end ; with the end forward.

ENEMA (e-nē′-ma) *n.* an injection liquid or gas injected into the rectum [G. *eniēmi,* send in].

ENEMY (en′-e-mi) *n.* a foe ; adversary ; one that hates or likes.—**the enemy,** Satan.—**the enemy,** death [L. *inimicus,* fr. negative, and *amicus,* friend].

Syn. foe, adversary, belligerent. *Ant.* friend, ally, comrade.

ENERGICO (e-ner′-jē-kō) *a.* to be rendered energetically [It.].

ENERGUMEN (en-er-gū′-men) one possessed by an evil spirit [G. *energein,* to work on].

ENERGY (en′-er-ji) *n.* inherent power ; power of doing work ; strength of expression ; capacity for moving against resistance.—**energetic** *a.* exerting force ; active ; operating with vigour ; powerful ; effective.—**energetically** *adv.*—**energetics** *n.* branch of science which treats of the laws of the physical or mechanical in distinction from the vital force.—**energic** *a.* energetic ; endowed with energy.—**energise** *v.i.* to act with force or vigour ;—*v.t.* to give strength or force to [G. *en,* in, and *ergon,* work].

ENERVATE (e-ner′-vāt) *v.t.* to deprive of nerve, strength, or courage.—**enervation** *n.* act of weakening ; state of being weakened [L. *enervāre,* to weaken, fr. *e,* out, and *nervus,* nerve].

Syn. enfeeble, debilitate, unnerve, weaken. *Ant.* fortify, strengthen.

ENERVE (ē-nerv′) *v.t.* to weaken ; to enervate.

EN FAMILLE (ång-fam-ē′-ye) at one's family ; at home [F. *en,* in, and *famille*].

ENFEEBLE (en-fē′-bl) *v.t.* to render feeble ; to deprive of strength.—**feeblement** *n.* enervation ; weakness.

ENFEOFF (en-fef′) *v.t.* to give in feud or fief to ; *Law* to invest with a fee.—**enfeoffment** *n.* the act of giving the fee-simple of an estate by the deed which invests one with the fee of an estate [L. *infeoffāre,* equivalent to *infeodare,* invest with a fief].

ENFETTER (en-fet′-er) *v.t.* to bind in fetters.

ENFILADE (en-fi-lād′) *n.* a straight passage ; narrow as of troops in marching ; a fire that rakes a line of troops from end to end ;—*v.t.* to rake with shot throughout the whole length of a line [F. *en fil,* a thread].

ENFLOWER (en-flou′-er) *v.t.* to deck with flowers.

ENFORCE (en-fōrs′) *v.t.* to give strength to ; to invigorate ; to put in force ; to give effect to.—**enforcement** *n.* act of enforcing ; compulsion [O.F., fr. L. *in* and FORCE].

ENFRAME (en-frām′) *v.t.* to put a frame.
ENFRANCHISE (en-fran′-chīz) *v.t.* set free; to give political privilege —**enfranchisement** *n.* act of releasfrom slavery or custody; admisn to the freedom of a corporation state [F. *en* and *franc*, free].
ENGAGE (en-gāj′) *v.t.* to give, as a dge; to employ; to embark in affair; to encounter;—*v.i.* to ome bound; to take a part; to er into conflict.—**engagement** *n.* of engaging; obligation by conct or agreement; occupation; tle; mutual agreement to marry; rothal.—**engaging** *a.* attractive; asing; winning.—**engagingly** *adv.* ngagingness *n.* [F. *engager*, fr. and *gage*, pledge].
ENGARLAND (en-gär′-land) *v.t.* to ircle with a garland.
ENGENDER (en-jen′-dėr) *v.t.* to m in embryo; to cause to exist; sow the seeds of [F. *engendrer*, fr. *in* and *generāre*, produce, beget].
ENGINE (en′-jin) *n.* an instrument general; any mechanical contrivce for producing and conveying tive power; a military missile chine;—*v.t.* to contrive; to furh with engines.—**engineer** (enėr′) *n.* a constructor of engines; oldier in the arm of the service ich has to do with the construction defences and other military works; *v.t.* to perform the work of an gineer; to carry through in the siness of an engineer.—**engineering** —**engine-driver,** one that drives an gine, esp. a locomotive engine.—**gine-house,** a house for the accomdation of engines of any kind.—**gine-lathe,** a large form of lathe ployed for the principal turning rk of a machine-shop.—**engine-n,** a man who manages an engine any kind.—**engine-plane,** in coalning, an underground way over ich the coal is conveyed by means an endless rope or chain worked an engine.—**engine-room,** the om in which the engines of a vessel placed.—**engine-shaft,** a shaft a mine set apart for the pumping chinery.—**engine-starter,** in motor-, a self-starter.—**engine-turning,** namental work produced by a rosegine in form of fine lines, as on a tch-case or bank-note.—**civil-engineering,** the business of constructing lways, bridges, etc. [L. *ingenium*, ll, invention].
ENGIRD (en-gėrd′) *v.t.* to encircle; surround; to encompass.
ENGIRDLE (en-gėr′-dl) *v.t.* to round, as with a girdle; to enmpass.
ENGLISH (ing′-glish) *a.* belonging to England, or to its inhabitants;—*n.* the people or the language of England;—*v.t.* to render into English. —**Englander** *n.* an Englishman.—**Little Englander,** one opposed to extension of the British Empire [A.S. *Ænglise*, fr. *Ængle*, the Angles].
ENGORGE (en-gorj′) *v.t.* to swallow with greediness or in large quantities; —*v.i.* to feed with eagerness or voracity; to devour.—**engorgement** (engorj′-ment) *n.* a devouring with voracity; congestion, as of blood-vessels.
ENGRAFT (en-graft′) *v.t.* to ingraft.
ENGRAIL (en-grāl′) *v.t.* to variegate or spot, as with hail; to indent, or make ragged, at the edges [F. *engrêler*, fr. *grêle*, hail].
ENGRAIN (en-grān′) *v.t.* to dye of a lasting colour; to dye with a lasting colour [= orig. to dye, *i.e.* with cochineal "berries"].
ENGRAVE (en-grav′) *v.t.* to cut out figures, etc., as on copper, with a graver; to impress deeply;—*v.i.* to practise the art of engraving.—**engraving** *n.* act of engraving; the art of tracing designs on plates or blocks, from which impressions are to be printed; a print.—**engraver** *n.*
ENGROSS (en-grōs′) *v.t.* to occupy wholly; to copy in a large, fair hand.—**engrossment** *n.* act of engrossing; a copy engrossed; absorption.—**engrosser** *n.* [fr. F. *en grosse*, in a large hand. *See* GROSS].
ENGULF (en-gulf′) *v.t.* to absorb or swallow up.—**engulfment** *n.* Also INGULF.
ENHANCE (en-hans′) *v.t.* to heighten; to advance, as in value.—**enhancement** *n.* act of increasing.—**enhancer** *n.* [O.F. *enhaucer*, *-haucer*, fr. Late L. *in-altiāre*, fr. L. *alt-us*, high].
Syn. to raise, increase, augment. *Ant.* decrease, deface, lower.
ENHARDEN (en-här′dn) *v.t.* to embolden; to encourage.
ENHARMONIC (en-här-mon′-ik) *a.* denoting a scale in music containing intervals of less than a semitone.—**enharmonically** *adv.* [G., fr. *en*, in, and *harmonia*, harmony].
ENHEARTEN (en-här′-tn) *v.t.* to encourage.
ENHYDROUS (en-hī′-drus) *a.* containing water, *e.g.* enhydrous quartz [G. *en*, in, and *hudōr*, water].
ENIGMA (e-nig′-ma) *n.* a question containing some hidden meaning to be guessed; a riddle.—**enigmatical** (e-nig-mat′-i-kal) *a.* pert. to an enigma; obscure; ambiguous.—**enigmatically** *adv.*—**enigmatist** (e-nig′-ma-tist) *n.* one that talks in enigmas [L., fr. G. *ainigma*].
ENISLE (en-īl′) *v.t.* to make an island of; to place apart; to isolate.

ENJAMBMENT (en-jamb'-ment) *n.* in verse, the continuation of a sentence beyond the end of a line [F.].

ENJOIN (en-join') *v.t.* to order expressly; to impose.—**enjoinment** (en-join'-ment) *n.* command; direction; authoritative admonition [F. *enjoindre*, fr. L. *in-jungere*, ordain, lit. join into].

ENJOY (en-joi') *v.t.* to delight in; to find pleasure in; to possess and use the advantages of.—**enjoyable** *a.* —**enjoyableness** *n.*—**enjoyment** *n.* condition of enjoying; pleasure [O.F., fr. *en-* and *joie*, joy].

Syn. of "enjoyment," gratification, satisfaction, delight. *Ant.* disgust, boredom, unhappiness, sorrow.

ENKINDLE (en-kin'-dl) *v.t.* to set on fire; to inflame; to rouse into action.

ENLACEMENT (en-lās'-ment) *n.* an encircling; the state of being enlaced.

ENLARGE (en-lārj') *v.t.* to make larger; to increase the capacity of; —*v.i.* to grow large; to dilate, in speaking, etc.—**enlargement** *n.* act of increasing; increase; expansion; diffuseness of language.

Syn. to amplify, augment, swell, increase. *Ant.* lessen, minify, contract.

ENLIGHTEN (en-lī'-tn) *v.t.* to supply with light; to impart knowledge to; to instruct.—**enlightenment,** act of enlightening; state of being enlightened.—**enlightener** *n.* [Pref. EN- and LIGHTEN].

ENLIST (en-list') *v.t.* to enter on a list; to engage, as soldiers; to unite firmly to a cause;—*v.i.* to engage in public service.—**enlistment** *n.* act of enlisting [Pref. EN- and LIST (2)].

ENLIVEN (en-lī'-vn) *v.t.* to give life to; to animate; to cheer.—**enlivener** *n.*—**enlivenment** *n.* [Pref. EN- and (adj.) LIVE).

EN MASSE (ång más) in the mass, or whole body; all together [F.].

ENMESH (en-mesh') *v.t.* to snare; to entangle.

ENMINDED (en-mīn'-ded) *a.* endowed with mind.

ENMINGLE (en-ming'-gl) *v.t.* to mingle.

ENMITY (en'-mi-ti) *n.* the quality of being an enemy; hostile disposition; hatred. [O.F. *enemite, enamis-tie* (-tyā) fr. L. *in-*, neg. and AMITY].

Syn. animosity, ill-will, malevolence. *Ant.* friendship, goodwill.

ENNEAGON (en'-ē-ą-gon) *n.* a polygon with nine angles [G. *ennea*, nine].

ENNOBLE (e-nō'-bl) *v.t.* to make noble; to exalt to titular rank.—**ennoblement** *n.* the act of ennobli dignity.

ENNUI (å'-nū-e) *n.* a feeling weariness; listlessness.—**ennuyé** nū'-yā) *a.* bored; filled with ennui *n.* one affected by ennui [F. ANNOY].

ENODATION (ē-nō-dā'-shun) act of untying a knot; the solut of a difficulty [L. *enodatio*, fr. *e nodus*, knot].

ENORMOUS (e-nor'-mus) *a.* ceeding the usual rule; immen atrocious.—**enormously** *adv.*—**er mity** *n.* quality of being enormo atrocity; great wickedness [Form *enorm*, fr. O.F. fr. L. (acc.) *ēnorm* fr. *ē, ex*, and *norma*. *See* NORMAL]

ENOUGH (e-nuf') *a.* satisfying sire; sufficient;—*n.* a sufficien quantity which satisfies;—*adv.* s ciently; fully; quite [M.E. *enogh*, A.S. *genōg*, cp. Ger. *genug*].

Syn. of *n.* plenty, abundance, a quacy. *Ant.* shortage, insufficien scarcity.

ENOUNCE (e-nouns') *v.t.* to sta to declare; to enunciate.—**enoun ment** (e-nouns'-ment) *n.* stateme enunciation [L. *enuntiāre*, declare

ENOW (e-nou'), another form ENOUGH.

EN PASSANT (ång pas-sång') passing; by the way [F.].

ENRAGE (en-rāj') *v.t.* to fill w rage; to provoke to fury.—**enra** *a.* angry; furious.

Syn. to incense, exasperate, voke, inflame, irritate. *Ant.* appe calm, mollify.

EN RAPPORT (ång rå-por') connection, esp. in sympathetic lation [F.].

ENRAPT (en-rapt') *n.* rapt; tranced.—**enrapture** *v.t.* to transp with rapture; to delight excessive

Syn. of "enrapture," charm, chant, captivate, fascinate, entra transport. *Ant.* disgust, offend, enchant.

ENRAVISH (en-rav'-ish) *v.t.* transport with delight.—**enravi ingly** *adv.*—**enravishment** *n.* ecst of delight.

ENREGIMENT (en-rej'-i-ment) to enrol in regiments.

EN RÈGLE (ång reg'-l) in due for according to rule; as it should be [

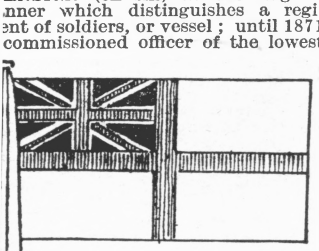
ENRICH (en-rich') *v.t.* to make ri to adorn.—**enrichment** *n.* act making rich; that which enriches

ENRING (en-ring') *v.t.* to encirc to inclose; to put a ring round.

ENROBE (en-rōb') *v.t.* to put robe on; invest.

ENROCKMENT (en-rok'-ment) mass of large stones thrown in form the foundations of piers, bre waters, etc.

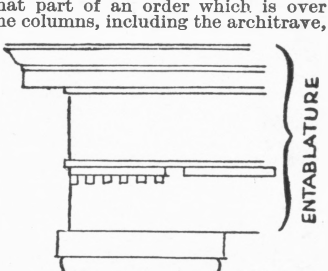
ENROL, enroll (en-rol′) *v.t.* to ter in a roll or register; to record. **enrolment** *n.* act of enrolling; a gister; a record.
ENROOT (en-root′) *v.t.* to root; to plant deeply.
EN ROUTE (ång rôôt) on the way; on the road [F.].
ENSAMPLE (en-sȧm′-pl) *n.* an ample; pattern [O.F. *en-, esmple. See* SAMPLE].
ENSANGUINE (en-sang′-gwin) *v.t.* stain with blood.
ENSCONCE (en-skons′) *v.t.* to cover shelter, as with a fort.
ENSEMBLE (ång-sȧm′-bl) *n.* the ıole; all the parts taken together; neral effect.—**tout ensemble** (toot g-sȧm′-bl) general effect or appearce [F.].
ENSHRINE (en-shrīn′) *v.t.* to enɔse in a shrine; to preserve.
ENSHROUD (en-shroud′) *v.t.* to ver, as with a shroud.
ENSIFORM (en′-si-form) *a. Bot.* ord-shaped [L. *ensis*, sword].
ENSIGN (en′-sīn) *n.* the flag or nner which distinguishes a regiɛnt of soldiers, or vessel; until 1871 commissioned officer of the lowest



e White Ensign of the Royal Navy. (Background, white; cross, red, and Union Jack.)

ade in the infantry.—**ensigncy, enɛnship** *n.* the rank, or commission, an ensign [F. *enseigne*, fr. Late L. l.) *insignia*, standards. *See* SIGN, SIGNIA].
ENSILAGE (en′-si-lij) *n.* a method storing fodder, etc., in pits from ıich the air is kept out as much as ɔssible, and great pressure applied; e fodder thus preserved;—*v.t.* to ɔre by ensilage; to store in a silo r preservation [F., through Sp., fr. *in* and *sirus*, a pit for grain, fr. G.].
ENSILE (en′-sīl) *v.t.* to preserve as silage [Sp. *ensilar*, fr. *en* and *silo*, G. *siros*, pit for grain].
ENSLAVE (en-slāv′) *v.t.* to reduce slavery or bondage.—**enslavement** act of enslaving.

ENSNARE (en-snār′) *v.t.* to catch in a snare; to entangle.
ENSUE (en-sū′) *v.i.* to follow; to be the consequence of [O.F. *ensuir* = F. *ensuivre*, fr. Late L. *insequere*, fr. L. *insequi*, follow. *See* SUE].
EN SUITE (ång swēt) in a set; forming a series [F.].
ENSURE (en-shôôr′) *v.t.* to make sure. Also INSURE.
ENTABLATURE (en-tab′-la-tūr) *n.* that part of an order which is over the columns, including the architrave,



Entablature, showing architrave, frieze, and cornice

frieze, and cornice [O.F., fr. EN- and L. *tabula*, board. *See* TABLE].
ENTAIL (en-tāl′) *v.t.* to settle the descent of an estate so that it cannot be sold or willed away by any subsequent possessor; to bring on;—*n.* an entailed estate.—**entailment** *n.* the act of entailing; the state of being entailed [fr. EN- and F. *tailer*, cut. *See* RETAIL, TAILOR].
ENTANGLE (en-tang′-gl) *v.t.* to interweave, so as not to be easily separated; to perplex; ensnare.—**entanglement** *n.* confusion; perplexity [Pref. EN- and TANGLE].
ENTASIA (en-tā′-si-ą) *n. Path.* a constrictive or tonic spasm, as cramp, lock-jaw, etc. [G. *en*, in, and *teinein*, stretch].
ENTASIS (en′-ta-sis) *n. Arch.* the swelling outline given to the shaft of a column [G.].
ENTENDER (en-ten′-dęr) *v.t.* to treat tenderly; to make tender; to cherish; to weaken.
ENTENTE (ång-tongt′) *n.* a friendly agreement or understanding between nations, not formulated as an alliance; as the *Triple Entente* between Great Britain, France, and Russia (1907-17) [F.].
ENTER (en′-tęr) *v.t.* to pass within; to engage in; to begin; to set down in writing;—*v.i.* to go, or come within; to begin.—**entrance** *n.* act of

entering ; access ; a door, or passage to enter by.—**entrant** *a.* entering ;—*n.* one that enters.—**entry** *n.* act of entering, or of putting in writing ; an item in a record ; entrance ; the taking possession of [F. *entrer*, fr. L. *intrāre*, to go into, fr. *in*, and rt. of *trans*, across ; cp. PENETRATE].

ENTERIC (en-ter'-ik) *a.* pert. to the intestines.—**enteric fever,** typhoid fever.—**enteritis** (en-tę-rī'-tis) *n.* inflammation of the intestines [G., fr. *enteron*, intestine, fr. *entos*, within].

ENTERON (en'-tę-ron) *n. Zool.* the intestine ; the digestive space, primitively derived from the endoderm.—**enterate** (en'-tę-rāt) *a. Zool.* having an enteron, or alimentary canal [G.].

ENTERPRISE (en'-ter-prīz) *n.* an undertaking ; a bold attempt ; enterprising spirit ;—*v.t.* to undertake.—**enterprisingly** *adv.* [O.F., fr. (part.) *entrepris*, undertaken, fr. *entre*, among, and *prendre*, fr. L. *inter* and *prendere* =*prehendere*. *See* PRIZE].

ENTERTAIN (en-ter-tān') *v.t.* to show hospitality to ; to engage or amuse ; to consider ; to harbour.—**entertainer** (en-ter-tā'-ner) *n.*—**entertainingly** *adv.*—**entertainment** *n.* act of receiving, as host, or of amusing ; performance, etc., that entertains ; a hospitable repast [O.F. *entretenir*, maintain, fr. L. *inter*, among, and *tenēre*, hold].

Syn. of "entertainment," recreation, pastime, feast, banquet. *Ant.* work, task, drudgery.

ENTHEASM (en'-thē-azm) *n.* enthusiasm ; divine inspiration.—**entheate** (en'-thē-at) *a.* divinely inspired [G. *entheos*, inspired].

ENTHRAL, enthrall (en-thrawl') *v.t.* to enslave ; to captivate.—**enthralment** *n.* the act of enthralment ; bondage.

ENTHRILL (en-thril') *v.t.* to pierce ; to cause to thrill.

ENTHRONE (en-thrōn') *v.t.* to place on a throne ; to raise to sovereignty ; to install, as a bishop.—**enthronement** *n.*

ENTHUSIASM (en-thū'-zi-azm) *n.* passionate zeal ; ardent devotion or interest.—**enthusiast** *n.* one who shows enthusiasm ; a zealot.—**enthusiastic** (en-thū-zi-as'-tik) *a.* filled with enthusiasm.—**enthusiastically** *adv.*—**enthuse** (en-thūz') *v.t.* to make enthusiastic ;—*v.i.* to become enthusiastic [G., fr. *en-thousia-zein*, to be inspired, fr. *entheos*, lit. having a god within, fr. *en* and *theos*].

Syn. of "enthusiastic," zealous, visionary, fanatical. *Ant.* apathetic, indifferent.

ENTICE (en-tīs') *v.t.* to draw on by exciting hope or desire, esp. to lead astray.—**enticingly** *adv.*—**enticement** *n.* that which incites, as to ev allurement.—**enticer** *n.* [O.F. *tic* excite, fr. L. *in*, and rt. of *titio*, fi brand].

Syn. to allure, tempt, decoy. *A* repel, repulse.

ENTIRE (en-tīr') *a.* complet whole ; perfect.—**entirely** *adv.*— **tireness** *n.*—**entirety** (en-tīr'-ti) completeness [O.F. *entier*, fr. L. (ac *integrum*. Doublet of INTEGER].

ENTITLE (en-tī'-tl) *v.t.* to give title to ; to give a claim to ; qualify.

Syn. to name, designate, empow *Ant.* disentitle.

ENTITY (en'-ti-ti) *n.* a real bein existence [fr. L. stem *enti-* of *ens* being, fr. *esse*, to be].

ENTOMB (en-tōōm') *v.t.* to depo in a tomb ; to inter.—**entombment** burial ; sepulture.

ENTOMOGRAPHY (en-to-mog'-fi) *n.* a written history of insect descriptive entomology [G. *entom* insect, and *graphein*, write].

ENTOMOLITE (en-tom'-o-līt) *n.* fossil insect, esp. the trilobites a related forms [G. *entomon* and *lith* stone].

ENTOMOLOGY (en-to-mol'-ō-ji) the natural history of insects.—**e tomologist** *n.* one versed in entom ogy.—**entomological** (en-to-mo-loj kąl) *a.*—**entomologically** *adv.* [fr. *entomo-n*, insect=orig. (neut. ad cut into, fr. *en* and *temnein*, to c and *-logia*, science, fr. *legein*].

ENTOMOPHAGOUS (en-to-mof' gus) *a.* feeding on insects.

ENTOMOPHILOUS (en-to-mof' lus) *a.* applied to flowers requiri visits of insects for their fertilisati [G. *philos*, loving].

ENTOPARASITE (en-to-pàr'-sīt) *n.* an internal parasite [G. *ent* within, and *parasitos*, parasite].

ENTOPHYTE (en'-to-fīt) *n.* a pla growing within another plant animal [G. *entos* and *phuton*, plant

ENTOPTIC (en-top'-tik) *a.* pert. interior of the eye [G. *optikos*, pert. sight].

ENTOTIC (en-tot'-ik) *a.* pert. the interior of the ear [G. *ous*, *ōt* the ear].

ENTOURAGE (àng-tōōr-àj') *n.* su roundings ; one's habitual associa [F.].

ENTOZOA (en-to-zō'-ą) *n.pl.* ge eral name for internal parasites, su as tape-worms [G. *entos*, and *zō* animal].

ENTOZOON (en-to-zō'-on) *n.* one the Entozoa ; an internal parasite

ENTR'ACTE (àng-trakt') *n.* t interval or music played between t acts of a play [F.].

ENTRAILS (en'-trālz) *n.pl.* the

stines [O.F. *entraille*, fr. Late L. eut. pl.) *intrālia*, fr. *inter*, within].

ENTRAIN (en-trān′) *v.t.* to draw ı; to put into a railway train, as oops.

ENTRANCE (en-trans′) *v.t.* to put to a trance; to enrapture.—**en-ancement** *n.* state of trance or pture.

ENTRAP (en-trap′) *v.t.* to catch, as a trap; to entangle.

ENTREAT (en-trēt′) *v.t.* to ask rnestly; to supplicate.—**entreat-gly** *adv.*—**entreaty** *n.* the act of treating; supplication; prayer .F. *entraitre*, to TREAT with; pref. -].

Syn. to implore, beseech, solicit, g. *Ant.* command, order, bid.

ENTREE (ång-trā′) *n.* right of cess; a dish served between courses ., fr. *entrer*, enter].

ENTREMETS (ång-tr-me′) *n.* a side-sh, as a jelly [F., fr. *entre*, between, d *mets*, dish].

ENTRENCH (en-trensh′) *v.t.* to sur-und, fortify with a trench;—*v.i.* to croach. Also INTRENCH.—**entrench-ent** *n.* a ditch, together with an rthwork, for defence; encroach-ent.—**to entrench upon,** to encroach on.

ENTRE NOUS (ång′-tr-nóó) between rselves [F.].

ENTREPOT (ång′-tr-pō) *n.* a centre r the collection and distribution of ods; a storehouse [F.].

ENTREPRENEUR (ång-tr-pre-nęr′) a contractor; an organiser of siness or trade; a successful busi-ss man [F. *entreprendre*, under-ke].

ENTRESOL (en′-ter-sol, ång′-tr-l) *n.* a low storey between the ound floor and first floor [F.].

ENTROPY (en′-trō-pi) *n. Therm.* property of a body, expressed as a athematical quantity, that remains nstant when a gas or other body anges volume or does work without y heat entering or leaving it, but at, if a small amount of heat enters leaves the body, is increased or minished proportionally to this aount divided by the absolute tem-rature; available energy [G. *en* and *pein*, turn].

ENTRUST (en-trust′) *v.t.* to give in ust; to commit, as to the fidelity another. Also INTRUST.

ENTWINE (en-twin) *v.t.* to twist gether. Also INTWINE.

ENTWIST (en-twist′) *v.t.* to twist wreathe around.

ENUMERATE (e-nū′-męr-āt) *v.t.* to unt up; to number; recount.—**umerative** *a.* reckoning up.—**enum-ator** *n.*—**enumeration** (e-nū-męr-ā′-ɔn) *n.* act of enumerating; a detailed account [L. (part.) *ē-numerātus*, counted out, fr. *ē, ex*, and *numerāre*, number].

ENUNCIATE (ē-nun′-shi-āt) *v.t.* to utter; to pronounce; declare; state clearly;—*v.i.* to utter words or syllables.—**enunciator** *n.* one that enunciates.—**enunciation** (e-nun-shi-ā′-shun) *n.* act of enunciating; articulation; a statement, as of a hypothesis [L. (part.) *ē-nunciātus*, fully reported, fr. *ē, ex*, and *nunciāre*, fr. *nuncius* = *nuntius*, messenger].

ENVELOP (en-vel′-op) *v.t.* to cover by enwrapping; to conceal; to surround.—**envelope** (en′-vel-ōp) *n.* a cover or wrapper, esp. the cover of a letter; in aviation, the gas bag of a non-rigid airship; the outer covering of the framework of the rigid type.—**envelopment** (en-vel′-op-ment) *n.* act of enwrapping [O.F. *enveloper*, fr. EN- and Teut. rt. of WRAP, M.E. *wlappen*].

ENVENOM (en-ven′-om) *v.t.* to poison; to taint with bitterness.

ENVERDURE (en-ver′-dūr) *v.t.* to clothe or cover with verdure.

ENVIRON (en-vī′-ron) *v.t.* to surround; to encompass;—*n.pl.* places which surround another place, or lie in its neighbourhood.—**environment** *n.* that which environs; conditions influencing growth and development [F., fr. *en* = L. in, and *virer*, veer].

ENVISAGE (en-viz′-ij) *v.t.* to face; to view; to consider; to perceive by intuition [F. *envisager*].

ENVOY (en′-voi) *n.* one despatched upon a mission, esp. one deputed to negotiate with a foreign government; postscript, esp. in an additional stanza of a poem, etc. Also **envoi** [O.F. *envoy* = F. *envoi*, a sending, fr. *en voie*, upon the way, fr. L. *in viam*, fr. L. *via*, way. *See* CONVOY].

ENVY (en′-vi) *v.t.* to be discontented with another's good; to begrudge;—*n.* displeasure, chagrin felt at the well-being of others; object of envy.—**enviable** *a.* worthy of envy.—**enviably** *adv.*—**enviableness** *n.*—**envier** *n.*—**envious** *a.* harbouring envy; directed by envy.—**enviously** *adv.*—**enviousness** *n.* [O.F. *envie*, L. (acc.) *invidiam*. *See* INVIDIOUS].

Syn. ill-will, malevolence, jealousy, malignity, hatred. *Ant.* goodwill, benevolence, kindliness.

ENWRAP (en-rap′) *v.t.* to wrap or cover up; to involve.

ENWREATHE (en-rēth′) *v.t.* to encircle, as with a wreath.

ENZYME (en′-zīm) *n.* a ferment; a group of substances found in plants and animals, which decompose carbon compounds [G. *en* and *zumē*, leaven].

EOANTHROPUS (ē-ō-an′-thro-pus) *n.* a primeval type of man [G. *ēōs*, dawn, and *anthrōpos*, man].

EOCENE (ē′-ō-sēn) *a. Geol.* a term applied to the most ancient strata of the tertiary formations [G. *ēōs*, dawn, and *kainos*, recent]

EOLIENNE (ē-ō′-li-en′) *n.* a dress material of wool and fine silk.

EOLITH (ē′-ō-lith) *n.* a supposed primitive stone implement believed to be the earliest evidence of man's existence.—**eolithic** (ē-ō-lith′-ik) *a.* of, or pert. to, the dawn of the stone age [G. *ēōs*, dawn, and *lithos*, stone].

EON (ē′-on) *n. See* ÆON.

EOSIN (ē′-ō-sin) *n.* a rosy luminous dye for microscope objects [G. *ēōs*, dawn].

EOZOIC (ē-o-zō′-ik) *a.* of, or pert. to, the oldest rocks, such as the Laurentian of Canada [G. *ēōs*, dawn, and *zōē*, life].

EPACT (ē′-pakt) *n.* the number which tells how many days must be added to the lunar year, to make it equal to the solar [G. *ep-aktos*, added, fr. *epi*, unto, and *ag-ein*, bring].

EPAULET, epaulette (ep′-awl-et) *n.* a badge worn on each shoulder by naval and military officers; a shoulder knot [F. dim. fr. *épaule*, fr. O.F. *espaule*, shoulder, fr. L. (acc.) *spatulam*, spatula].

EPENTHESIS (e-pen′-the-sis) *n.* the insertion of a letter or syllable in middle of a word [G., fr. *epi*, to, *en*, in, and *tithenai*, put].

EPERGNE (e-pęrn′) *n.* an ornamental stand for a dish for the centre of a table [F.].

EPEXEGETICAL (ep-ek-se-jet′-i-kąl) conveying an explanation [G., fr. *epi* and *exegesis*].

EPHAH (ē′-fą) *n.* a Hebrew measure =about 1½ bush. [H.].

EPHEMERA (e-fem′-ēr-ą) *n.* the day-fly or May-fly; any short-lived insect.—**ephemeral** *a.* lasting but a day, or a very short time;—*n.* anything ephemeral [G. =(neut. pl.), lasting but a day, fr. *eph*=*epi*, for, and *hēmer-a*, day].

EPHOD (ef′-od) *n.* kind of tunic worn by the Jewish priests in high ceremonies [H.].

EPIC (ep′-ik) *a.* befitting an epic; elevated; grand;—*n.* a narrative poem, describing a great exploit in a lofty style [G. *epikos*, fr. *epos*, word].

EPICARP (ep′-i-kārp) *n. Bot.* the outer skin of fruits [fr. G. *epi*, upon, and *karpas*, fruit].

EPICENE (ep′-i-sēn) *a. Gram.* common, of nouns with but one form for both genders; a person having the characteristics of both sexes [L. *epicœnus*, fr. G., fr. *epi*, among, and, *koinos*, common].

EPICENTRE, epicentrum (ep-i-sen′-ter, -trum) *n.* the point or area on the surface of the earth above the origin of an earthquake [G. *epicentr*

EPICURE (ep′-i-kūr) *n.* a follo of Epicurus, a Greek philosopher, held pleasure to be the highest go one addicted to sensual enjoymer a gourmet.—**epicurism** *n.* luxuri indulgence. — **epicurean** (ep-i-kū-ąn) *a.* pert. to Epicurus; given luxury;—*n.* a disciple of Epicur an epicure.—**epicureanism** *n.* the p ciples or belief of Epicurus [L., fr. *Epikouros*].

EPICYCLE (ep′-i-sī-kl) *n.* a ci whose centre moves round in circumference of a greater ci (called the deferent) [G. *epi* and *k los*, circle].

EPIDEMIC (ep-i-dem′-ik) *a.* affe ing many people of a locality at same time; general;—*n.* an epide disease.—**epidemically** *adv.* [fr. L. *dēm-us*, fr. G., fr. *epi-* among, DEMOS].

EPIDEMIOLOGY (ep-i-de-mi-ol ji) *n.* the science of epidemics *epidēmos* and *logos*, treatise].

Jewish Priest wearing an Ephod

EPIDERMIS (ep-i-dęr′-mis) *n.* t cuticle or outer skin of animals; t outer coating of a plant.—**epiderm epidermic** *a.* covering the skin [G., *epi*, upon, and *derma*, skin].

EPIDIASCOPE (ep-i-dī′-a-skōp) an optical lantern to project imag of opaque objects on the screen [*epi*, *dia*, and *skopein*, to view].

EPIDOTE (ep′-i-dōt) *n.* a greeni mineral composed of silicate of a minium, iron, and calcium [G. *epi* a *didonai*, give].

EPIGASTRIC (ep-i-gas′-trik) pert. to the abdomen [G. *epi* a *gastēr*, belly].

PIGENE (ep'-i-jēn) *a. Geol.* formed he surface of the earth—opposed *hypogene*; unnatural, unusual; n in crystallography applied to ns of crystals not natural to the stances in which they are embedded *epi* and *gennaein*, to produce].

PIGLOTTIS (ep-i-glot'-is) *n.* a tilage that covers the opening of larynx during the act of swallow- [G., fr. *epi*, upon, and GLOTTIS].

PIGNATHOUS (e-pig'-nā-thus) *a.* k-billed, like a bird of prey [G. and *gnathos*, jaw].

PIGRAM (ep'-i-gram) *n.* a brief, ng, or pointed saying; a short m, ending in clever or sarcastic sion. — **epigrammatic** (ep-i-gra-t'-ik) *a.* given to, containing, epi- ms; pointed. — **epigrammatically** —**epigrammatist** (ep-i-gram'-a-) *n.* one that makes epigrams [F., L. *epigramma*, short poem, fr. G. *-gramma*, inscription, EPIGRAPH, *epi*, upon, and *graphein*, write].

PIGRAPH (ep'-i-graf) *n.* an in- iption, esp. on a building; a motto *epigraphē*. *See* EPIGRAM].

PIGYNOUS (e-pi'-ji-nus) *a. Bot.* wing on the top of the ovary [G. and *gunē*, woman].

PILEPSY (ep'-i-lep-si) *n.* a disease the nervous system, characterised convulsions and loss of consciousness. —**epileptic** (ep-i-lep'-tik) *a.* af- ted with epilepsy; —*n.* [O.F., fr. fr. G. *epilēpsia*, attack, fr. *epi*, on, l stem *lēps-*, of *lambanein*, seize].

PILOGUE (ep'-i-log) *n.* a short ech or poem spoken by one of the ors, at the end of a play; con- sion of a literary work [F. *épilogue*, L., fr. G. *epi-logos*, fr. *epi*, to, and *os*, speech].

PIPHANY (ē-pif'-a-ni) *n.* a church tival celebrating the manifestation Christ's birth to the wise men n. 6) [O.F., fr. L., fr. G. *epiphania*, *epi*, to, and *phain-ein*, show].

PIPHYTE (ep'-i-fīt) *n.* a plant ich grows upon, but is not nour- ed by, another plant [G. *epi* and *uton*, plant].

PISCOPAL (e-pis'-ko-pal) *a.* gov- ed by bishops; belonging to, or ted in, bishops. —**episcopacy** *n.* gov- ment of the church by bishops; scopate. —**episcopally** *adv.* —**episco- ian** (e-pis-ko-pā'-li-an) *a.* pert. to scopacy; episcopal; —*n.* one that ongs to an episcopal church. — **scopalianism** *n.* —**episcopate** (e-pis'- pāt) *n.* a bishopric; the office of a hop; the body of bishops [L. *episcālis*, fr. G. *episkopos*, overseer, HOP, fr. *epi*, upon, and *skopos*, tcher].

PISODE (ep'-i-sōd) *n.* an incident narrative; a digression; an incident; in the cinema, that part of a serial film shown at one sitting. — **episodical** (ep-i-sōd'-i-kal) *a.* pert. to an episode. —**episodically** *adv.* [G., fr. *epi*, upon, and *eisodios*, coming in, fr. *eis*, into, and *hodos*, way].

EPISPASTIC (ep-is-pas'-tik) *a.* blis- tering; —*n.* a blister [G.].

EPISTAXIS (ep-is-taks'-is) *n. Med.* bleeding from the nose [G. *epistazein*, to drop].

EPISTLE (e-pis'-l) *n.* a letter, esp. a letter of religious import, from an apostle, as the Epistles of Paul. — **epistolary** (e-pis'-to-lar-i) *a.* pert. to letters or letter-writing; transacted by letter [O.F. *epistle* = F. *épître*, fr. L. (acc.) *epistolam*, fr. G., fr. *epi*, to, and *stellein*, send].

EPITAPH (ep'-i-taf) *n.* a monumental inscription in memory of the dead [F. *épitaphe*, fr. L., fr. G. *epi*, upon, and *taphos*, tomb].

EPITHALAMIUM (ep-i-thą-lā'-mi- um) *n.* a song, or poem, celebrating a marriage [G., fr. *epi*, upon, and *thalamos*, bride-chamber].

EPITHELIUM (ep-i-thē'-li-um) *n.* the superficial layer of cells of mucous membranes, covering the connective tissue layer, and continuous with the epidermis at the openings of the body. —**epithelial** (ep-i-thē'-li-al) *a.* [G. *epi* and *thēlē*, the nipple].

EPITHET (ep'-i-thet) *n.* a title; a qualifying word [G., fr. *epi*, to, besides, and *thelos*, placed, fr. *tithēnai*].

EPITOME (e-pit'-o-me) *n.* a brief summary; synopsis. —**epitomist, epi- tomiser** *n.* one that epitomises. — **epitomise** *v.t.* to abridge; to condense [G., fr. *epi* and *temnein*, cut].

EPIZOÖTIC (ep-i-zo-ot'-ik) *a.* pre- valent, epidemic among animals [G. *epidēmos*, general, and *zoon*, animal].

EPOCH (ē'-pok, ep'-ok) *n.* a fixed point in history, from which dates are reckoned; a remarkable period; era. — **epoch-making**, opening a new era [G. *epochē*, stop, check, fr. *ep-* = *epi*, and *echein*, to hold].

EPODE (ep'-ōd) *n.* the third, or last, part of a lyric ode; a lyric poem, in long and short verses alternately [G., fr. *ep-* = *epi*, after, and *ōdē*, an ode].

EPONYMOUS (ep-on'-i-mus) *a.* giving his name to a thing, as the hero to a play [G.].

EPOS (ep'-os) *n.* an epic poem; an epopee. —**epopee** (ep-o-pē') *n.* an epic poem; the subject of an epic [G. = word, tale; *poiein*, make].

EPSOM SALT (ep'-som sawlt) *n.* sulphate of magnesia, a useful pur- gative medicine [fr. *Epsom*, in Surrey, England].

EQUABLE (ē'-kwą-, ek'-wą-bl) *a.* equal and uniform; smooth; un- ruffled. —**equably** *adv.* —**equableness** *n.*

—**equability** (ē-kwą-, ek-wą-bil'-i-ti) *n.* evenness of temper [L. *æquābilis*, fr. *æquāre*, to equal].

Syn. even, cool, calm. *Ant.* unsteady, irritable, excitable.

EQUAL (ē'-kwąl) *a.* the same in nature, quantity, or quality; equable; impartial; of the same rank; —*n.* one of the same rank;—*v.t.* to be equal to; to equalise.—**equally** *adv.*—**equalness** *n.*—**equality** (ē-kwol'-i-ti) *n.* condition of being equal.—**equalise** (ē'-kwąl-īz) *v.t.* to make equal.—**equalisation** (ē-kwąl-ī-zā'-shun) *n.* the act of equalising [L. *æquālis*, fr. *æquus*, equal; (acc.) *æquālitātem*].

Syn. alike, equivalent, identical, uniform. *Ant.* different, unlike, irregular.

EQUANIMITY (ē-kwą-nim'-i-ti) *n.* evenness of mind; composure [L., fr. *æquanimis*, of even mind, fr. *æquus* and *animius*].

EQUATE (ē-kwāt') *v.t.* to make equal; to reduce to a mean proportion.—**equation** *n.* a making equal; an expression of the equality of two algebraic quantities expressed in different terms; *chem.* the formula of a chemical action.—**equational** *a.*—**equator** (ē-kwā'-tor) *n.* a great circle which divides the earth into two hemispheres, and of which every point is equally distant from the two poles; the line; *Astr.* the equinoctial.—**equatorial** (ē-kwą-tō-ri'-ąl) *a.*—**equatorially** *adv.* [L. (part.) *æquātus*, made equal].

EQUERRY (ek'-we-ri) *n.* an officer of the English royal household, under the Master of Horse [=orig. stable, fr. F. *écurie*, fr. Late L. (acc.) *scuriam*, fr. Teut.; cp. Ger. *scheuer*].

EQUESTRIAN (e-kwes'-tri-ąn) *a.* pert. to horses; riding on horseback; —*n.* a horseman; *fem.* **equestrienne** (e-kwes'-tri-en') [fr. L. stem *equestri-*, of *equester*, fr. *eques*, horseman, fr. *equus*].

EQUIANGULAR (ē-kwi-ang'-gūlar) *a.* having equal angles.—**equidistant** (ē-kwi-dis'-tąnt) *a.* equally distant.—**equilateral** (ē-kwi-lat'-ę-rąl) *a.* having all the sides equal.—**equilaterally** *adv.* [L. pref. *æqui-*, for *æquus*].

EQUILIBRIUM (ē-kwi-lib'-ri-um) *n.* equality of weight or force; a just poise or balance.—**equilibrant** (ē-kwi-lī'-brąnt) *n.* a system of forces which would bring another given system of forces to equilibrium.—**equilibrate** (ē-kwi-lī'-brāt) *v.t.* to balance equally to scales, sides, or ends; to keep in equipoise. — **equilibration** (ē-kwi-lībra'-shun) *n.* equipoise; maintenance of equilibrium.—**equilibrator** (ē-kwilib'-ra-tur) *n.* in aviation, the stabilising fin of a plane [L. *æqui-libris*, balanced, fr. *libra*, balance].

EQUIMULTIPLE (ē-kwi-mul'-ti *n.* a number multiplied by the sa number as another.

EQUINE (ē'-kwīn) *a.* pert. to horse, or a horse [L. *equinus*, fr. *equ* horse].

EQUINIA (ē-kwin'-i-ą) *n.* an fectious disease, called glanders, curing in horses, mules, asses, occasionally in other domestic anim except cattle, proved to be tra missible to man [L. *equinus*].

EQUINOX (ē'-kwi-noks) *n.* the ti when the sun crosses the equator, day and night are equal in length

equinoctial (ē-kwi-nok'-shąl) *a.* p to the equinoxes, or to the regi near the equator.—**vernal equin** about March 21.—**Autumnal equin** about September 23 [F., fr. L. *æq noctium*, fr. *æquus*, and stem *noc* of *nox*, night].

EQUIP (e-kwip') *v.t.* to fit or furni to provide with things necessary

equipage (ek-wi-pij) *n.* accoutremer carriage of state and attendants

equipment (e-kwip'-ment) *n.* act equipping; outfit, esp. of a ship [O *equiper*, *eskipper*, fr. Scand.; co with SKIPPER].

EQUIPOISE (ē'-kwi-poiz) *n.* equ ity of weight or force; equilibri [L. *æquus*, and E. POISE].

EQUIPOLLENT (ē-kwi-pol'-ent) of equal force;—*n.* an equivalent fr. (part. stem) *polient-*, being able, *pollēre*].

EQUIPONDERANT (ē-kwi-pō der-ąnt) *a.* of the same weight

equiponderance *n.* equality of wei [L., fr. (part. stem) *ponderant-*, wei ing. *See* PONDER].

EQUIPOTENTIAL (ē-kwi-pō-te shąl) *a.* having the same value of potential.

EQUITY (ek'-wi-ti) *n.* natural j tice; the deciding of cases u moral, rather than legal, meri fairness.—**equitable** *a.* exhibiting eq ty; impartial.—**equitably** *adv.*—**eq tableness** *n.* [F. *équité*, fr. L. (ac *æqui-tātem*, fr. *æquus*].

Syn. of "equitable," fair, ju righteous. *Ant.* unjust, unfair, equitable.

EQUIVALENT (e-kwiv'-ą-lent) equal in value, force, power, etc.;— that which is equivalent.—**equi lence** (e-kwiv'-ą-lens) *n.* quality value.—**equivalency** (e-kwiv'-ą-len *n.* equivalence; *Chem.* the prope of a radical of replacing anot radical in definite proportions (acc. part.) *æquivalentem*, equalling power, fr. *valēre*, be worth].

EQUIVALVE (ē'-kwi-valv) *a. Con* having valves equal in size and for —*n.* a bivalve shell with valves eq in size and form.

VOCAL (e-kwiv'-o-kal) *a.* ca- of different interpretations; ous; questionable.—**equivo-** *dv.*—**equivocate** *v.i.* to use ations, in order to mislead.— **ation** (e-kwiv-o-kā'-shun) *n.* sing words of double meaning; .—**equivocator** (e-kwiv'-o-kā- —**equivoke, equivoque** (ē'-kwi- an ambiguous term; quibble *i-voc-us*, fr. stem *vōc-*, of *vox*,

doubtful, evasive, double. re, certain, unambiguous.

VOROUS (ē-kwiv'-u-rus) *a.* on horseflesh [L. *equus* and devour].

(ē'-ra) *n.* a fixed point of time hich dates are reckoned; a historically distinguished [L. basis for calculation = orig. unters, fr. *æs*, brass].

DIATE (i-rā-di-āt) *v.i.* to orth, as rays of light;—*v.t.* to th, like, or in, rays.—**eradia-** [fr. L. *e*, and RADIATE].

DICATE (e-rad'-i-kāt) *v.t.* to by the roots; extirpate.— **ble** *a.*—**eradicative** *a.* serving icate; a radical cure.—**eradi-** (e-rad-i-kā'-shun) *n.* act of g up by the roots [L. (part.) *itus*, rooted out, fr. *ē, ex*, and *dīc-, radix*. *See* RADIX].

SE (e-rāz') *v.t.* to rub out; to te; to destroy.—**erasable** (e- l) *a.*—**eraser** *n.* that which esp. marks from paper.— **ont, erasion, erasure** *n.* act of ; part of a writing that has ased [L. (part.) *ērāsus*, scraped *ē, ex*, and *rādere*].

STIAN (e-rast'-yan) *n.* a fol- of Erastus, a Swiss (*d.* 1583) ld that the church is subject tate in matters of government cipline.

(ār) *adv.* before; sooner;— efore.—**erelong** *adv.* soon; be- ng.—**erenow** *adv.* before this **erewhile** (ār-whīl') *adv.* for- a little while before [A.S. *ær*; *eher*].

CT (e-rekt') *a.* upright in pos- perpendicular;—*v.t.* to set up- to lift up.—**erectable** *a.* ca- f being erected.—**erectly** *adv.*— **ss** *n.*—**erectable** *a.*—**erectile** *a.* ay be erected.—**erection** *n.* act cting; anything erected; a g.—**erective** *a.* setting upright, —**erectness** *n.* uprightness of or form.—**erector** *n.* one that an erector muscle [L. (part.) , set upright; fr. *ē, ex*, and *=regere*, set straight].

of *v.* to build, raise, elevate, ect. *Ant.* demolish, overturn,

EREMITE (er'-e-mīt) *n.* a religious zealot that lives solitary; a hermit. —**eremic** (e-rē'-mik) *a.* inhabiting deserts; *Zool.* living in sandy places. —**eremitic** (er-e-mit'-ik) *a.* like a hermit; living in solitude [Late L. *erēmīta*, fr. G. *erēmītēs*, dweller in a desert. Doublet of HERMIT].

ERETHISM (er'-e-thizm) *n.* undue excitation of an organ or tissue.— **erethic, erethistic** (e-reth'-ik, er-e- this'-tik) *a.* restless; excitable [G. *erethein*, irritate, excite].

ERF (erf) *n.* in South Africa, a house or garden-lot, esp. one that has been inherited; an inheritance, esp. of cattle [D. *erf*, inheritance].

ERG (erg) *n.* a unit of work; the work done by a force which produces a velocity of a centimetre per second, in a mass of one gramme [G. *ergon*, work].

ERGO (er'-gō) *adv.* therefore [L.].

ERGOSTEROL (er-gos-ter'-ol) *n.* a fat, produced from ergot or sometimes rye and yeast, from which Vitamin D can be produced.

ERGOT (er'-got) *n.* a fungus that diseases the seed of rye, etc.; the diseased seeds of rye used as a medicine in midwifery.—**ergoted** (er'- go-ted) *a.* diseased with ergot.— **ergotism** (er'-go-tizm) *n.* poisoning occurring in moist districts, caused by the use of ergoted rye [F.].

ERIOMETER (er-i-om'-e-ter) *n.* an optical instrument for measuring the diameters of minute particles and fibres [G. *erion*, wool, and *metron*, measure].

ERISTIC (e-ris'-tik) *a.* controversial; captious;—*n.* one given to disputation.—**eristic science,** logic [G. *iers*, strife].

ERMINE (er'-min) *n.* the stoat, an animal of the weasel family—hunted in winter for its fur, then white; the

Ermine

fur of the ermine; applied to the office of judges, whose state robes are lined with ermine as emblematic of purity.—**ermined** (er'-mind) *a.* adorned with ermine [O.F. *ermine* = F. *hermine*, weasel, fr. Teut.].

ERNE, earn (ern) *n.* the sea-eagle [O.E. *earn*].

ERODE (e-rōd') *v.t.* to eat or wear

away.—**erodent** *n.* a caustic drug.—**erosion** *n.*—**erosive** *a.* having the property of eating away [L., fr. *ē, ex,* and *rōdere,* gnaw].

EROTIC (e-rot'-ik) *a.* pert. to love; amatory;—*n.* an amatory poem.—**eroticism, erotism** *n.* (e-rō'-ti-sizm, e-rō'-tizm) *n.* in psycho-analysis, love in all manifestations, physical and psychical, direct, perverted, or sublimated.—**erotomania** (er-ō-to-mā'-ni-ą) *n.* morbid and intense sexual passion [G., fr. stem *erōt-,* of *erōs,* love].

ERR (ęr) *v.i.* to wander from the right way; to commit a mistake; to do wrong.—**errant** (er'-ąnt) *a.* wandering; roving; wild.—**errantry** *n.* a wandering; the roving of a knight-errant.—**erratic** (e-rat'-ik) *a.* unsettled; having no fixed course; not stationary.—**erratically** *adv.* [O.F. *errer,* fr. L. *errāre,* to stray].

ERRAND (er'-ąnd) *n.* a special message [A.S. *ærende*].

ERRATUM (e-ra'-tum) *n.*; *pl.* **errata** (e-ra'-tą) an error in writing or printing; *pl.* list of errors discovered, prefixed to a book [L.].

ERROR (er'-or) *n.* a mistaken opinion, etc.; inaccuracy; blunder.—**erroneous** (e-rō'-ne-us) *a.* erring; mistaken; misleading.—**erroneously** *adv.*—**erroneousness** *n.*—**errorist** (er'-ur-ist) *n.* one that errs, or that encourages or propagates error [L.].

ERSE (ęrs) *n.* the ancient language of the Irish Goidels—now applied to Scottish Gaelic [Corr. fr. IRISH].

ERST (ęrst) *adv.* at once; former; long ago [A.S. *ærest,* fr. *ær,* ere].

ERUBESCENT (er-ū-bes'-ent) *a.* red or reddening; blushing.—**erubescence** *n.* redness; a blushing [L., fr. *erubescere,* redden, fr. *e* and *rubēre,* be red. *See* RUBRIC].

ERUCTATE (ē-ruk'-tāt) *v.t.* to belch.—**eructation** (ē-ruk-tā'-shun) *n.* act of belching wind from the stomach [L. (part.) *ē-ructātus,* belched out, fr. *ē, ex,* and *ructāre*].

ERUDITE (er'-ū-dīt) *a.* learned.—**eruditely** *adv.*—**erudition** (er-ū-dish'-un) *n.* state of being learned; learning [L. (part.) *ē-ruditus,* polished, fr. *ē, ex,* and *rudis,* rough. *See* RUDE].

ERUGINOUS (ē-rōō'-ji-nus) *a.* partaking of, pert. to, or of the nature of verdigris; resembling rust [L. *aerugo,* rust of copper, verdigris].

ERUPT (ē-rupt') *v.t.* to throw out; emit.—**eruption** *n.* act of bursting forth; the breaking out of a skin disease.—**eruptional** *a.*—**eruptive** *a.* breaking out produced by eruption.—**eruptivity** *n.* eruptive action [L. (part.) *ē-ruptus,* fr. *ē, ex,* and *rumpere.* *See* RUPTURE].

ERYSIPELAS (er-i-sip'-e-ląs) *n.* St. Anthony's fire; the rose; a disea accompanied by fever and a eruption, chiefly on face and head **erysipelous** *a.* [L., fr. G., fr. *eruth* red, and *pella,* skin].

ERYTHEMA (er-i-thē-mą) *n.* *Pa* a surface redness of some part of skin [G.].

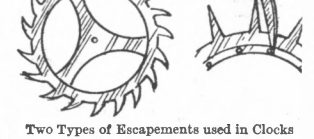
ESCALADE (es-ką-lād') *n.* attack by means of scaling ladde —*v.t.* to scale, by means of ladders through Sp., fr. L. *scāla,* ladd *See* SCALE].

ESCALATOR (es'-ką-lā-tur) *n.* moving stairway [L. *scala,* ladder]

ESCALOP, escallop (es-kal'-op) [O.F. *escalope.* *See* SCALLOP].

ESCAMBIO (es-kam'-bi-ō) *n.* licence granted to one to make o a bill of exchange to another another country [Sp.].

ESCAPE (es-kāp') *v.t.* to flee fro to evade;—*v.i.* to hasten awa to avoid;—*n.* act of escaping; fligh evasion.—**escapement** *n.* act of esc ing; the contrivance in a tin



Two Types of Escapements used in Clocks

piece which connects the wheel-w with the pendulum, allowing a to to escape at each vibration.—**es pade** (es-ką-pād') *n.* a prank; a w freak.—**escape-valve,** a valve on boiler to allow steam to escape wh desired [O.F. *escaper* = F. *échapp* fr. L. *ex* and *cappa,* cloak, cape *See* SCAPE].

Syn. to flee, shun, avoid, elu evade. *Ant.* seek, court.

ESCARP (es-kärp') *n.*—**escarpm** *n.* a steep side of a hill or rock [fr. *escarpe.* *See* SCARP].

ESCHALOT (esh-ą-lot') *n.* a spe of small onion; shallot [O.F. *esc lotte.* *See* SHALLOT].

ESCHAR (es'-kär) *n.* *Path.* a slough, crust, or scab, produced hot applications.—**escharotic** (es-rot'-ik) *a.* searing or tending to fo a scar; caustic;—*n.* that wh forms an eschar [G. *eschara*].

ESCHATOLOGY (es-ką-tol'-ō-ji the doctrine of last things, as dea judgment, etc. *Theol.* [G. *eschat* last, and *-logia,* science].

ESCHEAT (es-chēt') *n.* the rev ing of lands to the state, by fail

heirs, etc.;—*v.t.* to forfeit;—*v.i.* become an escheat.—**escheatable,** liable to escheat.—**escheatage** *n.* right of succeeding to an escheat.

escheator *n.* a former officer that ked after the escheats of the ereign [O.F. *eschete,* rent, fr. *heoir* = F. *échoir,* fall due, fr. L. and *cadere*].

ESCHEW (es-chōō') *v.t.* to shun; abstain from [O.F. *eschever,* fr. it.; cp. Ger. *scheuen*].

ESCLANDRE (e-sklang'-dr) *n.* a ndal [F.].

ESCORIAL (es-kō-ri-al) *n.* a place ere a mine has been exhausted S.) [Sp.].

ESCORT (es'-kort) *n.* one or more sons accompanying another on way for protection, etc.; act escorting;—*v.t.* (es-kort') to at- d, as escort [F. *escorte,* fr. It. *rta,* guide, fr. L. *ex* and *corrigere,* rect].

Syn. of *v.,* to attend, accompany, ivey, convoy. *Ant.* forsake, ert, abandon.

ESCRITOIRE (es-kri-twor') *n.* a ting desk [O.F. *escriptoire,* fr. L. SCRIPT].

ESCULENT (es'-kū-lent) *a.* fit for d; edible;—*n.* [L. *esculentus, ēsca* = *edsca,* food, fr. *edere*].

ESCUTCHEON (es-kuch'-un) *n.* shield on which a coat of arms epresented; the shield of a family; t part of a vessel's stern on which name is written [O.F. *escuchon,* Late L., fr. L. *scūtum,* shield. *See* TCHEON].

ESKER, eskar (es'-ker) *n. Geol.* Irish name for ridges of water- n matter running across valleys, ins, and even watersheds and sides, common in Scotland (kames) eden (asar), and Iceland [Ir. ir, ridge].

ESKIMO (es'-ki-mo) *n.* one of an riginal race, inhabiting Northern erica, Greenland, the Arctic Is- ds, and the nearest Asiatic Coast. **Eskimo-dog,** a hardy dog, used for wing sledges [ESQUIMAU, *pl.* ESQUI- UX].

ESOPHAGUS, etc. *See* ŒSOPHAGUS, .

ESOTERIC (es-ō-ter'-ik) *a.* secret; erved for the initiated.—**esoteri- y** *adv.* [G. fr. *esōteros,* inner, fr. within].

ESPALIER (es-pal'-yer) *n.* a row trees trained up a wall or trellis F., fr. It. *spalliera,* support for shoulder, *spalla. See* SPATULA].

ESPARTO (es-pär'-tō) *n.* a Spanish ss used for making paper, sacking, . [Sp.].

ESPECIAL (es-pesh'-al) *a.* dis- guished; peculiar; principal.—**especially** *adv.* [O.F. *especial,* special, fr. L. fr. *speciēs,* kind].

Syn. particular, essential, exclusive, specific. *Ant.* general, universal, unexacting, ordinary.

ESPERANTO (es-pe-ran'-tō) *n.* an artificial language meant to be universal. — **esperantist** (es - pe - ran'- tist) *n.* one who uses Esperanto [L. *sperare,* to hope].

ESPIEGLERIE (es-pi-ā-glę-rē') *n.* raillery; jesting; bantering [F.].

ESPLANADE (es-plą-nād') *n.* a clear space between a citadel and the first houses of the town; promenade, esp. by the sea; a terrace by the sea-side [F., fr. L. *ex* and *planus,* flat].

ESPOUSE (es-pouz') *v.t.* to give as spouse to wed; to take up, as a cause.—**espousal** *n.* act of espousing or betrothing; *pl.* betrothal; the embracing, as of a cause [F. *epouser,* fr. L. *sponsāre,* to betroth, fr. *spondēre,* promise].

ESPRIT (es-prē') spirit animation. —**esprit de corps** (es-prē-d'-kōr) attachment to the society, etc., to which one belongs [F., fr. L. *spiritus,* fr. *spirāre,* breath].

ESPY (es-pī') *v.t.* to catch sight of; discern; to watch.—**espionage** (es'- pi-o-nij) *n.* employment, and system of spies.—**espial** (es-pī-al) *n.* act of espying [O.F. *espier,* fr. Teut.; F. *espionnage*; cp. Ger. *spahen,* spy].

ESQUIRE (es-kwīr') *n.* orig. a squire; a title of dignity next below a knight; a title of honour used in place of Mr. [O.F. *escuyer,* squire, fr. *escū* = F. *écu,* fr. L. *scūtum*].

ESSAY (es'-ā) *n.* a trial; a written composition in the nature of a treatise; attempt;—(e-sā') *v.t.* to try.—**essayist** *n.* a writer of essays [O.F. *essai,* fr. L. *exagium,* a weighing, fr. *ex* and *agere,* move. Doublet of ASSAY].

ESSENCE (es'-ens) *n.* existence; peculiar nature or quality; substance; extract; perfume;—*v.i.* to perfume; to scent.—**essential** (e-sen'-shal) *a.* that is of the essence of a thing; necessary; highly important; indispensable;—*n.* the most important principle or part.—**essentially** *adv.*— **essentiality** (e-sen-shi-al'-i-ti) *n.* quality of being essential [F., fr. L. (acc.) *essentiam,* fr. *esse,* be].

ESSENE (e-sēn') *n.* one of a Jewish sect remarkable for their strictness and abstinence [H. *chashshāim,* "the silent ones," who meditate on mysteries].

ESSOIN, essoign (es-soin') *n. Law,* excuse for the non-appearance of a person summoned to appear in court on the appointed day [O.F. fr. L. *ex* and F. *soin,* care].

ESTABLISH (es-tab'-lish) *v.t.* to make stable or firm; to set up; to found; to institute by law, and support, as a State church.—**establishment** *n.* act of establishing; settlement; military force; place of business, residence, etc.; the church established by the State.—**establisher** *n.* [O.F. (part.) *establissant*, establishing, fr. L. *stabilire*, to make stable].

Syn. to fix, confirm, institute, enact. *Ant.* destroy, disestablish, disorganise, pull down.

ESTAMINET (es-tă'-mi-nā) *n.* a cheap coffee-house, tap-room, or restaurant, where smoking is allowed [F.].

ESTANCIA (es-tan'-si-ą) *n.* a mansion; in Spanish Amer., a landed estate [Sp.].

ESTATE (es-tāt') *n.* condition; rank; state; property, esp. landed property; property left at death; commonwealth.—**the three estates of the realm,** in Britain, the Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal, and the Commons.—**the fourth estate,** the newspaper press [O.F. *estat*, = F. *état*. Doublet of STATE].

ESTEEM (es-tēm') *v.t.* to estimate; to set a value on; to value highly; to judge;—*n.* high estimation; great regard.—**estimable** (es'-ti-mą-bl) *a.* meriting esteem.—**estimably** *adv.*—**estimableness** *n.* [O.F. *estimer*, fr. L. *æstimāre*, to value].

Syn. to estimate, regard, value, prize, respect. *Ant.* despise, scorn, look down on.

ESTER (es'-tęr) *n. Chem.* a compound of an acid and an alcohol, water eliminated.

ESTHESIOGEN, æsthesiogen (es-the'-si-ō-jen) *n.* a substance whose proximity to a person is thought to give rise to certain unexplained nervous affections or exalted sensations [G. *aisthēsis*, feeling, and *genēs*, producing].

ESTHETE, etc. *See* ÆSTHETE, etc.

ESTIMATE (es-'ti-māt) *v.t.* to value; to compute;—*n.* valuation; approximate calculation of expense, etc.—**estimation** (es-ti-mā'-shun) *n.* act of estimating; esteem; an estimate.—**estimator** *n.* one that estimates. — **the estimates,** official statements of the probable expense in any government department. [L. (part.) *æstimātus*, valued, fr. *æstimāre*].

ESTIVATION (es-ti-vā'-shun) *n.* act of passing the summer; disposition of the petals within the floral bud; æstivation.—**estival** (es'-ti-val) *a.* pertaining to, or continuing through the summer; æstival.—**estivate** (es'-ti-vāt) *v.i.* to pass summer; to æstivate [L. *æstivo* fr. *æstas*, summer].

ESTOP (es-top') *v.t.* to impede bar; *Law*, to hinder [F. *étouper* hinder, fr. L. *stuppa*, tow].

ESTRADE (es-trād') *n.* a level slightly raised place in a roo a platform [F. fr. L. *stratum*, pa ment].

ESTRANGE (es-trānj') *v.t.* to m strange; to alienate, as affection **estrangement** *n.* alienation [O.F. *estrange*, strange].

ESTRAY (es-trā') *n.* any ani found wandering from its owner [C *See* STRAY].

ESTREAT (es-trēt') *n.* a copy an original record, esp. of fines *v.t.* to levy fines, under an est [O.F. (fem. part.) *estraite*, fr. L. (part. fem.) *extractam*. Doublet EXTRACT].

ESTREPE (es-trēp') *v.i. Law*, commit waste to damage of anot [O.F. *estreper*, waste, fr. L. *extipar*

ESTRICH, estridge (es'-trich, -t *n.* the ostrich; the fine down of ostrich, lying immediately bene the feathers [variant of OSTRICH].

ESTUARY (es'-tū-ą-ri) *n.* a nar passage, as the mouth of a r where the tide meets the current firth.—**estuarine** (es'-tū-ą-rīn) *a.* or pertaining to, an estuary; med in an estuary [L. *æstuārium* *æstuāre*, surge, fr. *æstus*, heat, tid

ESTUATION, æstuation (es-tū shun) *n.* state of boiling; commo of a fluid; agitation [L. *æstuatio*

ESURIENT (ē-sū'-ri-ent) *a.* clined to eat; appetised; hungry **esurine** (es'-ū-rīn) *a.* corrosive;—drug that stimulates appetite *esuriens*, being hungry, fr. *ed* eat].

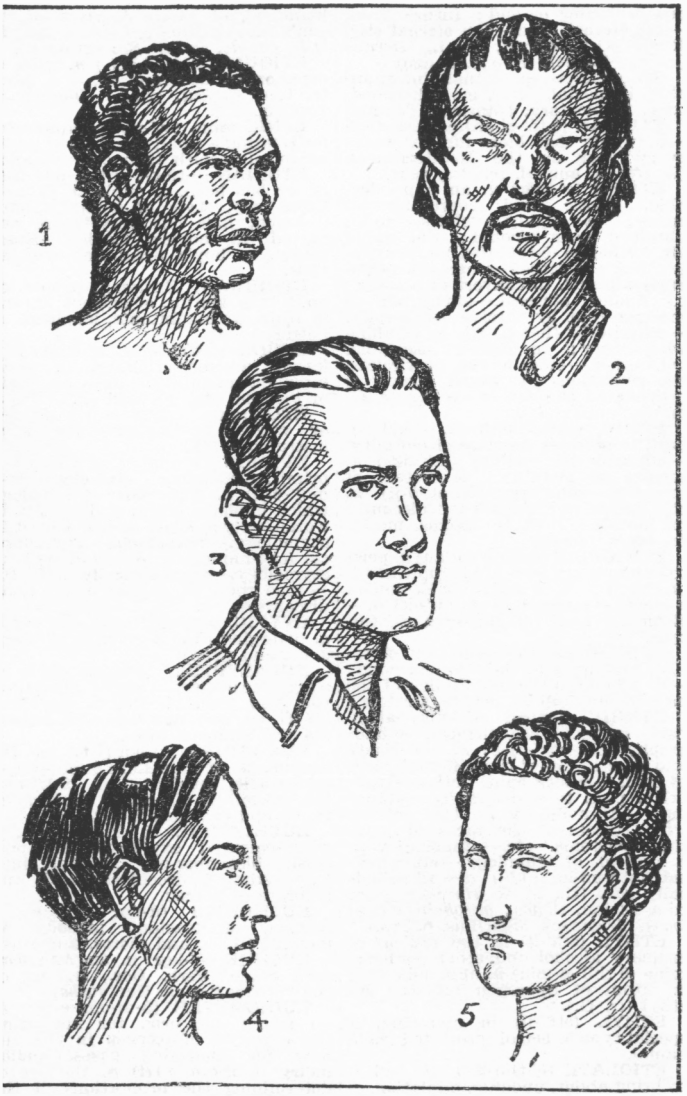
ETAPE (e-tāp') *n.* a public st house for goods; in Russia, a str building for sheltering convicts the march [F.].

ÉTAT MAJOR (ā-tà' mà-zhor' a military position in the Fre service; the whole staff in a c or army [F. *état*, state, L. *status major*, greater].

ETC., et cetera (et-set'-ęr-a) and the rest; and so forth [L.]

ETCH (ech) *v.t.* and *i.* to engr on metal, etc., by eating out l with a strong acid; to sketch v pen and ink.—**etching** *n.* act or of etching; a print from an etc plate.—**etcher** *n.* [Ger. *ätzen*, make to eat, fr. *essen*.].

ETERNAL (ē-tęr'-nal) *a.* with beginning or end of existence; e lasting.—**eternally** *adv.*—**eternise** tęr'-nīz) *v.t.* to make eternal immortal.—**eternity** *n.* duration w



CHARACTERISTIC RACIAL TYPES

Illustration emphasising the variation in facial contour in the main ethnological groups. 1, Negro. 2, Mongolian. 3, Nordic. 4, Mediterranean. 5, Classical Greek

out beginning or end; future state. —**the eternal,** God.—**the eternal city,** Rome [O.F. *eternel,* fr. L. *æternus* (= *ævi-ternus*), fr. *ævum,* age].

Syn. endless, perpetual, interminable, immortal. *Ant.* mortal, transitory, momentary, transient, fleeting.

ETESIAN (ē-tē'-zi-ạn) *a.* periodical —of winds that blow for six weeks every year on the Mediterranean [G. *etēsios,* annual, fr. *etos,* year].

ETHER (ē'-thẹr) *n.* an imponderable, elastic fluid pervading all space; a highly volatile fluid, obtained from alcohol; the upper air.—**ethereal** (ē-thē'-rē-ạl) *a.* heavenly; airy; volatile.—**ethereally** *adv.*—**etherealise** *v.t.* to convert into ether; to render ethereal.—**ethergram,** a message sent by wireless telegraphy. —**etherise** (ē'-thẹr-īz) *v.t.* to combine with ether; to render insensible, with ether.—**ether waves,** in wireless, the pulsations by which energy is propagated through space [L., fr. G. *aithēr,* upper air].

ETHIC, ethical (eth'-ik, -i-kạl) *a.* pert. to morals; treating of morality. —**ethically** *adv.*—**ethics** (eth'-iks) *n.* science of morality; a system of morality.—**ethology** (ēth-ol'-ō-ji) *n.* the science of character; a discourse on morals [L., fr. G. *ēthikos,* moral, fr. *ēthos,* morals].

ETHIOPIAN (ē-thi-ō'-pi-ạn) *a.* pert. to Ethiopia, an ancient kingdom south of Egypt;—*n.* a native of Ethiopia; a negro.—**ethiopic** (ē-thi-op'-ik) *a.*—Ethiopian;—*n.* the language of Ethiopia.

ETHMOID (eth'-moid) *a.* sieve-like, pertaining to the ethmoid bone; —*n.* a bone in the middle line of the base of the skull [G. *ethmos,* strainer].

ETHNIC, ethnical (eth'-nik, -ạl) *a.* pert. to race; ethnological.—**ethnography** (eth-nog'-rạ-fi) *n.* the study and description of the different races of men.—**ethnographic** (eth-no-graf'-ik) *a.* pert. to ethnography.—**ethnology** (eth-nol'-ō-ji) *n.* the science which treats of the races of man, their customs, etc.—**ethnologist** *n.* a student of ethnology.—**ethnological** (eth-no-loj'-i-kạl) *a.*—**ethnologically** *adv.* [L., fr. G. *ethnikos,* pert. to a nation, *ethnos; graphein,* write; *logos,* discourse]. (See illus. p. 343.)

ETHYL (ēth'-il) *n.* the radical of ordinary alcohol and ether.—**ethylamine** (ē-thīl'-ạ-mīn) *n.* ammonia with an atom of hydrogen replaced by ethyl [fr. G.].

ETHYL (eth'-il) in motoring, a special type of petrol [protected trade name].

ETIOLATE (ē'-ti-o-lāt) *v.t.* and *i.* to bring about, undergo, etiolation.—**etiolation** (ē-ti-o-lā'-shun) *n.* the blanching of plants deprived sun's rays [F. *étioler,* become O.F. *esteule,* stalk. *See* STUBE

ETIQUETTE (et-i-ket') *n.* ceremony; decorum [F. = a fr. Ger. *stecken,* stick. Dou TICKET].

ETNA, ætna (et'-na) *n.* ap for treating a small quantity o by burning spirit [Name of v

ETONIAN (ē-tōn'-i-ạn) *n.* o is, or has been, a pupil at **Eton crop,** style of women' dressing, hair cut very sho parted in boyish fashion.- **jacket,** a boy's dress-coat tails.

ETRURIAN, Etruscan (e-t ạn, e-trus'-kạn) *a.* of ancient in Italy, its inhabitants, langu pottery;—*n.*

ÉTUDE (ā-tōōd') *n.* a stu lesson; a composition, esp. in intended mainly to exercise or test the player's skill [F.].

ÉTUI (e-twē') *n.* a lady's or work-box; a case fer instruments [F.].

ETYMON (et'-i-mon) *n.* a r primitive meaning.—**etymolog** mol'-ō-ji) *n.* that part of p which explains origin and his words.—**etymologist** *n.* one ve etymology.—**etymologic, ety cal** (et-i-mo-loj'-ik, -i-kạl) *a.* etymology.—**etymologically** *a* = true root, fr. *etumos,* true discourse].

ETYPIC, etypical (e-tip'-ik, *a.* diverging from a given type *e ex,* and TYPE].

EUCALYPTUS (ū-kạ-lip'-t a gigantic evergreen tree of Aus the gum tree, yielding a me oil [G. *eu,* well, and *kalup-tos,* (as the stamens are)].

EUCHARIST (ū'-kạ-rist) sacrament of the Lord's Su **eucharistic, eucharistical** (ū- tik, -ti-kạl) *a.* [L., fr. G. *euch* fr. *eu* and *charizomai,* I thank

EUCHLORINE (ū'-klō-rin green-coloured explosive gas sessing bleaching properties, ol by mixing hydrochloric aci chlorate of potash.

EUCHORICS (ū-kor'-iks) method of teaching proso dancing [G. *eu* and *choros,* a c

EUCHRE (ū'-kẹr) *n.* an A card game [Perh. Ger., fr. the "Joker"; cp. Ger. *juchs*]

EUDIOMETER (ū-di-om'-e- an instrument orig. for me the quantity of oxygen in t now for analysing gases.— **metry** (ū-di-om'-e-tri) *n.* the determining the proportions constituents of any gaseous b

ns of the eudiometer. [G. *eudios*, r (of air), and METER].

UGENICS (ū-jen'-iks) *n.* the rine relating to the physical erment of the human race [G. well, and *genos*, race].

UHARMONIC (ū-hȧr-mon'-ik) *a.* lucing perfect harmony or con- [G. *eu* and *armonikon*, har- uic].

ULOGIUM (ū-lō'-ji-um) *n.* a gy.—**eulogy** (ū'-lō-ji) *n.* a speech vriting in praise of.—**eulogist** *n.* that makes a eulogy.—**eulogistic** ō-jis'-tik) *a.* commendatory; lau- ory.—**eulogise** (ū'-lō-jīz) *v.t.* to se; to extol.—**eulogia** *n.* the ament of the Lord's Supper [L., ɨ. *eulogia*, fr. *eu*, well, and *legein*, ık].

yn. panegyric, encomium; of *v.*, se, extol. *Ant.* censure, reproof, imand;—of *v.*, censure, decry, me.

UNUCH (ū'-nuk) *n.* a castrated ı, esp. as guardian in a harem fr. *eunē*, couch, and *echein*, have,)].

UPAD (ū'-pad) *n.* an antiseptic der containing hypochlorous acid EUSOL].

UPEPSY, eupepsia (ū-pep'-si, -ą) :ood digestion—opposed to **dys- ia.**—**eupeptic** (ū-pep'-tik) *a.* hav- good digestion, or being easy of stion [G. *eu* and *peptein*, cook, st].

UPHEMISM (ū'-fe-mizm) *n.* a ened word or expression used for that is harsh or objectionable.— **iemistic** (ū-fe-mist'-ik) *a.* con- ing euphemism [G. fr. *eu* and *ni*, speak].

UPHONY (ū'-fo-ni) *n.* an agree- grouping of sounds; a smooth ıciation. — **euphonic, euphonical** ɔn'-ik, '-i-kąl) *a.* pert. to euphony. **ıphonious** (ū-fō'-ni-us) *a.* agree- in sound.—**euphonise** *v.t.* to e agreeable in sound [G. fr. ɔ̄nos, sweet-voiced, fr. *eu* and *ıē*].

UPHORIC (ū-for'-ik) *a.* bringing santness, happiness, a sense of -being [G. *eu*, well, and *phoreō*, ssess].

UPHUISM (ū'-fū-izm) *n.* bom- ic and artificial elegance of uage.—**euphuist** *n.*—**euphuistic** i-ist'-ik) *a.* [fr. *Euphues* (G. = -shaped), a book by John Lyly, h influenced the courtiers of abeth].

UPSYCHICS (ū-sī'-kiks) *n.* study he production of fine minds [G. nd *psuchē*, soul].

URASIAN (ū-rā'-shan) *a.* born of uropean and a Hindu parent; caste :—*n.* [fr. EUROPEAN, ASIAN].

EUREKA (u-rē'-ką) *n.* the exclamation of Archimedes when he discovered a method of detecting the amount of alloy in Hiero's crown; a discovery [G. = "I have found," fr. *heuriskein*].

EUREMATICS (ū-re-mat'-iks) *n.* the history of invention [G. *euriskein*, find].

EUROPEAN (ū-ro-pē'-ąn) *a.* belonging to Europe;—*n.* an inhabitant of Europe.

EUROPIUM (ū-rō'-pi-um) *n.* a metallic element [EUROPE].

EURYTHMICS (ū-rith'-miks) *n.* the art of rythmic movement or dancing expounded by E. J. Dalcroze [G. *eu* and *ruthmos*, rythm].

EUSOL (ū'-sol) *n.* an antiseptic liquid, derived from eupad [*E(dinburgh) U(niversity) Sol(ution)*].

EUTECHNICS (ū-tek'-niks) *n.* well arranged work, system of work [G. *eu* and TECHNICS].

EUTECTIC (ū-tek'-tik) *a.* fusing easily;—*n.* a eutectic mixture, as an alloy [G. *eu* and *tēktos*, molten].

EUTERPE (ū-tęr'-pē) *n.* the Muse that presided over music.—**euterpean** *a.* pert. to music [Myth.].

EUTHANASIA (ū-thą-nā'-si-ą) *n.* an easy death, a painless means of putting to death [G. fr. *eu* and *thanatos*, death].

EVACUATE (ē-vak'-ū-āt) *v.t.* to discharge; to withdraw from.—**evacuation** (ē-vak-ū-ā'-shun) *n.* act of evacuating; withdrawal; a discharge [L. (part.) *ēvacuātus*, emptied, fr. *ē-*, *ex*, and *vacuus*, empty].

EVADE (ē-vād') *v.t.* to avoid or escape by artifice;—*v.i.* to escape by stealth.—**evasion** *n.* act of evading, or escaping from.—**evasive** *a.* marked by evasion; shuffling.—**evasively** *adv.* —**evasiveness** *n.* [L. fr. *ē-*, *ex*, and *vādere*, go].

Syn. to elude, equivocate, baffle, quibble. *Ant.* seek, court.

EVALUATE (ē-val'-ū-āt) *v.t.* to determine the value of.—**evaluation** (ē-val-ū-ā'-shun) *n.* [L. pref. *ē-*, *ex*, thoroughly].

EVANESCE (ev-ą-nes') *v.i.* to vanish; to fade away.—**evanescence** *n.*—**evanescent** *a.* fleeting.—**evanescently** *adv.* [L. fr. *ē-*, *ex*, and *vānescere*, vanish, fr. *vānus*].

EVANGEL (e-van'-jel) *n.* good news; glad tidings; the gospel.—**evangelic, evangelical** (ē-van-jel'-ik, -i-kąl) *a.* relating to the Gospels; closely adhering to the gospel; of the party in a church that brings the doctrine of justification by faith alone into prominence.—**evangelically** *adv.*—**evangelicalism** *n.*—**evangelise** (e-van'-jel-īz) *v.t.* and *i.* to convert by preaching the gospel.—**evangelist** *n.*

one of the writers of the four Gospels; a missionary preacher.—**evangelistic** (ē-van-je-lis′-tik) *a.* fitted to evangelise.—**evangelisation** (e-van-jel-i-zā′-shun) *n.* act of preaching the gospel [L., fr. G. *eu-a(n)ggelion*, good tidings, fr. *eu*, well, and *a(n)ggelos*, messenger. *See* ANGEL].

EVAPORATE (e-vap′-o-rāt) *v.t.* to resolve into vapour;—*v.i.* to pass off in vapour.—**evaporable** *a.*—**evaporation** (e-vap-o-rā′-shun) *n.* process of evaporating.—**evaporative** (e-vap′-o-rā-tiv) *a.*—**evaporator** (e-vap′-o-rā-tor) *n.* any apparatus used to assist evaporation of the water contained in fruit, syrup, juices, etc. [L. (part.) *ē-vaporātus*, fr. *ē-*, *ex*, and *vaporāre*, to steam. *See* VAPOUR].

EVE (ēv) *n.* evening; the evening before some particular day; the period immediately preceding an event.—**even** *n.* evening (poetical).—**evening** *n.* the latter part of daytime; the close, as of life.—**evensong**, evening-prayer; vespers.—**even-tide**, evening; the time of evening.—**evening-dress**, dress worn at evening parties.—**evening star**, Venus, when seen in the west after sunset [abbrev. fr. EVEN].

EVECTION (e-vek′-shun) *n.* carrying away; lifting up; an inequality of the moon's motion in its orbit.—**evectional** (e-vek′-shun-al) *a.* relating to evection.—**evector** *n.* a mathematical term [L. *evectio*, fr. *evehēre*, carry out].

EVEN (ē′-vn) *a.* smooth; not odd; exactly divisible by 2; equal; fair;—*v.t.* to make even; to equalise;—*adv.* likewise; equally; so much as.—**evenly** *adv.*—**evenness** *n.*—**even-handed**, impartial.—**even-tempered**, of a placid temper.—**on even ground**, with equal advantages.—**to be even with**, to have squared accounts with [A.S. *efen*; cp. Ger. *eben*].

EVENT (e-vent′) *n.* that which happens; an incident.—**eventful** *a.*—**eventless** *a.*—**eventual** *a.* happening as a consequence; ultimate.—**eventually** *adv.*—**eventuality** (e-ven-tū-al′-i-ti) *n.* a contingent occurrence; a happening.—**eventuate** (e-ven′-tū-āt) *v.i.* to come to pass [L. *ēventus*, fr. *ē-*, *ex*, and *venīre*, come].

EVER (ev′-er) *adv.* at any time; at all times; continually; always.—**everglade** *n.* a low, swampy, grassy tract, esp. *pl.* large marshes in Florida;—also **the dismals.**—**evergreen** *a.* always green;—*n.* a plant that remains green throughout the year.—**everlasting** *a.* endless; perpetual; unceasing;—*n.* eternity.—**everlastingly** *adv.*—**evermore** *adv.* unceasingly.—**ever and anon**, every now and then.—**ever so**, exceedingly —**for ever**, eternally—**for ever an day**, eternally [A.S. *æfre*].

EVERT (ē′-vert) *v.t.* to ruin; turn inside out.—**eversible** (e-v si-bl) *a.* capable of being tur inside out.—**eversion** (e-ver′-shun overthrow; a turning inside o *Bot.* protrusion of organs fron cavity [L. *evertere*, overturn].

EVERY (ev′-ri) *a.* each one; individuals that make up a wh one by one.—**everybody** *n.* ev person.—**everything** *pron.* all thin all.—**everywhere** *adv.* in all places **every-day**, common; usual.—**ev bit**, in every way.—**every now then**, at intervals [M.E. *everich*, A.S. *æfre*, ever, and *ælc*, each].

EVICT (e-vikt′) *v.t.* to dispos by a judicial process; to expel fr —**eviction** *n.* act of evicting.—**e tor** *n.* [L. (part.) *ēvictus*, expelled, *ē-*, *ex*, and *vincere*, conquer].

EVIDENT (ev′-i-dent) *a.* cle plain; manifest.—**evidently** *adv* **evidence** *n.* that which makes evide witness; proof;—*v.t.* to render dent; to prove; to evince **evidential** (ev-i-den′-shal) *a.* furni ing evidence; proving.—**in evide** conspicuous.—**to turn king's evide** to give evidence against partners crime [O.F., fr. L. (acc.) *ēvidentem visible*, fr. *ē-*, *ex*, clearly, and *vid* sce].

Syn. manifest, patent, notoric conspicuous. *Ant.* concealed, struse, hidden, obscure, doubtful.

EVIL (ē′-vil) *a.* not good; b hurtful; wicked; unfortunate; pleasing;—*n.* ill; wrong; fortune; wickedness; malady *adv.* in an evil manner; unjustly **evilly** *adv.* evil-disposed, inclined wickedness.—**evil-doer**, one that d evil.—**evil-eye**, a supposed power bewitching, by looking at unfav ably.—**evil-eyed**, possessing the e eye.—**evil-favoured**, ill-favoure **evil-minded**, malicious.—**evil-spe ing**, slander.—**evil-starred**, ill-starr unfortunate.—**evil-worker**, evil-d —**the evil one**, the devil.—**the so evil**, prostitution.—**to speak evil** to slander [M.E. *evel*, fr. A.S. *yfe*

EVINCE (e-vins′) *v.t.* to p beyond doubt; to manifest.—**e cible** *a.*—**evincibly** *adv.*—**evincive** vin′-siv) *a.* tending to prove *ēvincere*, prevail, prove outright, *ē-*, *ex*, and *vincere*, conquer].

EVIRATION (ē-vir-ā′-shun) *n.* tration; emasculation [L. *ex vir*, man].

EVISCERATE (ē-vis′-e-rāt) *v.t* disembowel; to gut.—**eviscera** (ē-vis-e-rā′-shun) *n.* [L. (part.) *viscerātus*, gutted, fr. *ē-*, *ex*, *viscera*, bowels].

EVITABLE (ev'-i-tą-bl) *a.* avoidle.—**evitation** (e-vi-tā'-shun) *n.* an oiding; a shunning [L. *evitare*, oid].

EVOKE (e-vōk') *v.t.* to call forth.—**ocable** (e-vō'-ką-bl) *a.*—**evocate** (ev'-ăt) *v.t.* to call forth; to summon. **evocation** (ev-o-kā'-shun) *n.* a lling forth; *Law*, the removal a suit from an inferior to a superior bunal.—**evocator** (ev'-o-kā-tur) *n.* e that evokes [F. *évoquer*, fr. L. *ex-*, and *vocāre*, call].

EVOLVE (ē-volv') *v.t.* and *i.* to unl or unroll; to develop.—**evolute** -vo-lūt) *n.* a curve that is the ;us of the centre of curvature of other curve.—**evolution** (ē-vo-lū'-un) *n.* act of evolving; developent; the scientific theory according which the higher forms of life have adually developed from simple and limentary forms; the extraction the roots of quantities; a manœvre executed by troops, etc.—**evoional, evolutionary** *a.* pert. to evoion.—**evolutionist** *n.* a believer in e evolutionary theory [L., fr. *ē-*, out, and *volvere*, roll].

EVULSION (ē-vul'-shun) *n.* act of lling out by force [L. (part.) *ē-'sus*, plucked out, fr. *ē-*, *ex*, and *lere*].

EWE (ū) a female sheep [A.S. *eowu*; L. *ovis*, G. *ois*].

EWER (ū'-ėr) *n.* a stoneware jug, ed in the bedroom [O.F., fr. L. *idrium*, a watering-place, fr. *aqua*].

EXACERBATE (eg-zas'-ėr-bāt) *v.t.* render more violent or bitter; irritate.—**exacerbation** (eg-zas-ėr-'-shun) *n.* increase of violence in a :ease [L. (part.) *exacerbātus*, irri-ed, fr. *ex* and *acerbus*, bitter].

EXACERVATION (eg-zas-ėr-vā'-un) *n.* the act of heaping up [L. and *acervus*, heap].

EXACT (eg-zakt') *a.* precise; ict; correct; punctual;—*v.t.* to mand in full; to extort; to ence;—*v.i.* to practise extortion.—**acting** *a.* severe in requirement.—**actly** *adv.*—**exactness** *n.*—**exaction** the act of exacting; extortion; bute.—**exactitude** *n.* exactness.—**actor** *n.* [L. (part.) *exactus* lit. ighed out, fr. *exigere*, fr. *ex* and *ere*, drive].

EXAGGERATE (eg-zaj'-ę-rāt) *v.t.* magnify in the telling, describing, .; to overstate.—**exaggerator** *n.*—**aggeration** (eg-zaj-ę-rā'-shun) *n.* a tement going beyond the truth . (part.) *ex-aggerātus*, heaped up, *ex*, fully, and *agger*, heap].

EXALT (eg-zawlt') *v.t.* to elevate, in rank; to elate with joy, etc.; praise.—**exalted** *a.* dignified; lofty. **exaltation** (eg-zawl-tā'-shun) *n.* elevation; elation.—**exalter** (eg-zawl'-ter) *n.* one that, or that which, exalts [F. *exalter*, fr. L., fr. *ex*, out of, and *altus*, high].

Syn. to elevate, dignify, extol, aggrandise. *Ant.* degrade, humble.

EXAMINE (eg-zam'-in) *v.t.* to inspect carefully; to test, as a scholar; to question.—**examen** (eg-zā'-men) *n.* examination; scrutiny; inquiry.—**examinant** (eg-zam'-i-nant) *n.* one that examines; an examiner.—**examinate, examinee** (eg-zam'-i-nāt,-i-nē) *n.* a person examined; one examined.—**examiner** *n.*—**examinership** *n.*—**examinable** *a.*—**examination** (eg-zam-i-nā'-shun) *n.* the act of examining; a test of the attainments of scholars, etc.; judicial inquiry.—**examinational** *a.*—**examination paper**, a series of questions, problems, etc., to be answered by the person examined; a written series of answers by the person examined [F., fr. L. *exāminăre*, fr. stem *ex-āmin-*, of *exāmen* = *exagmen*, the tongue of a balance. *See* EXACT].

EXAMPLE (eg-zăm'-pl) *n.* a specimen; an instance; a pattern [O.F. = F. *exemple*, fr. L. *exemplum*, a sample, fr. *eximere*, take out. *See* EXEMPT].

EXANIMATE (eg-zan'-i-mąt) *a.* lifeless; spiritless; dis-heartened;—(eg-zan'-i-māt) *v.t.* to kill; to discourage.

EX ANIMO (eks an'-i-mō) cheerfully; sincerely; heartily [L.].

EXARCH (eks'-ārk) *n.* a chief or leader; a superior bishop.—**exarchate** (eks'-ār-kat, eg-zār'-kāt) *n.* the administration of an exarch [G. *ex* and *archein*, rule].

EXARTICULATE (eks-ār-tik'-ū-lāt) *v.t.* to sever at a joint;—*a.* not jointed.—**exarticulation** (eks-ār-tik-u-lā'-shun) *n.* dislocation of a joint [L. *ex* and *articulus*, a small joint].

EXASPERATE (eg-zas'-pę-rāt) *v.t.* to irritate excessively.—**exasperation** (eg-zas-pę-rā'-shun) *n.* state of one who is exasperated; rage [L. (part.) *exasperātus*, provoked, fr. *ex* and *asper*, rough].

Syn. to anger, embitter, incense, enrage. *Ant.* soothe, calm, pacify.

EXCAMB (eks-kam') *v.t. Scot.* to exchange, esp. land.—**excambion** (eks-kam'-bi-on) *n.* exchange; a contract of exchange [fr. Late L. *See* CHANGE].

EXCANDESCENCE (eks-kan-des'-ens) *n.* a white, or glowing heat.—**excandescent** (eks-kan-des'-ent) *a.* white or glowing with heat [L. *ex* and *candescere*, fr. *candere*, be hot).

EX CATHEDRA (eks kath'-e-dra) *adv.* from the chair, as of authority—hence, with an air of assumption; with authority; dogmatically [L.].

EXCAVATE (eks'-kȧ-vāt) *v.t.* to hollow; dig out.—**excavator** *n.*—**excavation** (eks-kȧ-vā'-shun) *n.* act, or result, of excavating [L. (part.) *excavātus*, hollowed out, fr. *ex* and *cavus*. *See* CAVE].

EXCEED (ek-sēd') *v.t.* to go beyond; to excel;—*v.i.* to go too far.—**exceedingly** (ek-sēd'-ing-li) *adv.* in a very great degree; unusually. Also **exceeding** [O.F. *exceder*, fr. L., fr. *ex*, beyond, and *cēdere*, go].

EXCEL (ek-sel') *v.t.* to exceed; to surpass, esp. in well-doing;—*v.i.* to show superiority.—**excellent** (ek'-selent) *a.* excelling or surpassing others; of great merit or worth; superior. — **excellently** *adv.* — **excellence, excellency** *n.* a high degree of perfection; a merit; a title of honour given to ambassadors, etc.—**excelsior** (ek-sel'-si-or) *a.* still higher [O.F., fr. L. *excellere*, fr. *ex*, out, up, and rt. of *celsus*, lofty; (acc. part.) *excellentem*, surpassing].

Syn. of "excellent," admirable, perfect, consummate, transcendent. *Ant.* despicable, worthless, contemptible.

EXCEPT (ek-sept') *v.t.* to leave out; to exclude;—*prep.* with exclusion of; all but;—*conj.* unless.—**excepting** *prep.* with exception of; excluding.—**exception** *n.* act of leaving out; anything excluded; an objection.—**exceptional** *a.* forming an exception.—**exceptionally** *adv.*—**exceptionable** *a.* liable to objection.—**exceptionably** *adv.* [F., fr. L. *ex-ceptāre*, fr. (part.) *ex-ceptus*, taken out, fr. *ex* and *-cipere*, for *capere*, take].

Syn. of "exceptional," irregular, odd, singular, unique. *Ant.* common, ordinary, usual.

EXCEREBRATION (ek-ser-ē-brā'-shun) *n.* the act of beating out the brains.—**excerebrate** (ek-ser'-ē-brāt) *v.t.* to beat out, or remove, the brains; to cast out from the mind or brain [L. *ex* and *cerebrum*, brain].

EXCERN (ek-sērn') *v.t.* to excrete [L. *ex* and *cernere*, separate].

EXCERPT (ek-serpt') *v.t.* to extract;—*n.* an extract from a writing.—**excerption** *n.* act of selecting [fr. L. (part.) *ex-ceptus*, selected, fr. *ex* and *-cerpere*, for *carpere*, pick].

EXCESS (ek-ses') *n.* that which goes beyond the limits; intemperance; amount by which one thing exceeds another.—**excessive** *a.* beyond what is right; immoderate; unreasonable.—**excessively** *adv.*—**excessiveness** *n.*—**excess profit duty**, a tax on all profits above a certain level; known briefly as E.P.D. [O.F. *exces* = F. *excès*, fr. L. (acc.) *excessum*, a going out. *See* EXCEED].

Syn. of "excessive," inordinate, enormous, violent, unrestrained. *A* insignificant, petty, gentle, mild.

EXCHANGE (eks-chānj') *v.t.* give or take in return for somethi else;—*n.* act of exchanging; bart the thing exchanged; the settling accounts by bills in place of mone the method of finding the equival of a given sum in the money of anot country; a place where merchan brokers, etc., transact business. **exchangeable** *a.* — **exchangeabil** (eks-chānj-a-bil'-i-ti) *n.* — **exchang broker**, one who negotiates foreign bi at the exchange [O.F. *eschangier*, *es* = L. *ex* and *changier*, to change].

EXCHEQUER (eks-chek'-ėr) *n.* court of law, once confined to t care of revenues, now a division the High Court of Justice; t public treasury;—*v.t.* to institute process against a person in the Cou of Exchequer.—**Chancellor of t Exchequer**, *see* CHANCELLOR.—**E chequer-chamber**, till 1875, a court appeal to correct the errors of oth jurisdictions, now Court of Appe [O.F. *eschequier*, chess-boar chequered cloth, fr. *eschec*, chess].

EXCIPIENT (ek-sip'-i-ent) *n.* a su stance employed as a medium vehicle for the administration of me cine, as jelly, bread-crumbs, etc. [*excipere*, to take out].

EXCISE (ek-sīz') *v.t.* to cut off, out.—**excision** (ek-sizh'-un) *n.* act cutting off, esp. in surgery [L. (par *excīsus*, cut off, fr. *ex*, out, a *-cīdere*, for *caedere*, cut].

EXCISE (ek-sīz') *n.* an inland du on certain articles consumed in country and on licences for certa trades;—*v.t.* to impose an exci upon.—**excisable** *a.* liable to excise. **exciseman** *n.* a collector of the excis a gauger [O.F. *acceis*, tax, fr. Late *accensus*, tax, fr. L. *ad*, to, and *censu* tax].

EXCITE (ek-sīt') *v.t.* to rouse; call into action; to animate; wireless, to set up oscillations in aerial.—**excitingly** *adv.*—**excitement** state of being excited; animation. **exciter** *n.*—**excitable** *a.* easily excite —**excitability** (ek-sī-tȧ-bil'-i-ti) *n.* **excitant** (ek-sī'tant) *n.* a stimulan that which excites activities.—**excita** (ek'-si-tāt) *v.t.* to rouse; to excit —**excitation** (ek-si-tā'-shun) *n.* act arousing or awakening; the excit ment produced.—**excitative** (ek-sī'-t tiv) *a.* having power to excite; ten ing or serving to excite.—**excitato** (ek-sī'-tȧ-tur-i) *a.* tending to exci [F., fr. L. *excitāre*, fr. *ex* and *cie* call].

Syn. to stir; inflame; incit provoke; stimulate. *Ant.* quenc damp, allay, pacify, check.

XCLAIM (eks-klām′) *v.i.* to cry ; to declare loudly.—**exclaimer** **exclamation** (eks-klą-mā′-shun) *n.* y of surprise, joy, etc.—**exclama-** (eks-klam′-ą-tor-i) *a.* expressing amation [F. *exclamer*, fr. L., fr. nd *clāmāre*, cry out].

XCLAVE (eks′-klav) *n.* a part of ountry, province, etc., disjoined n the main part.

XCLUDE (eks-klūd′) *v.t.* to shut ; to thrust out; to debar.—**uder** (eks-klōō′-der) *n.* one that, that which, excludes.—**exclusion** ′-klōō-zhun) *n.* act of excluding. **cclusionary** (eks-klōō′-zhun-ą-ri) *a.* ling to exclude ; exclusive.—**ex-ionist** *n.* one that favours exclu- of another.—**exclusive** *a.* exclud- ; sole ; leaving out of account ; ct.—**exclusively** *adv.*—**exclusive-** *n.*—**exclusivism** (eks-klōō′-siv-) *n.* exclusiveness.—**exclusivist** -klōō′-siv-ist) *n.* one that favours usiveness.—**exclusory** (eks-klōō′- i) *a.* able to exclude ; exclusive fr. *ex* and *-clūdere*, for *claudere*, ; (part.) *exctusus*, shut out]. *yn.* to debar, eject, omit, black- . *Ant.* include, admit, let in.

XCOGITATE (eks-koj′-i-tāt) *v.t.* hink out ; to discover by thinking. **ccogitation** (eks-koj-i-tā′-shun) *n.* pref. *ex*, thoroughly].

XCOMMUNICATE (eks-ko-mū′-ni-) *v.t.* to expel from communion, he church.—**excommunicable** *a.*— **)mmunication** (eks-ko-mū-ni-kā′- n) *n.* expulsion from the com- nion of a church.—**excommunicant** -ko-mū′-ni-kant) *n.* one that has excommunicated.—**excommuni-r** (eks-ko-mū′-ni-kā-tur) *n.* one excommunicates.—**excommun-** (eks-ko-mūn′-yun) *n.* excommu- tion [L. (part.) *ex-communicātus*, out from communion].

XCORIATE (eks-kō′-ri-āt) *v.t.* to the skin from.—**excoriation** (eks- i-ā′-shun) *n.* act of excoriating ; sion [L., fr. *ex* and *corium*,].

XCORTICATE (eks-kor′-ti-kāt) *v.t.* trip the bark from [fr. L. *ex* and *cortic-* of *cortex*, bark].

XCREMENT (eks′-kre-ment) *n.* e matter discharged from the y : dung.—**excremental, excre-titious** (eks-kre-men′-tąl, -men- -us) *a.* pert. to excrement [L. *mentum*, fr. (part.) *ex-crētus*. EXCRETE[.

XCREMENT (eks′-kre-ment) *n.* which grows on a living body, air, nails, feathers, etc. ; a nat- excrescence [L. *ex* and *crescere*,].

XCRESCENCE (eks-kres′-ens) *n.* utgrowth ; an abnormal growth, as a wart ; a superfluous part.—**ex-crescent** *a.* growing out [F., fr. L. *ex-crescentia*, outgrowth, fr. *ex* and *crescere*].

EXCRETE (eks-krēt′) *v.t.* to eject waste matter from the animal sys-tem.—**excretion** (eks-krē′-shun) *n.* that which is excreted.—**excretive** (eks-krē′-tiv, eks′-krē-tiv) *a.* having the quality of excreting.—**excretory** (eks-krē′-tur-i, eks′-krē-tur-i) *n.* a duct or vessel that serves to receive secreted matter, and to eject it ;—*a.* excretive [L. (part.) *excrētus*, sifted, fr. *ex* and *cernere*].

EXCRUCIATE (eks-krōō′-shi-āt) *v.t.* to inflict anguish on ; to torture.—**excruciating** *a.* racking ; torturing ; extreme.—**excruciatingly** *adv.*—**ex-cruciation** (eks-krōō-shi-ā′-shun) *n.* torture [L. (part.) *excruciātus*, torture, fr. *ex* and *crucidre*, slay on a cross, fr. stem *cruci-* of *crux*, cross].

EXCULPATE (eks-kul′-pāt) *v.t.* to clear from the charge of fault or guilt.—**exculpation** (eks-kul-pā′-shun) *n.*—**exculpatory** (eks-kul′-pą-tor-i) *n.* tending to exculpate [fr. L. *ex* and *culpa*, fault].

Syn. to exonerate, absolve, acquit. *Ant.* accuse, charge.

EXCURSION (eks-kur′-shun) *n.* an expedition ; a pleasure trip.—**excurse** (eks-kurs′) *v.i.* to make a digression or excursion.—**excursionist** *n.* one that goes on a trip.—**excursive** *a.* rambling ; wandering.—**excursively** *adv.*—**excursus** *n.* a dissertation appended to a book and containing a fuller exposition of some relevant point.—**excursion-train,** an extra passenger train for a pleasure trip [L. (acc.) *excursiōnem*, a running out, fr. *excursus*, fr. *ex*, out, and *currere*, run].

EXCURVED (eks-kurvd′) *a. Zool.* curved outward, away from the centre of a part or organ.

EXCUSE (eks-kūz′) *v.t.* to free from blame ; to free from a duty ; to overlook ;—(eks-kūs′) *n.* a plea offered in extenuation of a fault ; apology. —**excusable** (eks-kū′-zą-bl) *a.*—**excusably** *adv.*—**excusableness** *n.*—**excusation** (eks-kū-zā′-shun) *n.* exc-se ; apology.—**excusatory** (eks-kū′-zą-tur-i) *a.* making excuse ; containing or admitting excuse or apology ; apologetical.—**excuser** *n.* [F., fr. L. *excusāre*, release from a charge, fr. *ex* and *causa*].

Syn. exculpate, pardon, condone, forgive. *Ant.* accuse, blame, charge.

EXCUSS (eks-kus′) *v.t.* to get rid of ; to discuss ; to unfold ; to seize and detain by law.—**excussion** (eks-kush′-un) *n.* the act of discussing ; deciphering ; a seizing by law [L. *excussus*, fr. *ex* and *quatere*, shake].

EXEAT (eks′-e-at) *n.* leave of ab-

sence granted to a student or priest [L. let him depart].

EXECRATE (ek′-se-krāt) *v.t.* to curse; to abhor; to detest.—**execrable** *a.* detestable; abominable.—**execrably** *adv.*—**execration** (ek-se-krā′-shun) *n.* act or object of execration; a curse.—**execrative** (ek′-se-krā-tiv) *a.* cursing; denouncing.—**execratively** *adv.*—**execratory** (ek′-se-krā-tur-i) *a.* abusive; denunciatory;—*n.* a formulary of execration [L. (part.) *ex(s)ecrātus*, having cursed, fr. *ex*, greatly, and *sacrāre*, consecrate, devote, fr. *sacer*, holy].

EXECUTE (ek′-se-kūt) *v.t.* to follow out; to carry into effect, as a decree; to put to death; to perform, as of music.—**executable** (ek-se-kū′-tą-bl) *a.*—**executant** (eg-zek′-ū-tant) *n.* one that executes, esp. music.—**executer** (ek′-se-kū-tęr) *n.* one that executes; an executioner.—**execution** (ek-se-kū′-shun) *n.* the act of executing; capital punishment; style of painting, playing, etc.—**executioner** *n.*—**executive** (eg-zek′-ū-tiv) *a.* having power to execute; the person or persons who administer the government; charged with putting the laws in force;—*n.* ministry.—**executively** *adv.*—**executor** (eg-zek′-ū-tor) *n.*; *fem.* **executrix, executress** *n*, one that executes; the person appointed by a testator to execute his will.—**executorial** (eg-zek-ū-tō′-ri-ąl) *a.* pert. to an executor; executive.—**executorship** *n.*—**executory** *a.* performing official duties; executive [F. *exécutor*, fr. L. (part.) *ex(s)ecūtus*, having followed up, fr. *ex* and *sequī*, follow].

EXEGESIS (ek-se-jē′-sis) *n.* explanation, esp. the systematic interpretation of the Holy Scriptures.—**exegete** (ek′-se-jēt) *n.* one skilled in exegesis.—**exegetic, exegetical** (ek-se-jet′-ik, -i-kąl) *a.* pert. to exegesis; expository.—**exegetically** *adv.*—**exegetics** *n.* exegetical theology.—**exegetist** (ek-se-jē′-tist) *n.* one skilled in the exposition of Scripture [G., fr. *ex* and *hēgeomai*, guide].

EXEMPLAR (eg-zem′-plăr) *n.* a person or thing to be imitated; an original or pattern.—**exemplary** *a.* that may well serve as an exemplar; commendable.—**exemplarily** *adv.*—**exemplariness** *n.* [L., fr. *exemplum*. Doublet of SAMPLER].

EXEMPLIFY (eg-zem′-pli-fī) *v.t.* to illustrate by example; to show by an instance.—**exemplifiable** *a.*—**exemplification** (eg-zem-pli-fi-kā′-shun) *n.* act of exemplifying; an illustration [EXAMPLE and suff. *-fy*, fr. F. *-fier*, fr. L. *-ficāre* = *facere*, make].

EXEMPT (eg-zemt′) *v.t.* to free from; to grant immunity from;—*a.* not included; not liable.—**exemption** (eg-zem′-shun) *n.* act of exe ing; state of being exempt; p lege [L. (part.) *exemptus*, taken fr. *ex* and *emere*, take, buy].

EXENTERATE (eks-en′-tę-rāt) to disembowel; to eviscerate; to [G. *ex*, out, and *enteron*, intestine

EXEQUATUR (ek-se-kwa′-tur an official warrant or permission let him perform—the first wor the document].

EXEQUY (ek′-se-kwi) *n.* a fu rite; the ceremonies of burial (ge ally *pl.* **exequies**) [L. *exsequia* funeral procession, fr. *exsequī*, fo out].

EXERCISE (ek′-sęr-sīz) *n.* ac exercising; continued exertion; p tice; bodily exertion for the sak health;—*pl.* military drill; worsl —*v.t.* to exert; to engage; to or wield; to discipline; to vex *v.i.* to take exercise.—**exercisa exercisible** (ek-sęr-sī′-zą-bl, -zi-bl that which may be exercised.—**e ciser** (ek-sęr-sī′-zęr) *n.* one that that which exercises; one that t exercise.—**exercitation** (eg-zer-si shun) *n.* exercise; practice; us **exercitor** (eg-zer′-si-tur) *n.* the ov or charterer of a trading vessel *exercice*, fr. L. *exercitium*, fr. (p *exercitus*, exercised, lit. shut out work), fr. *ex*, out, and *arcāre*, encl

EXERGUE (eg-zęrg′) *n.* that of the reverse of a coin whic below the main device and separ clearly from it [G. *ex* and *er* work].

EXERT (eg-zęrt′) *v.t.* to put fo as force, or ability; to striv **exertion** *n.* effort [L. (part.) *exe* of *exserere*, fr. *ex* and *serere*, together].

EXEUNT (eks′-ę-unt) *see* EXIT *exeunt*, they go out—*pl.* of *exit*].

EXFODIATION (eks-fō-di-ā′-s *n.* a digging up [L. *ex* and *fo* dig].

EXFOLIATE (eks-fō′-li-āt) *v.t* free from splinters or small scale the surface;—*v.i.* to separate come off in scales.—**exfoliation** fō-li-ā′-shun) *n.* the scaling off bone, a rock, or a mineral.—**exf tive** *a.* having the power of haste exfoliation [L. (part.) *exfoliātu exfoliāre*, to strip of leaves, fi and *folium*, leaf].

EX GRATIA (eks grā′-shi-ą) gr tously [L., from, or by, favour].

EXHALE (eks-hāl′) *v.t.* to emi vapour; to send out, as an od —*v.i.* to rise, or be given off vapour.—**exhalement** *n.* vapour; halation.—**exhalence** *n.* the ac exhaling.—**exhalable** *a.*—**exhalan** having the quality of exhalin **exhalation** (eks-ha-lā′-shun) *n.* th

haling; evaporation; effluvium. *x* and *hālāre*, breathe].

HAUST (eg-zawst′) *v.t.* to draw or drain off, completely; to me; to weary;—*a.* drained; sted; having expended its y;—*n.* the steam allowed to e from the cylinder of an e after it has moved the piston; aste gases from an internal-com- on engine.—**exhaustible** *a.* cap- of being exhausted.—**exhausti-** (eg-zawz-ti-bil′-i-ti) *n.* the qual- f being exhaustible.—**exhaustion** ws′-tyun) *n.* the act of drawing r emptying; lassitude; weari- —**exhaustive** *a.* tending to ex- .—**exhaustively** *adv.*—**exhaust-** ss *n.*—**exhaustless** *a.*—**exhaust-** **ber, exhaust-nozzle, exhaust-** **exhaust-port, exhaust-valve,** of the steam engine [L. (part.) *stus*, fr. *ex* and *haurīre*, to].

n. weaken, spend, tire. *Ant.* e, reanimate, replenish, refresh,

HEREDATION (eks-her-e-dā′-*n.* a disinheriting [L. *exheredatio*, and *heres*, heir].

HIBIT (eg-zib′-it) *v.t.* to hold or present to view; to dis- —*n.* any paper presented in of facts; any collection of s displayed publicly, as in an ition.—**exhibitant** *n.* one that s an exhibit; a scholar holding ssary in a university.—**exhibiter** **xhibition** (ek-si-bish′-un) *n.* act hibiting; manifestation; pro- on of titles or other legal docu- s in evidence; any public as of works of art, etc.; bene- n for the maintenance of rs at a university; bursary.— **itional** *a.* pert. to an exhibition. **ibitioner** *n.* in English uni- ies, one that has a pension lowance.—**exhibitionism** *n.* in o-analysis, satisfaction of an ctive desire to exhibit one's-self ginally the naked body, now, in ed life, with clothes.—**exhibitive** b′-i-tiv) *a.* serving for exhibi- —**exhibitively** *adv.*—**exhibitor** *n.* **ibitory** *a.* displaying; setting o view.—**to make an exhibition e's-self,** to excite contempt by ing in a foolish manner [L.) *exhibitus*, fr. *ex* and *habēre*, to hold].

HILARATE (eg-zil′-a-rāt) *v.t.* to merry; to animate.—**exhila-** (eg-zil′-a-rant) *a.* exciting joy, , or pleasure;—*n.* that which rates.—**exhilaratingly** *adv.*—**ex-** **tion** (eg-zil-a-rā′-shun) *n.* glad- cheerfulness.—**exhilarator** (eg- rā-tur) *n.* one that, or that which, exhilarates [L. (part.) *exhilarātus*, greatly gladdened, fr. *ex* and *hilaris*, blithe. *See* HILARIOUS].

Syn. to cheer, gladden, enliven, stimulate. *Ant.* damp, check, depress, dispirit, discourage.

EXHORT (eg-zort′) *v.t.* to urge, advise or caution.—**exhortation** (eg-zor-tā′-shun) *n.* act of exhorting; urgent advice, esp. on matters of religion. — **exhortative, exhortatory** (eg-zor′-ta-tor-i) *a.* serving for exhortation.—**exhorter** (eg-zor′-ter) *n.* one that exhorts or encourages [L., fr. *ex*, greatly, and *hortārī*, urge; (part.) *exhortātus*, having exhorted].

EXHUME (eks-hūm′) *v.t.* to dig up, as from a grave; to disinter.—**exhumate** (eks-hū′-māt) *v.t.* to exhume; to disinter.—**exhumation** (eks-hū-mā′-shun) *n.* act of exhuming [F., fr. Late L. *exhumāre*, fr. L. *ex* and *humus*, ground].

EXIGEANT, exigeante (eg-zē-zkàng′, eg-zē-zkangt′) *a.* exacting [F.].

EXIGENT (ek′-si-jent) *a.* requiring immediate action.—**exigence, exigency** *n.* urgent necessity; sudden occasion.—**exigible** *a.* capable of being exacted [L. (part. stem) *exigent-*, exacting, fr. *ex* and *agere*, drive].

EXIGUOUS (ek-zig′-ū-us) *a.* small, slender.—**exiguity** (ek-si-gū′-i-ti) *n.* slenderness; tenuity [L. *ex-iguus*].

EXILE (ek′-sīl) *n.* separation or banishment from one's native country; person in exile;—*v.t.* to banish [O.F. *exil*, fr. L. *ex(s)ilium*, conn. with *solium*, soil].

EXILIAN, exilic (eg-zil′-i-an, eg-zil′-ik) *a.* pert. to exile or banishment, esp. to the period of the exile of the Jews to Babylon.

EXILITY (eg-zil′-i-ti) *n.* thinness; tenuity; fineness; refinement.—**exile** (ek′-sīl) *a.* small; slender; thin; fine [L. *exilis*, contracted fr. *exigilis*, fr. *exigere*].

EXIMIOUS (eg-zim′-i-us) *a.* excellent; eminent; distinguished.

EXINANITION (ek-sin-a-nish′-un) *n.* emptying; deprivation; destitution [L. *ex* and *inanis*, empty].

EXIST (eg-zist′) *v.i.* to have being; to live; to endure.—**existence** *n.* state of existing; life; a living being.—**existent** *a.* existing; living.—**existential** (ek-sis-ten′-shal) *a.* consisting in existence; ontological.—**existibility** (eg-zis-ti-bil′-i-ti) *n.* capacity of existence. Also **existability.**—**existible** (eg-zis′-ti-bl) *a.* capable of existence [L. *ex(s)istere*, stand out, fr. *ex* and *sistere*, cause to stand, fr. *stāre*].

EXIT (eks′-it) *n.* a word in playbooks directing an actor to leave the stage; departure; death; passage out of a place [L. =he goes out].

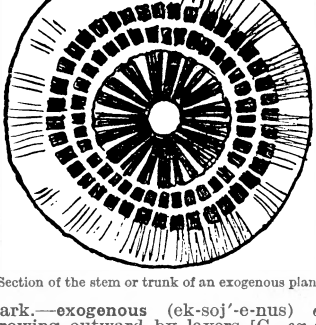
EX LIBRIS (eks lī'-bris) *n.* a book-plate [L. *ex* and (abl. pl.) *libris* (one) of the books (of)].

EXODUS (ek'-so-dus) *n.* departure, esp. that of the Israelites from Egypt; the second book of Moses [*O.T.*].—**exodic** (ek-sod'-ik) *a.* pert. to an exodus or a going out.—**exodist** (ek'-sō-dist) *n.* one that makes an exodus; an emigrant [L., fr. G. *exodos*, a going out, fr. *ex* and *hodos*, a journey].

EX OFFICIO (eks o-fish'-i-ō) by virtue of office; used also as an adjective [L.].

EXOGAMY (ek-sog'-ą-mi) *n.* the custom which prohibits a man from marrying a woman of his own tribe.—**exogamous** (ek-sog'-ą-mus) *a.* pert. to, or practising, exogamy [G. *exō*, outside, and *gamos*, marriage].

EXOGEN (ek'-so-jen) *n.* a plant increasing by the annual addition of a layer to the outer wood next to the



Section of the stem or trunk of an exogenous plant

bark.—**exogenous** (ek-soj'-e-nus) *a.* growing outward by layers [G. *ex-ō*, outside, and rt. *gen-*, of *gignomai*, I am born].

EXON (ek'son) *n.* one of four officers of the yeomen of the Royal Guard [fr. French pronunciation of EXEMPT].

EXONERATE (eg-zon'-ę-rāt) *v.t.* to free from blame or responsibility.—**exoneration** (eg-zon-ę-rā'-shun) *n.* act of exonerating; acquittal.—**exonerator** (eg-zon'-ę-ra-tur *n.* one that exonerates.—**exonerative** (eg-zon'-ę-rā-tiv) *a.* freeing from a burden or obligation; tending to exonerate [L. (part.) *exonĕrātus*, disburdened, fr. *ex* and *onerāre*. *See* ONEROUS].

Syn. to clear, exculpate, absolve, acquit. *Ant.* accuse, charge, blame.

EXOPATHIC (ek-so-path'-ik) *a.* resulting from pathogenic factors external to the organism [G. *exō* and *pathos*, suffering].

EXOPHAGY (ek-sof'-ą-ji) *n.* a custom of certain cannibal tribes, hibiting the eating of persons of own tribe [G. *exō* and *phagein*,

EXOPHTHALMIA (ek-sof-tha ą) *n.* excessive prominence of the ball, due to disease.—**exophth goitre,** disease characterised by e thalmia and by enlargement o thyroid gland [G. *exophthalmos*, prominent eyes, fr. *ex*, out, *ophthalmos*, eye].

EXOPLASM (ek'-sō-plazm) *n.* outer protoplasm, or sarcode, cell [G. *exō* and *plassein*, form].

EXOPODITE (ek-sop'-ō-dīt) *n* outer branch of the typical limb crustacean [G. *exō* and *pous*, foo

EXORABLE (eg'-zo-rą-bl) *a.* able of being moved by entreaty fr. *ex*, out, and *orāre*, pray, bese

EXORBITANT (eg-zor'-bi-tan excessive.—**exorbitantly** *adv.*—**ex tance, exorbitancy** *n.* enormity; travagance [L. (part. stem) *orbitant-*, leaving the track, fr. *ex orbita*, orbit, fr. *orbis*, circle].

Syn. extravagant. *Ant.* mode cheap, inexpensive.

EXORCISE (ek'-sor-sīz) *v.t.* drive away by prayers, spells, as an evil spirit; to deliver an evil spirit.—**exorcism** *n.* ac exorcising; a prayer or charm in exorcising.—**exorcismal** (ek siz'-mal) *a.* of the nature of exor —**exorcist** *n.* a priest that exor [fr. G. *ex* and *horkizein*, bind b oath, fr. *horkos*, through Late L

EXORDIUM (eg-zor'-di-um) *n* introductory part of an oratio writing.—**exordial** (eg-zor'-di-al pert. to the exordium; introduc [L., fr. *ex* and *ordīrī*, begin].

EXOSKELETON (ek-sō-skel'-e *n.* the external skeleton; any s ture produced by the hardenin the integument, as the shells of taceans, carapace of turtle, sc and plates of fishes, reptiles, etc *exō*, outside].

EXOSMOSE (ek'-sos-mōz) *n.* outward passage of gases of fl through membranes from within fr. G. *ex*, out, and *ōsmos*, pushin

EXOTERIC, exoterical (ek-sō-te i-kal) *a.* that may be made publ doctrines, not esoteric;—*a.* o exoteric character [G., fr. (co *exōterō*, fr. *exō*, outside].

EXOTHERMIC (eks-ō-ther'-mi pert. to a chemical reaction in w heat is evolved [G. *exō*, out, *thermē*, heat).

EXOTIC (eg-zot'-ik) *a.* introd from a foreign country; not genous;—*n.* a plant, a custom, of foreign origin [L., fr. G. *exo* fr. *exō*].

EXPAND (ek-spand') *v.t.* to sp

ɔn ; enlarge ; make fuller ;—*v.i.* become opened, or enlarged.—**ex-ıse** *n.* a wide extent of space.—**ex-ısible** *a.* capable of expansion.—**ɔansibility** *adv.*—**expansibleness** *n.* **ɔxpansibility** (ek-span-si-bil'-i-ti) *n.* **ɔxpansion** (ek-span'-shun) *n.* state being expanded ; dilatation ; engement.—**expansive** *a.* widely ex-ıded—**expansively** *adv.*—**expansive-ıs** *n.* [L., fr. *ex* and *pandere*, ɔead out ; (part.) *expansus*].

EX PARTE (eks pär'-te) partial ; e-sided [L.].

EXPATIATE (eks-pā'-shi-āt) *v.i.* to ıge at large, as in discourse or iting.—**expatiation** (eks-pā-shi-ā'-ın) *n.* **expatiatory** (eks-pā-shi-ā'-ri) *a.* [L. (part.) *ex(s)-patiātus*, ɣing wandered, fr. *ex* and *spatı̄ı*, walk abroad, fr. *spatium*, space].

EXPATRIATE (eks-pā'-tri-āt) *v.t.* remove one from his native ıntry.—**expatriation** (eks-pā-tri-ā'-ın) *n.* banishment ; exile [Late fr. *ex* and *patria*, fatherland, *pater*].

EXPECT (eks-pekt') *v.t.* to await ; anticipate.—**expectant** *a.* waiting ; ɨking for.—**expectantly** *adv.*—**ex-ɔtance, expectancy** *n.* act or state expecting ; anticipation of plea-ɔe.—**expectation** (eks-pek-ta'-shun) expectancy ; object of expecta-n ; *pl.* prospects in life.—**ex-ɔtative** (eks-pek'-tā-tiv) *a.* anticipa-ɣy ;—*n.* that which is expected, ɔ. the right to be granted a benefice the future, not now vacant (R.C. urch).—**expectedly** (eks-pek'-ted-li) *v.* at a time, or in a manner, ex-cted [L., fr. *ex* and *spectāre*, look ; art.) *expectatus*, expected].

EXPECTORATE (eks-pek'-to-rāt) . and *i.* to cough up and spit out legm ; to spit.—**expectorant** *a.* lping expectoration ;—*n.* an ex-ctorant medicine.—**expectoration** ks-pek-to-rā'-shun) *n.*—**expectora-e** (eks-pek'-to-rąt-iv) *a.* having e quality of promoting expec-ɔation [L., fr. *ex* and stem *pector-pectus*, breast].

EXPEDIENT (eks-pē'-di-ent) *a.* visable ; serviceable ;—*n.* means an end ; resort ; device.—**ex-diently** *adv.*—**expediency** *n.* fitness ; visability [L. (part. stem) *ex-lient-*, fr. *expedīre*. *See* EXPEDITE].

EXPEDITE (eks'-pe-dīt) *v.t.* to e from hindrance ; to despatch ; help forward.—**expeditely** *adv.* idily ; speedily.—**expedition** (eks--dish'-un) *n.* promptness ; speed ; hostile march or voyage to a rticular place ; the despatch of body of men to a country, for rposes of research or exploration. **expeditionary** *a.* pert. to an expedition.—**expeditious** *a.* speedy ; quickly done.—**expeditiously** *adv.*—**expeditiousness** *n.*—**expeditive** (eks-ped'-i-tiv) *a.* expeditious ; performing with speed.—**expeditory** (eks-ped'-i-tor-i) *a.* making haste ; expeditious [L. (part.) *ex- peditus*, made ready, lit. of a foot, fr. *ex* and stem *ped-* of *pēs*].

Syn. hasten, accelerate, advance. *Ant.* retard, hinder, impede.

EXPEL (eks-pel') *v.t.* to drive out ; to eject ; to exclude.—**expellable** (eks-pel'-ą-bl) *a.* capable of being expelled ; subject to expulsion.—**expellant** (eks-pel'-ąnt) *a.* having the power to expel ;—*n.* that which expels, as a medicine [L., fr. *ex* and *pellere*, drive].

EXPEND (eks-pend') *v.t.* to lay out ; to spend.—**expendable** (eks-pen'-dą-bl) *a.* that can be expended or consumed.—**expender** (eks-pen'-der) *n.* one that expends or uses.—**expenditure** *n.* act of expending ; money, etc., expended.—**expense** *n.* expenditure ; outlay ; charge ; *pl.* costs, of a lawsuit.—**expensive** *a.* costly ; dear.—**expensively** *adv.*—**expensiveness** *n.* [L. *expendere*, lit. weigh out, fr. *ex* and *pendere* ; Late L. (part.) *expenditus* = *expensus* ; L. (acc.) *ex-pensam* (*pecūniam*) (money) disbursed, fr. (part.) *ex-pensus*].

Syn. to consume, disburse, dissipate. *Ant.* save, keep, gather, accumulate.

EXPERIENCE (eks-pē'-ri-ens) *n.* practical knowledge gained from experiment and observation ; trial or proof ;—*v.t.* to become practically acquainted with ; to undergo.—**experienced** *a.* taught by experience.—**experiential** (eks-pē-ri-en'-shal) *a.* relating to, or having, experience ; derived from experience ; empirical [O.F., fr. *experientia*, fr. (part. stem) *experient-*, trying thoroughly, fr. *experirī*].

EXPERIMENT (eks-per'-i-ment) *n.* a trial ; practical test ; proof ;—*v.i.* to make an experiment bearing on some fact or theory.—**experimental** *a.*—**experimentalise** (eks-per-i-men'-tąl-īz) *v.i.* to make experiment.—**experimentally** *adv.*—**experimentalist** *n.*—**experimenter** (eks-per-i-men'-ter) *n.* one that makes experiments ; one skilled in experiments [L. *experimentum*].

EXPERT (eks-pert') *a.* taught by practice ; experienced ; skilful from practice ;—(eks'-pert) *n.* a person skilled in an art or science ; a specialist.—**expertly** *adv.*—**expertness** *n.* [L. (part.) *expertus*, having tested. *See* EXPERIENCE].

Syn. adroit, dexterous, clever, able. *Ant.* clumsy, inadept, awkward, inefficient.

EXPETIBLE (eks-pet'-i-bl) *a.* desirable; fit to be sought after [L. *ex* and *petere*, seek].

EXPIATE (eks'-pi'-āt) *v.t.* to make reparation for; to atone for.—**expiable** *a.*—**expiation** (eks-pi-ā'-shun) *n.* atonement.—**expiator** (eks'-pi-ā-tor) *n.*—**expiatory** *a.* serving to atone [L. (part.) *ex-piātus*, atoned for, fr. *ex*, fully, and *piāre*, fr. *pius*, pious].

EXPIRE (eks-pīr') *v.t.* to breathe out;—*v.i.* to die; to come to an end.—**expiration** (eks-pi-rā'-shun) *n.* act of breathing; close; conclusion.—**expirator** (eks-pi-rā'-tor) *n.* a means for sending a stream of air outward.—**expiratory** (eks-pīr'-ā-tor-i) *a.* pert. to the emission of breath.—**expiry** *n.* end; termination, as of a lease [O.F. *expirer*, fr. L. fr. *ex* and *spīrāre* breathe].

EXPISCATE (eks-pis'-kāt) *v.t.* to ascertain by artful means; to search out.—**expiscation** (eks-pis-kā'-shun) *n.* the act of expiscating.—**expiscator** (eks'-pis-kā-tor) *n.* one that examines carefully.—**expiscatory** (eks-pis'-kā-tor-i) *a.* fitted to get at the truth of a matter [L. (part.) *ex-piscātus*, lit. having fished out, fr. *ex* and *pisc-is*, fish].

EXPLAIN (eks-plān') *v.t.* to make plain or intelligible; to clear up.—**explainable** *a.*—**explainer** (eks-plā'-ner) *n.* one that explains; an expositor.—**explanation** (eks-pla-nā'-shun) *n.* act of explaining; that which makes clear; clearing up of a misunderstanding.—**explanative** (eks-plan'-ą-tiv) *a.* explanatory.—**explanatory** (eks-plan'-ą-tor-i) *a.* serving to explain.—**explanatorily** *adv.* [O.F., fr. L. *ex*, quite, and *plānāre*, to level, to make plain].

EXPLETIVE (eks'-plet-iv) *n.* and *a.* a word inserted to fill up, or to add force to, a phrase; an oath.—**expletively** (eks'-ple-tiv-li) *adv.* in the manner of an expletive.—**expletory** *a.* expletive [L., fr. (part.) *ex-plētūs*, filled out, fr. *ex* and *plēre*].

EXPLICATE (eks'-pli-kāt) *v.t.* to unfold; to explain; to interpret.—**explicable** *a.*—**explication** (eks-pli-kā'-shun) *n.* explanation; exposition.—**explicative, explicatory** (eks'-pli-kā-tiv, -to-ri) *a.* serving to explicate [L. (part.) *explicātus*, unfolded, fr. *ex* and *plicāre*].

EXPLICIT (eks'-plis'-it) *a.* distinctly stated; definite; formal;—*n.* a term formerly put at the end of a book, as now *Finis*.—**explicitly** *adv.*—**explicitness** *n.* [L. (part.) *explicitus* = *ex-plicātus*].

EXPLODE (eks-plōd') *v.t.* to cause to explode; to condemn; to bring into disrepute; to expose;—*v.i.* to burst with a loud report.—**explo** (eks-plō'-der) *n.* one that, or which, explodes; a hisser; one rejects with contempt.—**explosion** a bursting with noise; outburst feeling; in the internal-combus engine, the very rapid combus of gas in the cylinder, with co quent sudden expansion.—**explo** *a.* liable to explode;—*n.* any explo substance.—**explosively** *adv.*—**ex siveness** *n.* [L. *explōdere*, lit. to h off (the stage), fr. *ex* and *plaud* clap the hands].

EXPLOIT (eks-ploit') *n.* a deed achievement, esp. a heroic act;—to work up and utilise, esp. to o own ends.—**exploitable** (eks-ploi' bl) *a.*—**exploitage** (eks-ploi'-tij) exploitation.—**exploitation** (eks-p tā'-shun) *n.* the act of exploiting, selfishly.—**exploiter** (eks-ploi'-ter) one that exploits or utilises [O *esploit*, fr. L. *explicitum*, th finished. *See* EXPLICIT].

EXPLORE (eks-plōr') *v.t.* to v and search through;—to exam throughout.—**explorer** *n.*—**explo tion** (eks-plō-rā'-shun) *n.* act of ploring; examination.—**explora** (eks-plōr'-ą-tiv *a.*—**exploratory** (e plōr'-ą-tor-i) *a.* searching; serv to explore [F. *explorer*, fr. L. *plōrāre*, orig. to cry out. *See* DEPLOR

EXPONENT (eks-pō'-nent) *n.* who explains, or inculcates; algebraic index.—**exponential** (e pō-nen'-shal) *a.* pertaining to ponents; *Alg.* involving varia exponents;—*n.* an exponential fu tion.—**exponible** (eks-pō'-ni-bl) *a.* t can be explained; requiring position [L. (part. stem) *ex-pōne* setting out, fr. *ex* and *pōnere*].

EXPORT (eks-pōrt') *v.t.* to conv or transport, as wares or produ forth of a country;—(eks'-pōrt) exportation; that which is export —often *pl.*—**exporter** *n.*—**exporta** *a.*—**exportation** (eks-pōr-tā'-shun) act of exporting [L., fr. *ex* a *portāre*, carry].

EXPOSE (eks-pōz') *v.t.* to set view; to disclose; to put in dange to abandon, as an infant; to exhib as wares; to put to shame.—**expo** (eks-pō-zā') *n.* a formal expositio an exposure of evil.—**exposition** (e po-zish'-un) *n.* act of exhibiting expounding; a public exhibitio explanation; commentary.—**expo tive** (eks-poz'-i-tiv) *a.* serving to plain; expository.—**expositor** *n.* who expounds or explains.—**expo tory** *a.* explanatory; exegetical. **exposure** (eks-pō'-zhūr) *n.* act exposing, esp. an evil; state being exposed; position in rega to access of light, etc. [O.F., fr.

L. *ex* and *poser*, place, pose; fr. L. *ositiōnem*, fr. (part.) *ex-positus*, set].

yn. disclose, reveal, divulge, pub- . *Ant.* conceal, hide, cloak.

XPOSTULATE (eks-pos'-tū-lāt) to remonstrate with; to urge a nge of conduct.—**expostulation** s-pos-tū-lā'-shun) *n.* remonstrance. **xpostulator** (eks-pos'-tū-lā-tor) *n.* **xpostulatory** *a.* [L. (part.) *ex-ulātus*, demanded, fr. *ex* and *ulāre*].

XPOUND (eks-pound') *v.t.* to lain; to interpret.—**expounder** *n.* F. *espondre*, fr. L. *expōnere*. *See* ONENT].

XPRESS (eks-pres') *v.t.* to squeeze ; to set forth in words, etc.;—*v.* to declare one's mind; to nify; to send express;—*a.* directly ed; plain; despatched with cial speed or directness;—*adv.* nly; post haste;—*n.* a messenger t on a special errand; any ular and quick conveyance, esp. express train; an express message. **xpressible** *a.*—**expression** *n.* act of ressing; manner of expressing 's-self; manifestation of feeling, ; the reflection of character or od in the countenance; a phrase. **xpressional** *a.* pert. to expression, literary expression.—**expression-** *n.* the theory that all art depends the expression of the artist's ative self, and not on mere re-duction of objects and facts, or obedience to accepted rules.—**ressionless** *a.*—**expressive** *a.* ser- to express; full of expression. **xpressiveness** *n.*—**expressively** *adv.* **xpressman** (eks-pres'-man) *n.* a ver of an express who receives and vers parcels (U.S.).—**expressness** s-pres'-nes) *n.* the state of being ress. — **expressure** (eks-presh'-ūr) expression; utterance; impres- [O.F. *expresser*, fr. L. *ex*, out, *pressāre*, freq. of *premere* (part. *sus*), to press. *See* PRESS].

yn. to declare, speak, intimate;— *a.* distinct, explicit, direct, nite. *Ant.*—of *a.* ambiguous, ue, abstract, general.

XPROBRATE (eks'-pro-brāt) *v.t.* censure; to condemn; to up- id.—**exprobration** (eks-pro-brā' n) *n.* the act of charging or up- ding; reproachful accusation.—**robrative, exprobratory** (eks-pro'- -tiv, -tor-i) *a.* [L. *exprobrare*].

XPROPRIATE (eks-prō'-pri-āt) to deprive of one's possession.—**ropriation** (eks-prō-pri-ā'-shun) *n.* L. *ex* and *proprius*, one's own].

XPUGN (eks-pūn') *v.t.* to conquer; ake by assault.—**expugnable** (eks- '-na-bl) *a.*—**expugnation** (eks-pug-nā'-shun) *n.* conquest; an overcoming by assault [L. *ex* and *pugnare*, to fight].

EXPULSION (eks-pul'-shun) *n.* act of expelling.—**expulsive** *a.* able or serving to expel [O.F., fr. L. (part.) *expulsus*, driven out. *See* EXPEL].

EXPUNGE (eks-punj') *v.t.* to wipe out; to efface.—**expunger** (eks-pun'-jer) *n.* one that expunges [L. *ex-pungere*, prick out, to remove, fr. *ex* and *pungere*].

EXPURGATE (eks-pur'-gāt, eks'-pur-gāt) *v.t.* to cut from a book what is impure or offensive.—**ex-purgation** (eks-pur-gā'-shun) *n.*—**ex-purgator** *n*—**expurgatorial** (eks-pur-ga-tō'-ri-al) *a.*—**expurgatory** (eks-pur'-ga-tor-i) *a.* serving to expurgate [L. (part.) *expurgātus*, thoroughly purged, fr. *ex* and *purgāre*, purge].

EXQUISITE (eks'-kwi-zit) *a.* selected; of surpassing excellence; extreme, as pleasure or pain;—*n.* a fop; a dandy.—**exquisitely** *adv.*—**exquisiteness** *n.* [L. (part.) *ex-quīsītus*, sought out, fr. *ex* and *-quīrere* = *quaerere*, seek].

Syn. delicious, perfect, finished, exact. *Ant.* unpleasant, coarse, nasty.

EXSANGUINED (ek-sang'-gwind) *a.* rendered bloodless; pale; wan.—**exsanguineous** (ek-sang-gwin'-ē-us), **exsanguinous** (ek-sang'-gui-nus) *a.* without blood; anæmic. — **exsan-guious** (eks-sang'-gwi-us) *a.* destitute of blood, as an insect [L. *ex* and *sanguis*, blood].

EXSCIND (eks-sind) *v.t.* to cut off; to remove from fellowship [L. *ex* and *scindere*, cut].

EXSECT (ek-sekt') *v.t.* to cut out, or away [L. *ex* and *secare*, to cut].

EX-SERVICE (eks-ser'-vis) *a.* of or pert. to any one who has served in H.M. Forces, esp. during the war 1914-1918.—**ex-serviceman** *n.*

EXSICCATE (ek-sik'-āt) *v.t.* to exhaust, or evaporate, moisture from; to dry up.—**exsiccant** (ek-sik'-ant) *a.* —**exsiccator** (ek'-si-kā-tor) *n.* a vessel for drying moist substances; a desiccator [L. *ex* and *siccus*, dry].

EXTANT (eks'-tant) *a.* standing out; continuing to exist; in being now [L. (part. stem) *extant-*, out-standing, fr. *ex* and *stāre*].

EXTEMPORE (eks-tem'-po-re) *adv.* without preparation; suddenly;—*a.* extemporaneous. — **extemporaneous** (eks-tem-po-rā'-ne-us) *a.* done on the impulse of the moment; impromptu; off-hand. — **extemporaneously** *adv.* —**extemporaneousness** *n.*—**extempo-rary** (eks-tem'-po-rā-ri) *a.* extem-poraneous.—**extemporise**, *v.i.* to speak without previous preparation.—**ex-temporisation** (eks-tem-po-ri-zā'-shun *n.* the act of speaking extempore

[L. *ex tempore*, at the time. *See* TEMPORAL].

EXTEND (eks-tend') *v.t.* to prolong or lengthen; to stretch; to enlarge; to hold forth;—*v.i.* to be continued in length or breadth.—**extended** (eks-ten'-ded) *a.*—**extendedly** (eks-ten'-ded-li) *adv.*—**extender** (eks-ten -dẹr) *n.* one that, or that which, extends.—**extendible, extensible, extensile,** *a.* that may be extended.—**extensibility** (eks-ten-si-bil'-i-ti) *n.*—**extension** (eks-ten'-shun) *n.* act of extending; a stretching; that property of a body by which it occupies a portion of space.—**extensive** *a.* large; wide.—**extensively** *adv.*—**extensiveness** *n.*—**extensor** (eks-ten'-sor) *n.* a muscle which serves to extend, or straighten, any part of the body.—**extent** *n.* space or degree to which a thing is extended; size; compass; volume [L., fr. *ex* and *tendere*, to stretch, tend; (acc.) *extensiōnem*, fr. (part.) *extensus*, extended].

Syn. to continue, expand, widen. *Ant.* curtail, reduce, abridge, retrench.

EXTENUATE (eks-ten'-ū-āt) *v.t.* to weaken; to palliate.—**extenuatingly** (eks-ten'-ū-ā-ting-li) *adv.*—**extenuation** (eks-ten-ū-ā'-shun) *n.* palliation; mitigation.—**extenuator** (eks-ten'-ū-ā-tor) *n.*—**extenuatory** (eks-ten'-ū-ā-tor-i) *a.* palliative; tending to extenuate [L. (part.) *extenuātus*, thinned fr, *ex* and *tenuāre*, make thin, *tenuis*].

Syn. diminish, mitigate, excuse. *Ant.* aggravate, magnify.

EXTERIOR (eks-tē'-ri-or) *a.* outward; foreign;—*n.* that which is external; outward appearance.—**exteriorly** *adv.* externally [L. (comp.) fr. *exterus*, external, fr. *ex*].

EXTERMINATE (eks-tẹr'-mi-nāt) *v.t.* to extirpate; to destroy.—**exterminable** *a.*—**extermination** (eks-tẹr-mi-nā'-shun) *n.* extirpation.—**exterminator** (eks-ter'-mi-nā-tor) *n.*—**exterminatory** *a.* tending to exterminate [L. (part.) *exterminātus*, banished, fr. *ex* and *terminus*, boundary].

EXTERN (eks-tẹrn') *a.* not inherent; not intrinsic; outward; visible;—*n.* a scholar in a seminary, that lives without its walls [L. *externus*, outward].

EXTERNAL (eks-tẹr'-nal) *a.* not essential; exterior; foreign; *pl.* outward appearances.—**externally** *adv.*—**externalism** *n.* undue devotion to externals, esp. of worship.—**externality** (eks-tẹr-nal'-i-ti) *n.* existence in space.—**externalise,** *v.t.* to live perpetually in a world of action; to be allowed no private life.—**external debt,** British national debt payable abroad [L. *externus*, fr. *exterus*, *exter*. *See* EXTERIOR].

EXTERRITORIAL (eks-ter-i-ri-al) *a.* beyond the jurisdiction the laws of the country.

EXTIL (eks-til') *v.t.* to drop, distil, from [L. *ex* and *stillare*, dro

EXTINCT (eks-tingkt') *a.* ex guished; no longer extant.—**tincteur** (eks-tingk'-tẹr) *n.* a porta apparatus for extinguishing fir

extinction *n.* act of extinguishi disappearance; suppression [L. (p *ex-tinctus*, extinguished. *See* EXT GUISHED].

EXTINE (eks'-tin) *n. Bot.* outer coat of the pollen grain *exter*, outside].

EXTINGUISH (eks-ting'-gwish) to quench; to put an end to.—**tinguishable** *a.*—**extinguisher** *n.* an instrument for putting out candle [L., fr. *ex*, thoroughly, *stinguere*, quench].

EXTIRPATE (eks'-tẹr-pāt) *v.t.* pluck up by the roots; to destroy **extirpator** *n.*—**extirpation** (eks-t pā'-shun) *n.* eradication; extermi tion.—**extirpatory** (ek-stẹr'-pa-tor-i serving to extirpate [L. (pa *ex(s)tirpātus*, rooted out, fr. *ex* a *stirp-s*, the stem (with root)].

EXTOL (eks-tōl') *v.t.* to magnify praise; to eulogise [L., fr. *ex* a *tollere*, lift].

Syn. to laud, exalt, glorify. *A* abuse, revile, vilify.

EXTORT (eks-tort') *v.t.* to wri from by compulsion; to exact **extortionate, extortionary** *a.* pressive; exorbitant.—**extortion** unjust exaction; demand.—**ext tioner, extortionist** *n.* [L. (pa *extortus*, wrung out, fr. *ex* a *torquēre*].

EXTRA (eks'-tra) *a.* over a above what is usual; additional *n.* something extra; an additio *pl.* extra charges, or items.—**ext atmospheric** *a.* outside the atm sphere.—**extra-cardial** *a.* outside t heart.—**extra-cerebral** *a.* outside t limits of the cerebellum.—**ext constellary** *a.* a term used w regard to those stars that are n classed under any constellation **extra-curricular** *a.* pert. to t studies or activities in school college which are optional and n included in the curriculum.—**ext floral** *a.* outside of a flower **extra-judicial** *a.* out of the pro court or ordinary legal course **extra-judicially** *adv.*—**extra-mural** beyond the walls.—**extra-ocular** outside of, or away from, the eyes **extra-official** *a.* not within t limits of official duty, rights etc **extra-parochial,** not within the lim of a parish.—**extra-solar,** outside the solar system.—**extra-terrestrial**

ide the earth.—**extra-territorial** utside the territory in which one les.—**extra-tropical** *a.* outside the ics, north or south [L = beyond].

XTRACT (eks-trakt′) *v.t.* to draw ; to express or distil ; to select extract ; to elicit ;—(eks′-trakt) substance extracted from another nically ; a passage from a book, —**extractable, extractible** *a.*—**ex-tion** *n.* act of extracting ; stock origin.—**extractor** *n.* [L. (part.) *actus*, drawn out, fr. *ex* and *ere*].

XTRADITION (eks-trą-dish′-un) *n.* very by one nation to another of tives from justice.—**extraditable** -tra-dīt′-a-bl) *a.*—**extradite** *v.t.* to ver up a fugitive criminal to a ign nation [fr. L. *ex* and (acc.) *itiōn-em*, a giving up. *See* DITION].

XTRADOTAL (eks-trą-dō′-tąl) *a.* forming part of the dowry.

XTRANEOUS (eks-trā′-ne-us) *a.* belonging to a thing ; not ntial.—**extraneously** *adv.* [L. *ex-eus*. Doublet of STRANGE].

yn. foreign, extrinsic, irrelevant, entitious, incidental. *Ant.* in-nt, innate, vital, regular.

XTRANUCLEAR (eks-trą-nū′-ar) *a.* situated outside the nuc-of a cell.

XTRAORDINARY (eks-trą-or′-, tror′-di-ną-ri) *a.* beyond the com-; not usual ; remarkable.—**aordinarily** *adv.*—**extraordinari-** *n.* [L. *extraordinārius*. *See* EXTRA, INARY].

yn. uncommon, wonderful, ex-tional, odd, singular. *Ant.* usual, nary, familiar, commonplace, fre-nt.

XTRAVAGANT (eks-trav′-ą-b) *a.* excessive ; unrestrained ; astic ; profuse or prodigal.—**avagantly** *adv.*—**extravagance** *n.* sh expenditure of means or sub-ice ; exuberance in thought or ion ; profusion ; waste.—**ex-agancy** *n.* extravagance ; wan-ng [F., fr. L. *extrā* and (acc. part.) *ntem*, wandering, fr. *vagāri*].

XTRAVAGANZA (eks-trav-ą-gan′-*n.* a composition, esp. musical, racterised by fantastic irregu-y [It.].

XTRAVASATE (eks-trav′-ą-sāt) to let out of the proper vessels, as od [fr. L. *extrā* and *vās*, vessel].

XTRAVERT (eks-trą-vert′) *n.* in chology, one whose emotions ex-s themselves readily in external on.

XTREME (eks-trēm′) *a.* at the ost point or highest degree ; hest ; last ; excessive ; most ent ;—*n.* the utmost point or degree ; extremity ; the limit ; *pl.* dire need.—**extremely** *adv.*—**extreme-ness** *n.*—**extremist** *n.* one that goes to extremes, esp. in doctrine.—**ex-tremity** (eks-trem′-i-ti) *n.* the utmost point or side ; the greatest degree of an evil ; distress ; emergency.—**in extremis**, at the point of death.—**in the extreme**, extremely.—**to go to ex-tremes**, to use extreme measures ; to go too far [O.F. = F. *extrême*, fr. L. (superl.) *extrēmus*, fr. *exterus*. *See* EXTERIOR].

EXTRICATE (eks′-tri-kāt) *v.t.* to free from difficulties.—**extricable** *a.*—**extrication** (eks-tri-kā′-shun) *n.* dis-entanglement [L. (part.) *ex-trīcātus*, disentangled, fr. *extrīcāre*, fr. *trīcae*, hinderances].

Syn. to disengage, unravel, dis-entangle. *Ant.* implicate, confuse, ensnare.

EXTRINSIC, extrinsical (eks-trin′-sik, -si-kąl) *a.* not contained in, or belonging to, a body ; not essential.—**ex-trinsically** *adv.* [O.F. = F. *extrinsèque*, fr. L. *extrinsecus*, from, on the out-side, fr. *exter*, outward, and *secus*, beside].

EXTRORSE (eks-trors′) *a.* turned outward [L. *extra*, outside, and *versus*, turned].

EXTRUDE (eks-tröód′) *v.t.* to thrust, or press, out ; to drive away.—**extrusion** *n.* a thrusting out.—**ex-trusory** (eks-trōo-sor-i) *a.* [L. fr. *ex* and *trūdere*, to thrust ; (part.) *ex-trūsus*, thrust out].

EXUBERANT (ek-sū′-bę-rąnt) *a.* overflowing ; superabundant. — **exu-berantly** *adv.*—**exuberance, exuber-ancy** *n.* superabundance ; luxuriance.—**exuberate** (ek-sū′-be-rāt) *v.i.* to abound ; to be in great abundance [L. (part. stem) *exūberant-*, abound-ing, fr. *ex* and *ūberāre*, to be fertile, fr. *ūber*, rich].

EXUDE (ek-sūd′) *v.t.* to discharge through the pores, or an incision, as sweat, sap ;—*v.i.* to pass out through the pores. — **exudation** (ek-sū-dā′-shun) *n.*—**exudative** (ek-sū′-dā-tiv) *a.* characterised by exudation [L., fr. *ex* and *sūdāre*, to sweat].

EXULCERATE (eg-zul′-sę-rāt) *v.t.* to produce an ulcer in ; to corrode ; to fret ;—*v.i.* to become ulcerous.—**exulceration** (eg-zul-sę-rā′-shun) *n.* act of causing ulcers on a body ; pro-cess of becoming ulcerous [L. *ex* and *ulcerare*, make sore, fr. *ulcis*, *ulceris*, a sore].

EXULT (eg-zult′) *v.i.* to manifest lively joy or triumph.—**exultingly** *adv.*—**exultant** *a.* exulting ; greatly rejoicing. — **exultation** (eg-zul-tā′-shun) *n.* triumph ; transport [L. *ex-(s)ultāre*, fr. *ex-silīre*, leap forth, fr. *ex* and *salīre*].

EXUNDATION (ex-sun-dā′-shun) *n.* an overflow; overflowing in abundance [L. *exundare*, to overflow].

EXUVIÆ (ek-sū′-vi-ē) *n.pl.* skins of animals, shells, etc., cast as useless. —**exuvial** *a.*—**exuviate** *v.t.* and *i.* to cast, as skin, etc.; to moult.—**exuviation** (ek-sū-vi-ā′-shun) *n.* [L., fr. *exuere*, strip off].

EX-VOTO (eks-vō′-to) *n.* an offering placed or hung up in a church in fulfilment of a vow, or in gratitude, as for recovery from an illness [L., "according to a vow"].

EYAS (ī′-as) *n.* a hawk too young to leave the nest [An *eyas*, for a *nyas*, fr. F. *niais*, orig. unfledged, fr. L. *nīdus*, through Late L.].

EYE (ī) *n.* the organ of sight; power of seeing; judgment; anything like an eye, as the hole in a needle, the growing bud in a potato, etc.;—*v.t.* to observe closely or fixedly.—**eyeball** *n.* the ball of the eye.—**eyebolt** *n. Naut.* a bar of iron, or a bolt, with an eye at one end, driven into the deck or sides, for hooking tackle to.—**eyebrow** *n.* the hairy arch above the eye.—**eyeflap** *n.* a blinder on a horse's bridle.—**eyeglass** *n.* a glass to assist the sight; monocle.—**eyehole** *n.* a peephole; one of the three orifices of a coco-nut.—**eyelash** *n.* one of the hairs that edge the eyelid.—**eyelet** *n.* a hole for a lace or cord, as in garments, sails, etc.—**eyelid** *n.* folds of skin that may be drawn over the eye.—**eye-opener,** a marvellous story; information that makes one understand what he had before failed to see; a drink, esp. in the m —**eyesight** *n.* power of vision; vation.—**eyesore** *n.* something sive to the eye.—**eyepiece,** the an optical instrument, to wh eye is applied.—**eye-servant,** o does his duty only when obs **eye-service.**—**eye-tooth,** a tooth next the incisors; the tooth.—**eyewash** *n.* humbug ception.—**eye-witness,** one wh a thing done.—**all in my eye** apparent, but not real.—**apple eye,** darling; pet.—**by the** abundance.—**the eyes of a sh** foremost part in the bows of —**the green eye,** jealousy.—**the** eye, intellectual perception **naked eye,** without aid from tel etc.—**to be all eyes,** to give st tention.—**to clap eyes on,** to **to give an eye to,** to attend **have a drop in one's eye,** to be intoxicated.—**to have an eye** have regard to.—**to keep an** to watch.—**to lay,** or **set eyes** have a sight of.—**to pipe the** weep.—**to see eye to eye,** to alike.—**to throw dust in one'** to deceive.—**to wipe one's eye,** the conceit out of.—**up to th** deeply engaged [M.E. *eye, eig* A.S. *ēage*; cp. Ger. *auge*; O.F dim. of *œil*, eye].

EYOT (ī′-ot) *n.* a small river [A.S. *īgeth, īgeoth*; conn. with IS

EYRE (ār) *n.* a circuit; a be judges on circuit [O.F. *eire*, je fr. L. *iter*].

EYRIE, eyry. *See* AERIE.

F

F, f, the sixth letter of the English alphabet, is a labio-dental formed by contact of lower lip and upper teeth. As a numeral, F formerly stood for 40; $\bar{F} = 40{,}000$. In music, F (fa) is the fourth tone of the diatonic scale of C.

FABIAN (fā′-bi-an) *a.* cautious, or dilatory from policy;—*n.pl.*—**Fabians,** a group of English socialists [fr. Q. *Fabius* Maximus, called *Cunctator*, the delayer, who wore out Hannibal by cautious tactics].

FABLE (fā′-bl) *n.* a short tale, usually in verse, conveying some truth or precept; falsehood;—*v.t.* and *i.* to feign; to invent.—**fabler** *n.*—**fabliau** (fab′-li-ō) *n.* a short French story in verse (12th, 13th centuries).—**fabulist** (fab′-ū-list) *n.* a fable-writer.—**fabulous** *a.* feigned, or fabled; amazing; fictitous.—**fabulously** *adv.*—**fabulousness** *n.* [F., fr. L. *fābula*, fr. *fārī*, speak].

FABRIC (fab′-rik) *n.* struct texture; building and furnitu manufacture, esp. textile.—**fa** *v.t.* to frame; to manufactu mechanical processes; to bu cording to standardised specifie to assemble from standardise ponents; to devise falsely.—**cation** (fab-ri-kā′-shun) *n.* pro product of fabricating; constru a falsehood.—**fabricator** *n.* [F. *que*, fr. L. (acc.) *fabricam*, wo fr. stem *fabri-* of *faber*, Doublet of FORGE (*n.*)].

FAÇADE (fa-sād′) *n.* front; view or elevation of an edifice It. = face].

FACE (fās) *n.* the outer a ance; one of the bounding pl a solid; that part of the h which are the eyes, nose, mouth look; effrontery;—*v.t.* to co to oppose firmly; to make s

v.i. to turn.—**faced** (fāst) *a.* marked th a face, having the surface ıoothed or covered with some her material.—**facer** *n.* one that ces; a severe blow on the face: ınce, a sudden check.—**facet** (fas′-et) a little surface, as cut on diamonds; *v.i.* to cut facets upon.—**facia,** or **scia** *n.* a name-plate on a shop- ont.—**facies** (fā′-shi-ēz) *n.* the face; neral aspect.—**facial** (fā′-shal) *a.* rt. to the face.—**facing** (fā′-sing) *n.* covering in front for ornament or fence; a movement of soldiers to ght or left; collar or lappet of regi- ental uniform; the front or con- icuous part of an architectural ructure; any superficial layer or ating.—**face-card,** a playing-card ving a face on it; a court-card.—**ce-cloth,** a cloth laid over the ce of a corpse.—**face-guard,** a kind mask to defend the face and eyes hile engaged in chemical and me- ıanical processes.—**face-plate,** the sc attached to the revolving spindle a lathe, on which the work is fas- ned.—**face-to-face,** confronting in tual presence.—**on the face of it,** ainly.—**to fly in the face of,** to in- lt; to defy.—**to make a face,** to stort the face in mockery.—**to face ɔwn,** to cow by stern looks.—**to face ıt,** to defeat by mere audacity.—**face tea,** to improve its appearance addition of colouring-matter.—**to ce the music,** to meet the emergency ldly.—**to his face,** openly; in his esence.—**to set one's face against,** to ɔpose strongly [F., fr. L. *faciēs*].

Columns and Portico on the Façade of a Building

FACETIÆ (fa-sē′-shi-ē) *n.pl.* witty r humorous writings or sayings.—**ıcetious** *a.* humorous; jocular.—**ıcetiously** *adv.*—**facetiousness** *n.* [L. ɔl.) fr. *facētus,* witty].

Syn. of "facetious," jocose, jocular, layful, jesting. *Ant.* serious, grave.

FACILE (fas′-il) *a.* easy; courteous; easily approached or influenced.—**facility** (fas-il′-i-ti) *n.* quality of being facile; ease; easiness of access; *pl.* **facilities,** opportunities.—**facilitate** *v.t.* to make easy; to expedite.—**facilitation** (fa-sil-i-tā′-shun) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *facilem,* easily done, fr. *facere*].

Syn. of "facility," dexterity, pliancy, ductility. *Ant.* awkwardness, clumsiness, inability, unreadiness.

FACSIMILE (fak-sim′-i-le) *n.* an exact copy or counterfeit;—*a.* exactly like [L. = do a-like-thing].

FACT (fakt) *n.* anything done; anything actually true; reality.—**matter-of-fact,** prosaic; unimaginative [L. *factum,* orig. (neut. part.) thing done, fr. *facere.* Doublet of FEAT].

FACTION (fak′-shun) *n.* a seditious party; dissension.—**factionist** *n.*—**factious** *a.* given to or taking part in faction.—**factiously** *adv.*—**factiousness** *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *factiōnem,* lit. a doing. *See* FACT].

FACTITIOUS (fak-tish′-us) *a.* made, or imitated, by art; unreal.—**factitiously** *adv.*—**factitiousness** *n.*—**factitive** (fak′-ti-tiv) *a.* causative [L. *factitius,* fr. *facere,* make].

FACTOR (fak′-tor) *n.* a mercantile agent; an agent in charge of landed property; one of the numbers which, multiplied together, produce the number of which they are factors;—*v.t.* to manage.—**factorial** (fak-tō′-ri-al) *a.* pert. to a factor.—**factorage** (fak′-tor-ij) *n.* factor's commission.—**factorship** *n.*—**factory,** a manufactory; a trading settlement in the East [L. = doer].

FACTOTUM (fak-tō′-tum) *n.* a general agent [L. = do everything].

FACULA (fak′-ū-lā) *n.* one of the small bright spots often seen on the sun's disc [L., little torch].

FACULTY (fak′-ul-ti) *n.* ability to act; mental ability; a special aptitude; the graduates in one department of a university, as the Faculty of Arts; the members of a profession [F. *faculté,* fr. L. (acc.) *facultātem,* fr. *facilis.* Doublet of FACILITY].

FAD (fad) *n.* a fancy or notion unduly paraded.—**faddist** *n.* one given up to a fad [Etym. uncert.].

FADE (fād) *v.i.* to lose freshness, or brightness; to wither away; in the cinema, to cause a picture to become gradually clearer (**fade in**), or gradually to disappear from the screen (**fade out**);—**fade-in, -out** *n.* in wireless, of signals; variation in strength;—*v.t.* in wireless transmission, to vary strength or volume; to cause one item to disappear against another;—

fading *n.*—**fadeless** *a.* unfading [O.F. *fader*, fr. *fade*, insipid, flat, fr. L. (acc.) *vapidum*, vapid].

FADGE (faj) *v.i.* to come close; to fit; to agree; to succeed [A.S. *fægian*, to fit].

FAECES, feces (fē'-sēs) *n.* *See* FECES.

FAERIE, faery (fā'-ri) *n.* *See* FAIRY.

FAG (fag) *n.* a schoolboy who does menial services for a bigger boy in English schools;—*v.i.* to treat as a fag;—*v.i.* to act as a fag; to tire; *Colloq.* a cigarette.—**fag-end,** an unfinished end, as of a web of cloth, etc.—to **fag out,** to field, in cricket [Perh. corr. fr. FLAG (1)].

FAGGOT, fagot (fag'-ot) *n.* a bundle of sticks for fuel, etc.; an old woman; *Colloq.* a mischievous child [F. *fagot*, perh. fr. a dim. fr. L. *fāgus*, beech tree].

FAHRENHEIT (fâr'-en-hīt) *n.* a thermometer graduated so that the freezing point of water is 32°, the boiling-point, 212° [after the inventor, *d.* 1736].

FAIENCE (fā-yangs') *n.* a kind of glazed or enamelled earthenware [F., fr. *Faenza*, Italy].

FAIL (fāl) *v.i.* to disappoint or desert;—*v.i.* to be wanting; to come short; to decline; to fall off; to miss; to be baffled; to become bankrupt.—**failing** *n.* foible; weakness.—**failure** *n.* cessation; deficiency; omission; decay; suspension of payment.—**without fail,** certainly [F. *faillir*, fr. L. *fallere*, deceive].

FAIN (fān) *a.* glad; very willing;—*adv.* gladly.—**fainness** *n.* [A.S. *fægen*, glad].

FAINEANT (fā-nā-ong') *a.* doing nothing; idle; worthless;—*n.* idler; a good-for-nothing [F., from *fait néant*, he does nothing].

FAINT (fānt) *a.* lacking strength; weak; indistinct;—*n.* a swoon; fainting-fit;—*v.i.* to become weak; to swoon; to lose courage; to sink.—**faintly** *adv.*—**faintness** *n.*—**faintish** *a.* slightly faint.—**faint-hearted,** cowardly; timorous [O.F. (part.) *feint*, fr. *feindre*, feign].

Syn. languid, feeble, timorous, dim, obscure. *Ant.* energetic, strong, clear, distinct.

FAIR (fār) *a.* clear; free from fault or stain; free from a dark hue; beautiful; not cloudy; favourable; frank; just; middling;—*adv.* clearly; openly; honestly;—*n.* a fair woman.—**fairing** *n.* in aviation, any streamline-shaped cover or casing, or any part so shaped that it provides a streamline form;—in golf, the trimmed turf between tee and green.—**fairly** *adv.*—**fairness** *n.*—**fairway** *n.* the navigable chan of a river, etc.—**fair-minded,** judgi fairly.—**fair-play,** just treatment. **fair-spoken,** civil; plausible.—**a f field,** equitable chance.—**a fair wi** favourable wind.—**fair and squa** honest; honestly.—**fair fall,** go luck to.—**the fair, the fair s** women.—**to be in a fair way** to be likely to succeed in.—**to bid fa** to promise well [A.S. *fæger*].

Syn. pure, honest, equitab reasonable. *Ant.* unjust, unfair, i equitable, partial.

FAIR (fār) *n.* a great market, he at stated intervals.—**fairing** *n.* present purchased at a fair.—**t day after the fair,** too late [O.F. *fe* = F. *foire*, fr. L. (acc.) *fēria* holiday].

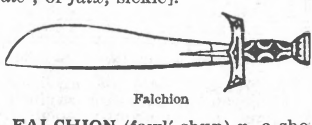
FAIRY (fā'-ri) *n.* an imagina being in the shape of a diminuti human being, supposed to medd in the affairs of men;—*a.* belongi to fairies.—**fairy-land,** the land of t fairies; elf land.—**fairy-like,** like fairy [O.F. *faerie*, enchantment, *fae*. *See* FAY].

FAITH (fāth) *n.* belief, esp. in revealed religion; trust or reliance a system of religious doctrin believed.—**faithful** *a.*—**faithfully** *a* —**faithfulness** *n.*—**faithless** *a.*—**fait lessly** *adv.*—**faithlessness** *n.*—**fait cure, faith-healing,** the curing bod disease by prayer alone.—**faith-heal** one that practises the faith-cure. **act of faith,** *see* AUTO DA FÉ.—**go faith,** fidelity; honesty.—**in go faith,** with perfect sincerity.—**faith,** truly; verily.—**punic fai** perfidy; bad faith.—**father of t faithful,** Abraham [M.E. *feith*, fr. O. *fei*(*d*) = F. *foi*, fr. L. (acc.) *fide* fr. *fides*].

FAKE (fāk) *v.t.* to conceal defec of, by artifice.—**fakement** (fāk'-me *n.* any swindling device.—**faker** (f ker) *n.* one that deals in fakes; swindler; a street-vendor; a hang on in theatres [D. *facken*, to catch

FAKIR (fā-kēr') *n.* a begging mo among the Hindu Mohammedans [= a poor man].

FALCATE (fal'-kāt) *a.* bent li a sickle; crescent.—Also **falcat falciform** [L. *falcātus*, bent, fr. ste *falc-*, of *falx*, sickle].



Falchion

FALCHION (fawl'-shun) *n.* a sho broad sword, slightly curved [O. *fauchon*, through It., fr. L. *fa* *See* FALCATE].

'ALCON (faw'-kn, fal'-kon) *n.* oird of prey, formerly used in rt.—**falconer** *n.* a person that eds and trains hawks or follows sport of fowling with hawks.—**onry** *n.* the art of training or ling with hawks.—**falcon-eyed,** ing keen eyes.—**falcon-gentil, fal--gentle,** a female falcon when

Falcon

pletely bred and full feathered; female and young of the goshawk *fauc-, faulc-on,* fr. L. (acc.) *ɔnem*—named from its falcated l.

ALCULA (fal'-kū-lą) *n.* a curved sharp pointed claw.—**falculate** -kū-lāt) *a.* having the form of a ula [L. *falculatus,* from *falx,* le].

ALDERAL, folderol (fal'-dęr-ąl, dęr-ol) *n.* refrain to a song; a gaw; trifle [Etym. doubtful].

ALDSTOOL (fawld'-stōōl) *n.* a l made to fold up; a camp-l; a desk at which the litany aid [O. Ger. *faltstuol*; cp. FOLD STOOL, Ger. *stuhl*].

ALERNIAN (fą-lęr'-ni-ąn) *n.* the e of the district of *Falernia* in y, celebrated in ancient times.

ALL (fawl) *v.i.* to descend from a ıer position to a lower; to drop n; to descend to sin; to happen; ssail; to be uttered carelessly; ct of falling; the apostasy of our parents; a sinking of tone; ent of water; a cascade; a 's veil; in the Colonies, the mn.—**falling-sickness,** epilepsy. **lling-star,** an aerolite.—**to fall rn,** to drop behind.—**to fall away,** ose flesh.—**to fall back,** to retreat. **fall for,** *Collog.* to be taken in by, ived by; to fall in love with.—**all foul,** to quarrel.—**to fall in,** join; of soldiers, to take up tions.—**to fall in with,** to meet tally.—**to fall off,** to decrease.—**all out,** to quarrel.—**to fall short,** e deficient.—**to fall through,** to e to nothing.—**to fall to,** to set ıt energetically.—**to fall on, or upon,** to attack.—**the fall of the leaf,** autumn.—**to try a fall,** to wrestle [A.S. *feallan*; cp. Ger. *fallen*].

Syn. to tumble, drop, decline, decay; —of *n.* descent, downfall, overthrow, destruction. *Ant.* of *v.* stand, rise, flourish, thrive.

FALLAL (fal'-al) *n.* a piece of ribbon; any gaudy and trifling ornament or trinket [Perh. It. *falbala*].

FALLIBLE (fal'-i-bl) *a.* liable to mistake or be deceived.—**fallibly** *adv.* —**fallibility** (fal-i-bil'-i-ti) *n.*—**fallacy** (fal'-ą-si) *n.* deceptive appearance; an apparently forcible argument, which is really illogical.—**fallacious** (fa-lā'-shus) *a.* deceptive; misleading.—**fallaciously** *adv.*—**fallaciousness** *n.* [L., fr. *fallere,* deceive].

FALLOPIAN TUBES (fal-lō'-pi-an tūbs) *n.pl. Phys.* two tubes or canals through which the ova pass from the ovary to the uterus—so called from supposed discoverer, *Fallopius,* an Italian anatomist (1523-62).

FALLOW (fal'-ō) *a.* left untilled or unsown;—*n.* land that has lain fallow a year or more;—*v.t.* to plough without sowing.—**fallowing** (fal'-ō-ing) *n.*—**fallowness** (fal'-ō-nes) *n.* a fallow state; barrenness; exemption from bearing fruit [E., of uncert. etym.].

FALLOW (fal'-ō) *a.* of a pale-yellow, or reddish-yellow, colour.—**fallow-deer,** a species of small deer common in England [A.S. *faelu*].

FALSE (fawls) *a.* untrue; dishonest; forged, as paper;—*adv.* falsely.—**falsely** *adv.*—**falseness** *n.*—**falsehood** *n.* untruthfulness; an untruth.—**falsify** *v.t.* to represent falsely; to forge; to prove to be false.—**falsification** (fawls-i-fi-kā'-shun) *n.* act of making false; wilful misrepresentation.—**falsity** *n.* falseness; a lie.—**false-face,** a mask.—**false-hearted,** deceitful; dishonest; perfidious.—**false-heartedness,** treachery.—**false keel,** a covering over the main keel, to serve as a protection.—**false-roof,** *Arch.* the space between the ceiling of the upper floor and the rafters of the roof.—**to play one false,** to be untrue to one [O.F. *fals,* fr. L. (acc.) *falsum,* fr. *fallere,* deceive].

Syn. erroneous, unfaithful, feigned, spurious, forged, faithless. *Ant.* true, correct, accurate, precise, faithful, genuine.

FALSETTO (fawl-set'-ō) *n.* artificial high notes of the voice, produced by tightening the glottis [It.].

FALSTAFFIAN (fawl-staf'-i-ąn) *a.* like Shakespeare's Falstaff; corpulent; convivial; boasting.

FALTER (fawl'-tęr) *v.i.* to hesitate; to tremble; to fail in resolution.—**falteringly** *adv.* [Etym. uncert.].

FAME (fām) *n.* public report or rumour, esp. favourable report; renown.—**famed** *a.* celebrated.—**fama** (fā'-mą) *n.* report; rumour; (Scot.) esp. a scandal affecting a minister.—**famous** *a.* celebrated; renowned.—**famously** *adv.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *fāmam*; *famōsus*].

Syn. repute, reputation, esteem, honour, celebrity. *Ant.* obscurity, ignominy.

FAMILIAR (fą-mil'-yąr) *a.* domestic; intimate; free; unconstrained; well known;—*n.* a close companion.—**familiarity** (fą-mil-i-ar'-i-ti) *n.* state of being familiar; freedom; a liberty; intimacy.—**familiarise** (fą-mil'-yą-rīz) *v.t.* to make familiar; to accustom.—**familiarly** *adv.*—**familiarness** (fą-mil'-yąr-nes) *n.*—**familiar spirit,** a demon supposed to attend an individual at call [L. *familiāris*, pert. to the FAMILY, household].

FAMILY (fam'-i-li) *n.* parents, children, and servants, as making up a household; kindred; a group of several genera of kindred animals, languages, etc.—**family bible,** a large Bible for family worship, having pages for family events.—**family-circle,** a theatre gallery midway in position and price between the dress-circle and "the gods."—**family-man,** a man fond of home life.—**family-tree,** a diagrammatic representation of the branches of a family.—**family-way,** a state of being with child [L. *familia*, fr. *famulus*, servant].

FAMINE (fam'-in) *n.* scarcity of food; a general want of provisions; hunger.—**famish** *v.t.* and *i.* to starve [F., fr. L. *famēs*, hunger, through Late L.].

FAN (fan) *n.* any instrument used for producing currents of air; an implement for winnowing grain;—*v.t.* to cool with a fan; to winnow; to excite.—**fanner** *n.* a machine, with revolving vanes, used as a ventilator, for winnowing, etc.—**fanbelt** *n.* in motoring, the belt driving the radiator-cooling fan.—**fan-blast** *n.* a blast produced by a fan.—**fanlight,** any window over a door.—**fan-palm,** any palm having fan-shaped leaves, in distinction from those having pinnate leaves.—**fan-shaped** *a.* in aviation, to denote shape of aeroplane tail.—**fan-tail,** a variety of the domestic pigeon; a form of gas-burner.—**fan-wheel,** a wheel with fans on its rim to produce a current of air [A.S. *fann*, fr. L. *vannus*, fan].

FANAL (fą-nawl') *n.* a small lighthouse; the lamp in such a lighthouse; *Arch.* a beacon [F., fr. G. *phanos*, lantern].

FANATIC (fą-nat'-ik) *n.* a person inspired with excessive enthusiasm, esp. a religious zealot; devot immoderate in zeal.—Also **fana fan** *n.* abbrev. in North Am enthusiast, particularly for s **fanatically** *adv.*—**fanaticism** cessive religious enthusiasr *fanatique*, fr. (acc.) *fānāticum*, in fr. *fānum*, fane].

FANCY (fan'-si) *n.* pow which the mind forms withir images of outward things; inclination; humour; a va false, notion;—*v.t.* to imagir have a liking for; to desi pleasing to the taste; guid whim.—**fanciful** *a.* whimsical real; fantastic.—**fancifully fancier** *n.* esp. one that m special business of breeding animals, birds, or dogs.—**fan** a ball at which fancy-dress worn.—**fancy-dress,** dress made ding to the fancy of the wea represent some character.— **fair,** a charity sale of fancy arti **fancy-free,** heart-free.—**fancy-** fabrics of various patterns ribbons, silks, etc.—**fancy-pri** extravagant price.—**fancy-work** mental knitting; embroidery **fancy,** sporting characters ger as dog-fanciers, prize-fighter [Cf. FANTASY].

FANDANGO (fan-dang'-go) lively Spanish dance for two p [Sp.].

FANE (fān) *n.* a temple; a [L. *fānum*, prob. fr. *fārī*, speak

FANFARE (fan'-fār) *n.* a flou trumpets.—**fanfaron** (fan'-fą-r a swaggerer.—**fanfaronade** *n.* b [F. Imit.].

FANG (fang) *n.* a tusk; a pointed tooth.—**fangless** *a.* [lit. a catching, fr. (part.) *ge* seized, fr. *fōn*; cp. Ger. *fang*].

FANION (fan'-yun) *n.* a sm for a surveying station, a military baggage [O.F. *fanion* ner].

FAN-TAN (fan'-tan) *n.* tw ferent Chinese gambling games with (i) hidden coins, (ii) [Chin.].

FANTASY (fan'-tą-si) *n.* mental image; caprice.—Also **tasy.**—**fantasia** (fan-tā'-zi-ą) composition not conforming usual canons of music.—**fa fantastical** (fan-tas'-tik, -ti-k fanciful; irregular; wild; cious.—**fantastically** *adv.* [M.E *tasye*, fr. O.F. = F. *fantais* Late L. *phantasia*, imaginin agination, fr. G., fr. *phant* display].

Syn. of *a.* odd, strange, grot extravagant. *Ant.* ordinary, co place, real.

FAR (fâr) *a.* distant; remote; ore distant of the two;—*adv.* to great extent or distance; in great rt; very much.—**farmost** *n.* most tant or remote.—**farther** (fâr'-ŦHęr) more remote; tending to ater distance;—*adv.* at, or to, a ater distance; moreover; in dition. — **farthest** (fâr'-ŦHest) *a.* ost distant or remote;—*adv.* at, to, the greatest distance.—**far-ched,** forced; strained. — **far-off,** note.—**far-reaching,** tending to oduce an effect in distant places, for a long time.—**far-seeing,** ving forethought; seeing far.—**-sighted,** seeing to a great distance; ing far before one.—**far-sighted-ss,** the state or quality of being -sighted. — **Far West,** the western rt of the United States.—**a far** , a long way.—**as far as,** to the ent that.—**by far,** in a great gree.—**far and away,** entirely.—**m far,** from a remote place.—**in far as,** to such an extent as [A.S. *r*; M.E. *ferre, ferrer*; *ferrest*].

FARAD (far'-ad) *n.* the unit of ctrical capacity.—**faradisation** (far-li-zā'-shun) *n.* a method, dis-vered by Faraday, of treating ease by the application of electrical rents [fr. Michael *Faraday*, the ysicist, 1791-1867].

FARCE (fârs) *n.* stuffing, like that d in dressing a fowl; force-meat; style of comedy in which qualities d actions are exaggerated for the rpose of exciting laughter; ridi-ous or empty show;—*v.t.* to cram; fill.—**farcical** *a.* belonging to a farce; licrous.—**farcically** *adv.*—**farcicality** r-si-kal'-i-ti) *n.* an absurdity [F. *ce*, stuffing, a farce, fr. *farcier*, to ff; fr. L. *farcīre*, to stuff].

FARCEUR (fâr-sęr') *n.* a joker or g [F.].

FARCIN, farcy, farcimen (fâr'-sin, '-si, -men) *n.* a disease of the ab-bents, affecting the skin and its od-vessels; a form of equinia *farcin*, fr. L. *farcire*].

FARD (fârd) *n.* a white paint for face;—*v.t.* to paint, as the cheeks].

FARDAGE (fâr'-dij) *n.* loose wool, ., used to pack cargo to prevent shifting [F.].

FARDEL, fardle (fâr'-del) *n.* a le pack, load, or burden [O.F. *del*, F. *fardeau*, dim. of O.F. *farde*, burden. Prob. fr. A.].

FARE (fār) *v.i.* to go; to travel; be in any state, good or bad; be entertained at table; to happen, ll or ill;—*n.* price of passage; d; provisions for the table.—**ing** (fār'-ing) *a.* seeming; looking; ing; going, esp. in compounds, as *seafaring*. — **farewell** *int.* (FARE and WELL) go well; good-bye; adieu (a parting compliment);—*n.* a wish of welfare at parting; adieu; leave-taking;—*a.* parting; valedictory; final [A.S. *faran*, go].

FARINA (fa-rī'-na) *n.* ground corn; the flour of any species of corn or starchy root.—**farinaceous** (fâr-in-ā'-shi-us) *a.* made of meal or flour; yielding farina or flour; like meal.—**farinose** (far'-i-nōs) *a.* yielding farina; floury [L., meal, flour, fr. *far*, a sort of grain].

FARM (fârm) *n.* a tract of land set apart for cultivation; a piece of ground devoted to agriculture;—*v.t.* to lease or let, as land for a rent; to give up to another, as an estate, a business, etc., on condition of receiving a percentage of what it yields; to cultivate;—*v.i.* to till the soil.—**farmer** *n.* a cultivator of leased ground; one that takes taxes, customs, excise, or other duties, to collect for a certain rate per cent.; an agriculturist; a husbandman.—**farm-bailiff,** an overseer; a land-steward.—**farm-hand, farm-labourer,** a hired labourer on a farm.—**farm-house,** a house attached to a farm; the residence of the farmer.—**farm-stead,** the buildings belonging to a farm.—**farm-yard,** the yard connected with the farm buildings.—**home-farm,** a farm attached to the residence of a landed proprietor [M.E. *ferme*, fr. A.S. *feorm*, goods, entertainment, fr. L. *firma*, a fixed payment, rent, lease].

FARO (fā'-rō) *n.* a game at cards in which a person plays against the bank kept by the proprietor of the table [So called because a *Pharaoh* was represented on one of the cards].

FAROUCHE (fà-rôôsh') *a.* sullen; shy [F.].

FARRAGO (far-rā'-gō) *n.* a mass of various materials confusedly mixed; a medley [L. *farrago*, mixed food for cattle, fr. *far* (gen., *farr-is*), a kind of grain].

FARRIER (far'-i-ęr) *n.* a smith that shoes horses; a veterinary surgeon.—**farriery** *n.* art of preventing, curing, or mitigating the diseases of horses and cattle; veterinary art [O.F. *ferrier*, fr. L. *ferrum*, iron].

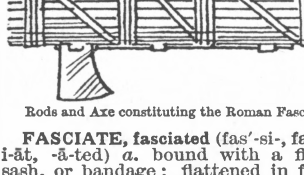
FARROW (far'-rō) *n.* a litter of pigs;—*v.i.* and *i.* to bring forth, as pigs [A.S. *fearh*, pig].

FARTHING (fâr'-ŦHing) *n.* the fourth of a penny [A.S. *feortha*, fourth, and dim. *-ing*].

FARTHINGALE (fâr'-ŦHing-gāl) *n.* a hoop petticoat for distending the dress, used in 16th century [O.F. *verdugalle*, fr. Sp. *verdugado*, a hoop,

fr. *verdugo*, a rod, fr. L. *viridis*, green].

FASCES (fas'-ēz) *n.pl.* an axe tied up with a bundle of rods and borne before the Roman magistrates as a badge of their authority.—**fascial** (fas'-si-al, fash'-i-al) *a.* belonging to the fasces [L. *fascis*, bundle]



Rods and Axe constituting the Roman Fasces

FASCIATE, fasciated (fas'-si-, fash'-i-āt, -ā-ted) *a.* bound with a fillet, sash, or bandage; flattened in form by growth.—**fasciately** (fas'-si-, fash'-i-āt-li) *adv.* in a fasciate manner; in bundles.—**fasciation** (fas-si,- fash-i-ā'-shun) *n.* a bandaging; a malformation in plants, by which a stem assumes a flat, ribbon-like shape [L. (part.) *fasciātus*, of *fasciāre*, fr. *fascia*, a band].

FASCICLE (fas'-i-kl) *n. Bot.* a close cluster or cyme with the flowers much crowded together, as in the sweet-william; a small bundle; serial division of a book.—**fasciculate, fasciculated, fascicular** (fa-sik'-ū-lāt, -lā-ted, -lar) *a.* growing in bundles or bunches, from the same point.—**fasciculus** (fa-sik'-ū-lus) *n.* a small bundle; a division of a book; a bouquet; a nosegay [L. *fasciculus, dim*, of *fascis*, bundle].

FASCINATE (fas'-i-nāt) *v.t.* to bewitch; to enchant.—**fascinatingly** *adv.*—**fascination** (fas-i-nā'-shun) *n.* the act of bewitching or enchanting; enchantment; a charm; a spell [L. (part.) *fascinātus*, fr. *fascināre*, to enchant].

Syn. to charm, captivate. *Ant.* repel, disenchant, disgust, offend.

FASCISM (fash'-sizm) *n.* a political movement in Italy, beginning 1919, under the leadership of Mussolini, and finally directed against communism.—**fascisti,** the members of this movement [It. *fascio*, bundle, group, L. *fasces*, bundle of rods round the axe, the symbol of law and order in ancient Rome].

FASH (fash) *v.t.* to trouble; to annoy;—*v.i.* to be vexed; to be at pains;—*n.* trouble; vexation; care [O.F. *fascher*, to anger, fr. L. *fastidium*, loathing].

FASHION (fash'-un) *n.* the form of anything; pattern; the prevailing mode or style, esp. of dress; sort; custom;—*v.t.* to form; to give shape to.—**fashionable** *a.* conforming to the established mode; current prevailing at a particular time stylish.—**fashionably** *adv.*—**fashion** *n.*—**fashionless** *a.*—**fashion-plate,** picture showing fashions in dress; *Colloq.* a person very smartly dressed —**after, or in, a fashion,** to a certain extent; in a way.—**in fashion,** keeping with the prevailing style.—**old-fashioned,** precocious, as a child.—**out of fashion,** not in keeping with the prevailing mode or style [O.F. *fachon*, make, shape, fr. L. (acc *factiōnem*, of *factio*, a making. Doublet of FACTION].

FASHIOUS (fash'-us) *a.* vexatious [O.F. *fascheux*, troublesome, fr. *fastidiosus*].

FAST (fást) *a.* fixed; close; tight firmly fixed; immovable, steadfast speedy; permanent, as colour dissipated;—*n.* a rope which fastens a vessel to a wharf;—*adv.* firmly steadfastly; swiftly; closely.—**fastness** *n.* a stronghold.—**fast by,** close to.—**fast and loose,** a cheating game —**fast-train,** an express.—**to live fast** to be prodigal and wasteful.—**make fast,** to fasten.—**to play fast and loose,** to be unreliable [A.S. *fæst*, firm].

FAST (fást) *v.i.* to abstain from food; to go hungry; to abstain from particular kinds of food;—*n.* abstinence from food; a time of fasting.—**fasting** (fás'-ting) *n.* the act of abstaining from food; religious mortification.—**fast-day,** a day on which fasting is observed [A.S. *fæstan*, to fast fr. *fæst*, firm, strict].

FASTEN (fás'-n) *v.t.* to fix firmly; to hold together;—*v.i.* to fix oneself; to seize and hold fast.—**fastening** *n.* anything that makes fast, as a lock, catch, bolt, bar, etc.—**fastener** *n.* that which fastens [A. *fæstnian*, fr. *fæst*, fixed].

FASTI (fas'-ti) *n.* the Roman calendar, which gave the days of festivals, courts, etc., correspondi to a modern almanac; records registers of important events; annals chronicles [L.].

FASTIDIOUS (fas-tid'-i-us) *a.* difficult to please.—**fastidiously** *adv.*—**fastidiousness** *n.* [L. *fastidiōsus*, *fastus*, pride, and *taedium*, loathing

Syn. squeamish, disdainful, critic punctilious. *Ant.* rough, unrefine vulgar.

FASTIGIATE, fastigiated (fas-ti i-āt, -ā-ted) *a.* narrowed to the to tapering to a point; pointed.—**fastigiately** (fas-tij'-i-āt-li) *adv.*—**fastigium** (fas-tij'-i-um) *n.* the ridge summit of a house or pediment [*fastigium*, gable end, roof].

FASTUOUS (fas'-tū-us) *a.* disdainful; proud; haughty.—**fastuosi**

stuousness (fas-tū-os'-i-ti, fas'-tū-us-s) *n.* haughtiness; ostentation [L. *stus*, disdain].

FAT (fat) *a.* fleshy; plump; elding a rich supply; productive; *n.* an oily substance deposited in rious parts of animal bodies; llow; lard; the best or richest rt;—*v.t.* to make fat; to fatten;— . to grow fat and fleshy.—**fatted** *a.* ade fat.—**fatly** *adv.* grossly; greasily **fatty** *a.* containing fat, or having qualities; greasy.—**fattiness** *n.*— ness *n.*—**fatten** *v.t.* to make fat; feed for slaughter;—*v.i.* to grow or corpulent.—**fattener** *n.*—**fatling** a young animal fattened for ughter.—**the fat is in the fire,** atters have been made worse [A.S. *t*].

FAT (fat) *n.* a large tub, cistern, vessel; a vat [A.S. *faet*, a large ssel].

FATAL (fā'-tal) *a.* appointed by e; causing death; deadly; mor-.—**fatally** *adv.*—**fatalism** *n.* the ctrine of fate or inevitable necessity **fatalist** *n.* one that maintains that things happen by inevitable cessity.—**fatalistic** (fā-ta-lis'-tik) *a.* ct. to fatalism.—**fatality** (fa-tal'-i-ti) invincible necessity; mortality.— **fatal sisters,** the Fates [L. *fatālis*, *fāri*, speak].

FATE (fāt) *n.* a decree or word pro-unced by God, hence inevitable cessity; appointed lot; death; the Destinies or Parcæ, who were pposed to determine the course of man life; the fatal sisters.—**fated** decreed by fate; destined.—**fate-** *a.* producing fatal events.—**fate-ly** *adv.*—**fatefulness** *n.* [L. *fātum*, a diction, fr. *fari*, speak].

FATHER (fā'-THer) *n.* male parent; nale ancestor more remote than a rent; a senator of ancient Rome; dignitary of the church; one of the ef ecclesiastical authorities of the t centuries after Christ; a pro-er, author, or contriver; the preme Being; the first person in Trinity;—*v.t.* to make one's the father of; to adopt; to nowledge one's-self author of.— **herly** *a.* like a father in affection l care; tender; protecting;— .—**fatherliness** *n.*—**fatherless** *a.*— **herlessness** *n.*—**fathercraft** *n.* the of being a good father.—**father-od** *n.* paternity.—**fathership** *n.* the te of being a father.—**father-in-,** the father of one's husband wife.—**father-land,** the native d of one's fathers or ancestors.— **her-lasher,** a small salt-water fish *ttus bulbalis*), allied to the river l-head.—**father-long-legs,** daddy-g-legs.—**adoptive father,** one that adopts the child of another.—**holy father,** the pope.—**putative father,** the supposed father.—**to be gathered to one's fathers,** to die and be buried. [M.E. *fader*, A.S. *faeder*, L. *pater*, G. *patēr*, fr. root *pa*, to feed].

FATHOM (faTH'-om) *n.* a measure of length containing 6 feet;—*v.t.* to ascertain the depth of; to sound—hence, to get to the bottom of.—**fathomable** *a.*—**fathomless** *a.* incapable of being fathomed.—**fathom-line,** a line with which soundings are made.—**fathom-wood,** waste timber at shipbuilding yards, sold in fathom lots [A.S. *fæthm*, the space reached by the extended arms, a grasp].

FATIDIC, fatidical (fa-tid'-ik, -i-kal) *a.* prophetic; having power to foretell the future [L. *fatum*, fate, and *dicere*, say].

FATIGUE (fa-tēg) *n.* weariness, from bodily labour or mental exertion; the labours of military men, distinct from the use of arms;—*v.t.* to weary with any exertion; to exhaust the strength of; to tire.—**fatigue-call,** a signal to summon soldiers to perform fatigue-duty.—**fatigue-cap,** a small cap worn by soldiers when on fatigue-duty.—**fatigue-dress,** the uniform worn by soldiers when on fatigue-duty.—**fatigue-duty,** that part of a soldier's duty distinct from the use of arms.—**fatigue-party,** a body of soldiers detailed for duty apart from the use of arms [O.F. fr. *fatiguer*, to weary, fr. L. *fatigāre*, to weary].

FATISCENCE (fa-tis'-ens) *n.* a gaping, or an opening.—**fatiscent** (fa-tis'-ent) *a.* opening in chinks, gaping [L. *fatiscere*, to gape].

FATUOUS (fat'-ū-us) *a.* feeble in mind; weak; silly; idiotic.—**fatuity** (fa-tū'-i-ti) *n.* weakness of mind; feebleness of intellect; foolishness.—**fatuitous** *a.* foolish; fatuous [L. *fatuus*, foolish].

Syn. stupid, foolish. *Ant.* sensible, pointed.

FAUBOURG (fō'-bóórg) *n.* a suburb in French cities, or a district recently included within a city [O.F. *fors*, out, fr. L. *foris*, out of doors, and *bourg*, a market town].

FAUCES (faw'-sēz) *n.pl.* the upper part of the mouth, terminated by the pharynx and larynx.—**faucal** (faw'-kal) *a.* pert. to, or produced in the fauces, or opening of the throat.—**faucitis** (faw-sī'-tis) *n.* inflammation of the fauces [L.].

FAUCET (faw'-set) *n.* a fixture for drawing liquor from a cask or vessel [O.F. *fausset*, fr. *fausser*, falsify, pierce].

FAUGH (faw) *int.* an exclamation of contempt or abhorrence [Imit.].

FAULT (fawlt) *n.* a failing; an error; a mistake; a blunder; losing of the scent in hunting; *Geol.* a break or interruption of strata.—**faulted** (fawl'-ted) *a. Geol.* broken by one or more faults.—**faultful** (fawlt'-fool) *a.* full of mistakes or faults.—**faulty** *a.* containing faults; imperfect; blameable; wrong.—**faultily** *adv.*—**faultiness** *n.*—**faultless** *a.*—**faultlessly**, *adv.*—**faultlessness** *n.*—**faultfinding** *n.* the act of pointing out faults; carping;—*a.* **faultfinder** *n.*—**at fault**, open to blame.—to **find fault with**, to blame for some mistake or defect [O.F. *faute*, fr. L. *fallita*, a defect, fem. of new part. *fallitus*, fr. *fallere*, deceive].

Syn. imperfection, blemish, defect, offence; flaw. *Ant.* perfection, completeness, excellence, ornament, accuracy.

FAUN (fawn) *n.* a deity among the Romans, supposed to inhabit the woods and protect shepherds.—**fauna** (faw'-nạ) *n.*; *pl.* **faunæ, faunas** (faw'-nē, -naz) the animals of any given area or epoch.—**faunal** (faw'-nal) *a.* pert. to, or treating of, fauna.—**faunist** (faw'-nist) *n.* a naturalist.—**faunology** (faw-nol'-ō-ji) *n.* zoogeography; that part of zoology which treats of the geographical distribution of animals [L. *faunus*, fr. *favēre*, to favour; G. *logos*, discourse].

FAUTEUIL (fō-tę'-yę) *n.* an armchair, usually highly ornamented—hence, a seat, or membership, in the French Academy [F., fr. Late L. *faldistōlium*, a fald-stool].

FAUVISM (fō'-vizm) *n.* a modern movement in art representing the expressionist side of symbolism.

FAUX PAS (fō pä) a false step; a mistake [F.].

FAVEOLATE (fạ-vē-o-lāt) *a.* pitted; cellular; formed like a honeycomb.—**faveolus** (fạ-vē'-o-lus) *n.* a honeycomb-like cell, pit or depression [L. *favus*, honeycomb].

FAVILLOUS (fạ-vil'-us) *a.* consisting of, pert. to, or resembling ashes [L. *favilla*, glowing ashes].

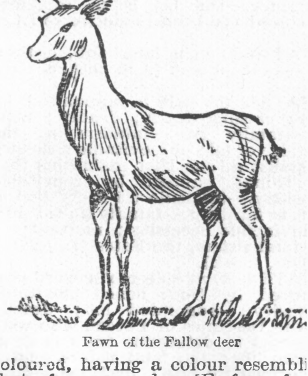
FAVONIAN (fạ-vō'-ni-ạn) *a.* blowing from west; fortunate; favourable; prosperous [L. *Favōnius*, the western breeze].

FAVOSE (fā-vōs') *a.* honeycombed; like the section of a honeycomb; having pits, depressions or cells [L. *favus*, honeycomb].

FAVOSITE (fā'-vō-sīt) *n.* a fossil coral with favcolate arrangement of the pore-cells.

FAVOUR (fā'-vor) *n.* kind regard; friendly disposition; a kind act or office; partiality; a token of regard, to be worn or displayed;—*v.t.* to regard with kindness; befriend; to resemble in feature.—**favourable** *a.* friendly; advantageous; suitable.—**favourably** *adv.*—**favourableness** *n.*—**favourer** *n.*—**favourite** a person or thing regarded with peculiar favour; one treated with partiality;—*a.* regarded with particular affection.—**favouritism** *n.* partiality.—**favourless** *a.* [O.F., fr. (acc.) *favōrem*, of *favor*, favour, *favēre*, to favour].

FAWN (fawn) *n.* a young deer, a buck, or doe, of the first year; *v.i.* to bring forth a fawn.—**faw**



Fawn of the Fallow deer

coloured, having a colour resembling that of a young deer [F. *faon*, fr. *foetus*, offspring].

FAWN (fawn) *v.i.* to court favour by low cringing, and the like, as a dog; to flatter meanly.—**fawning** *adv.* [M.E. *faunen*, fr. Scand.].

FAY (fā) *n.* a fairy; an elf [O. *fae*, F. *fée*, fr. L. *fāta*, a fate, goddess of destiny].

FAY (fā) *v.t.* to unite closely with—*v.i.* to lie close together [A.S. *fēgan*, unite].

FAY, fey (fā) *a.* about to die; doomed [A.S. *fæge*, fated].

FAYALITE (fā'-al-īt) *n.* a black greenish or brownish mineral, consisting chiefly of the silicate of iron, so called from the island of *Fayal*, where it is found.

FEALTY (fē'-al-ti) *n.* fidelity of one's lord; the oath sworn by a vassal to a superior or to a government [O.F. *fealte*, fidelity, fr. (acc.) *fidelitatem*, of L. *fidelitas*, *fidēlis*, faithful].

Syn. fidelity, homage, loyalty. *Ant.* disloyalty, infidelity, treachery, treason.

FEAR (fēr) *n.* a painful emoti

xcited by the apprehension of impending danger; alarm; dread;—*t.* to feel a painful apprehension of; o be afraid of; to suspect; to enerate;—*v.i.* to be in apprehension f evil; to be afraid.—**fearful** *a.* full f fear; afraid; dreadful; awful.—**earfully** *adv.*—**fearfulness** *n.*—**fearss** *a.*—**fearlessly** *adv.*—**fearlessness** .—**fearsome** *a.* causing fear; terrible. **-fearsomely** *adv.* [A.S. *fær*, fear, anger].

Syn. of "fearful," timid, timorous, pprehensive, frightful, terrible, horible. *Ant.* confident, hopeful, brave, ouraccous, audacious.

FEARNOUGHT (fēr'-nawt) *n.* a hick woollen cloth; a garment made f it [FEAR and NOUGHT].

FEASIBLE (fē'-zi-bl) *a.* capable of eing done; practicable.—**feasibly** *dv.*—**feasibleness** *n.*—**feasibility** (fēi-bil'-i-ti) *n.* quality of being feasible L. *faisible*, that can be done, fr. *faisnt*, part. of *faire*, make, fr. L. *facere*, nake, do].

FEAST (fēst) *n.* a festival; a olemn or a joyous anniversary; a anquet;—*v.t.* to entertain with sumptuous provisions; to gratify luxuriusly;—*v.i.* to eat sumptuously; to e highly gratified or delighted.—**easter** *n.*—**feast-day**, a festival.—**east-rite**, a custom observed at feasts. **-feast-won**, gained by feasting.—**ouble-feast**, a festival on which the ntiphon is doubled [O.F. *feste*, F. *te*, fr. L. *festum*, a holiday, fr. *estus*, solemn].

FEAT (fēt) *n.* an exploit; a striking ct of strength, skill, or cunning;—**eatly**, (fēt'-li) *adv.* neatly; dexterusly [F. *fait*, fr. L. *factum*, a deed, . *facere*, do, make].

FEATHER (feTH'-ėr) *n.* one of the rowths which make up the covering f a bird; a plume; an ornament; ind; a long key to permit a wheel o slide, but compelling it to rotate ith the shaft;—*v.t.* to dress in eathers; to furnish with a feather, s an arrow or a cap.—**feathering** *n.* lumage.—**feathery** *a.* pert. to, reembling, or covered with, feathers. **-featherless** *a.* unfledged.—**featherearer**, a plume-moth.—**feather-bed**, bed stuffed with feathers.—**feather-oarding**, boarding where the edge f one board overlaps a part of ne below.—**feather-brained**, **feather-eaded**, **feather-pated**, frivolous; light earted; giddy.—**feather-cloth**, a loth into which feathers are woven.—**eather-fisher**, an angler that uses rtificial flies; a fly-fisher.—**feather-oil**, the water-violet.—**feather-grass**, grass of Southern Europe (*stipa ennata*).—**feather-poke**, the long-ailed tit-mouse.—**feather-spray**, the foam made by the cut-water of a steamer.—**feather-spring**, the scar spring of a gun-lock.—**feather-star**, common name of sea-lilies or crinoids. —**feather-stitch**, a stitch used in embroidery.—**feather-weight**, the lightest weight allowed to be carried by a horse in a handicap—hence, a very light weight.—**a feather in one's cap**, an honour; a mark of distinction.—**birds of a feather**, people of the same class, etc.—**in high feather**, in high spirits.—**the white feather**, cowardice. —**to feather an oar**, in rowing, to turn the blade of the oar horizontally when out of the water, in order to decrease the resistance of the air.—**to feather one's nest**, to gather wealth [A.S. *fether*].

FEATURE (fē'-tūr) *n.* form, or appearance, of the body, esp. of any single part of the face; a lineament (often used in *pl.* for the face); any marked peculiarity;—*v.t.* in the cinema, to present as leading actor in a film.—**featureless** *a.* [O.F. *faiture*, fashion, fr. L. *factūra*, fut. part. of *facere*, make].

FEBRILE (fē'-bril, feb'-ril) *a.* indicating fever, or derived from it.—**febrifuge** (feb'-ri-fūj) *n.* a medicine serving to mitigate or remove fever; —*a.* having the quality of mitigating or subduing fever [F. *fébrile*, fr. L. *febrilis*, fr. *febri-s*, fever; *fugāre*, put to flight].

FEBRUARY (feb'-rȯȯ-ą-ri) *n.* the second month in the year (in common years, this month contains 28 days; in the bissextile or leap year, 29 days) [L. *Februārius*, fr. *Februa*, the Roman festival of purification, fr. *februāre*, purify].

FECES, fæces (fē'-sez) *n.pl.* dregs; lees; sediment; excrement.—**fecal, fæcal** (fē'-kal) *a.* pert. to, or containing, dregs or feces [pl. of L. *fæx, fæcis*, grounds, dregs].

FECKLESS (fek'-les) *a.* spiritless; weak; feeble; worthless [Scot.; also FECTLESS, short. for EFFECTLESS].

FECULA (fek'-ū-lą) *n.* chlorophyll, the green matter of plants; starch obtained by washing ground roots, etc., in water; farina; starch.—**feculence** (fek'-ū-lens) *n.* state of being feculent; muddiness; sediment; lees; dregs.—**feculent** (fek'-ū-lent) *a.* foul with extraneous or impure substances; dreggy; muddy; thick; turbid [L. *fecula*, lees, *fæculentus*, fr. *fæx*, grounds].

FECUND (fē'-kund) *a.* prolific; fruitful; fertile.—**fecundate** (fē-kun'-dāt, fek'-un-dāt) *v.t.* to make fruitful or prolific; to impregnate.—**fecundation** (fek-un-dā'-shun) *n.* the act of making fruitful.—**fecundity** (fē-kun'-di-ti) *n.* quality or power of producing

fruit or young in great numbers; richness of invention [L. *fecundus*, fruitful].

FED (fed) past tense and past participle of the verb FEED.—**fed-up** *a.* bored, disgusted, dissatisfied.

FEDERAL (fed'-e-ral) *a.* pert. to a league or treaty, esp. between states; pert. to the Northern States of America that fought against the Confederates in the American Civil War;—*n.* a supporter of the Northern States during the American Civil War.—**federally** *adv.*—**federalise** *v.t.* to make federal; unite by compact.—**federalism** *n.* the principles of federal government.—**federate** *a.* leagued; confederate;—*v.t.* to form into a federation.—**federation** (fed-e-rā'-shun) *n.* a league; a confederacy.—**federative** (fed'-e-rā-tiv) *a.* uniting; joining in a league.—**federatively** *adv.*—**a federal union,** a union of several states, internally independent, under a central government, to which each sends representatives [F. *fédéral*, fr. L. stem, *fœder-*, of *fœdus*, league, *fœderātus*].

FEE (fē) *n.* possession of land; reward for services; remuneration, esp. reward for professional services; a right to the use of a superior's land, as a stipend for services to be performed, or rent to be paid; a fief;—*v.t.* to reward for services; to hire.—**feeable** (fē'-a-bl) *a.* capable of being feed, hired, or bribed.—**feeing-market,** a fair held twice a year, at which farm servants are hired.—**retaining-fee,** a fee to secure priority of claim on service; a fee paid to a lawyer to defend or manage a case [A.S. *feoh*, cattle, whence M.E. *fee*, cattle, property].

FEEBLE (fē'-bl) *a.* weak; deficient in strength; faint, as the voice; imperfect, as light or colour; wanting vigour; imbecile.—**feebly** *adv.*—**feebleness** *n.*—**feeble-minded,** weak in mind [O.F. *foible*, fr. L. *flēbilis*, wretched, fr. *flēre*, weep].

Syn. infirm, sickly, faint, debilitated. *Ant.* robust, vigorous, strong, vivid, hardy.

FEED (fēd) *v.t.* to give food to; to supply with nourishment; to graze; to supply with materials, as a printing-press with paper; to supply with fuel, as an engine;—*v.i.* to take food; to graze;—*n.* that which is eaten by beasts; allowance of provender given to a horse, cow, etc.—**feed-apron,** an apron carrying feed to some part of a machine.—**feed-motion,** the machinery that moves the feed in machines.—**feed-pipe,** the pipe leading from the cistern, or pump, to bottom of the boiler.—**feed-pump,** the force-pump for supplying the boiler of a steam-engine with water.—**feed-rack,** a rack for food of cattle.—**feed roll,** a roller for supplying to mechanism the material to be operated on.—**feed-screw,** a long screw used in large lathe to give regular feed-motion.—**feed-water,** warm water supplied to the boiler of an engine by the feed pump through the feed-pipe.—**feeder** *n.* one who, or that which, feeds; *Elec.* an air-line loop connecting two power-lines.—**feeding-bottle,** a bottle for supplying milk to an infant.—**feeding-ground,** a place where animals resort to feed.—**feeding-time,** time occupied by taxis in slow driving seeking fares [A.S. *fēdan*, to feed].

FEEL (fēl) *v.t.* to perceive by the touch; to touch; to suffer; or enjoy;—*v.i.* to have perception by the nerves of sensation; to have the sensibilities moved or affected; to be conscious of being;—*n.* sense of feeling; perception; a sensation communicated by touching.—**feeling** *a.* possessing great sensibility;—*n.* the sense of touch; consciousness; sentimentality; *pl.* the passions or affections.—**feelingly** *adv.*—**feeler** *n.* one of the organs with which certain animals are furnished for trying objects by the touch; a proposal, observation, or the like, cautiously put forth to ascertain the views of others [A.S. *fēlan*, to feel].

Syn. of "feeling," sensation, sense, sensibility, concern, tenderness, pathos, emotion. *Ant.* insensibility, indifference, unconcern, apathy, stoicism.

FEET (fēt) *n.pl.* of **foot.**

FEIGN (fān) *v.t.* to conceive by an act of mind; to invent; to counterfeit.—**feignedly** (fā'-ned-li) *adv.*—**feigningly** *adv.*—**feigner** *n.*—**feint** *n.* an assumed or deceptive appearance, a pretence; mock attack in boxing, fencing, etc.;—*v.i.* to make a feint or mock attack [F. *feindre*, to feign, fr. L. *fingere*, to form; F. *feint*, pa. part. of *feindre*].

FELDSPAR (feld'-spār) *n.* a crystalline mineral. Also FELSPAR [Ger. *feldspath*, fr. *feld*, field, and *spath*, spar].

FELICITY (fe-lis'-i-ti) *n.* state of being happy; blessedness.—**felicitous** *a.* happy; well applied or expressed.—**felicitously** *adv.*—**felicitousness** *n.*—**felicitate** *v.t.* to express joy or pleasure to; to congratulate.—**felicitation** (fe-lis-i-tā'-shun) *n.* act of felicitating; congratulation [O.F. *felicité*, fr. L. (acc.) *fēlicitātem*, fr. stem *fēlīci-*, of *fēlix*, happy].

Syn. happiness, bliss, blissfulness, beatitude. *Ant.* sorrow, misery, pain, suffering, dejection.

FELIS (fē'-lis) *n.* a genus of carnivorous quadrupeds, including the

ı, tiger, panther, cat, and similar mals, characterised by the great velopment of the organs of destruc- ı, as in the teeth and claws.—**ne** (fē'-līn) *n.* pert. to a cat; cat- › [L. *felis*; *fēlinus*, belonging to s, fr. *felis*; cat].

'ELL (fel) *a.* cruel; barbarous; in- nan; fierce; savage; keen; rp; bloody [A.S. *fel*, cruel].

'ELL (fel) *n.* a skin, or hide, of a st [A.S. *fel*, skin, allied to L. *lis*, skin].

'ELL (fel) past tense of the verb .L.

'ELL (fel) *v.t.* to knock down; to , or hew down; to sew, or hem, vn.—**feller** *n.* [A.S. *fellan*, *fyllan*, cut down—causative form of *lan*, to fall].

'ELL (fel) *n.* a barren hill; a rocky untain; a tract of high, barren d [Scand. = a hill].

'ELLAH (fel'-à) *n.*; *pl.* **fellahs, ahin** (fel'-ąz, -ą-hēn) a peasant, or tivator of the soil, among the yptians, Syrians, etc. [A. tiller of soil].

'ELLOE (fel'-ō) *n.* the exterior rim, a part of the rim, of a wheel; also y (fel'-i) [A.S. *felg*].

'ELLOW (fel'-ō) *n.* a companion; of a pair; a person; one of the ociates in an English college; a mber of a literary, or scientific, iety.—**fellowship** *n.* companion- ›; association; social familiarity; undation for the maintenance of a dent scholar.—**fellow-being,** any mber of the human race.—**fellow- zen,** a citizen of the same nation, ce, or city.—**fellow-countryman,** of the same country.—**fellow- ature,** one of the same race or kind. **ellow-feeling,** a like feeling.—**fel- -heir,** a joint heir; a co-heir.— **ow-helper,** a companion in labour. **ellow-labourer,** one that labours the same business or design.— **ow-student,** one that prosecutes studies in the same company, or ss, with another.—**fellow-wheel,** of a pair of matched wheels work- together.—**good-fellowship,** com- ionableness [M.E. *felawe*, fr. nd.].

ELO DE SE (fē'-lō-dē-sē) a felon, murderer, of himself; a suicide, le presumably sane [L. a felon n himself].

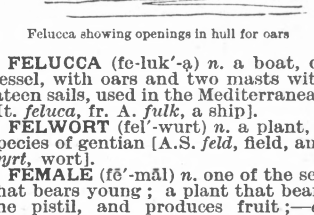
ELON (fel'-on) *n.* a person that committed felony; a person ty of heinous crime;—*a.* fierce; torous.—**feloness** (fel'-on-ess) *n.* oman that has committed felony. **lony** *n.* an offence that occasions otal forfeiture of lands or goods, to which capital or other punish- ıt may be added; a heinous crime.—**felonious** (fē-lō'-ni-us) *a.* malicious; villainous; traitorous.—**feloniously** *adv.* [F. *felon*, fr. Late L. (acc.) *felōnem*, of *felo*, traitor].

Syn. malefactor, offender, criminal, culprit, convict.

FELSITE, felstone (fel'-sīt, -stōn) *n.* a very hard, compact rock, composed of an intimate mixture of quartz and orthoclase felspar.—**felsitic** (fel-sit'-ik) *a.* of the nature of felsite [Ger. *fels*, rock].

FELT (felt) *v.* pret. and past participle of the verb FEEL.

FELT (felt) *n.* cloth or stuff of wool, or wool and fur, wrought into a compact substance by rolling and pressure; a hat made of wool;—*v.t.* to make into felt; to cover with felt.—**felting** *n.* the material of which felt is made; the art or process of making felt.—**felt-maker,** one that makes felt.—**felt-work,** a net-work, or felting as of fibres [A.S. *felt*].



Felucca showing openings in hull for oars

FELUCCA (fe-luk'-ą) *n.* a boat, or vessel, with oars and two masts with lateen sails, used in the Mediterranean [It. *feluca*, fr. A. *fulk*, a ship].

FELWORT (fel'-wurt) *n.* a plant, a species of gentian [A.S. *feld*, field, and *wyrt*, wort].

FEMALE (fē'-māl) *n.* one of the sex that bears young; a plant that bears the pistil, and produces fruit;—*a.* belonging to the sex that gives birth to young; feminine; having pistils and no stamens [F. *femelle*, fr. L. *femella*, dim. of *femina*, woman].

FEMININE (fem'-i-nin) *a.* pert. to women; womanly; effeminate; having the grammatical form or gender of words which are epithets of females.—**femininely** *adv.*—**feminism** (fem'-in-izm) *n.* the doctrine which asserts the mental and social equality of women with men.—**feminist** (fem'-in-ist) *n.* a supporter of feminism;—*a.* pert. to feminism, as the Feminist Movement.—**feminine rhymes,** those between words ending each in an unaccented syllable [O.F. *feminin*, fr.

L. *femininus*, fr. L. *femina*, woman].

FEMME-DE-CHAMBRE (fam-d'-shâng'-br) *n.* a chamber-maid; a lady's-maid [F.].

FEMUR (fē'-mur) *n.* the thigh bone. —**femoral** (fem'-o-ral) *a.* belonging to the thigh.—**femoral artery**, the main artery of the thigh [L. *femur, femoris*, the thigh].

FEN (fen) *n.* boggy land; moor; marsh.—**fenny** *a.* swampy; boggy.—**fenland** *n.* fens, marshy lands, esp. in Norfolk, Cambridge, and Lincoln.—**fenman** *n.* one that lives in fens [A.S. *fenn*, marsh].

FENCE (fens) *n.* that which fends off attack or danger; a wall, hedge, or other structure about a field, etc.; fencing; a guard for a carpenter's plane; a receiver of stolen goods;—*v.t.* to fend off danger from; to guard; to enclose with a fence;—*v.i.* to make a fence; to defend one's self by use of the sword.—**fenceless** *a.*—**fencer** *n.* —**fencible** *a.* capable of being defended, or of making defence.—**fencibles** *n.pl.* soldiers enlisted for the defence of the country, but not liable to be sent abroad.—**fencing** *n.* the art or practice of self-defence with the sword; the materials of fences for farms; a system of fences [Abbrev. of DEFENCE].

FEND (fend) *v.t.* to keep off; to ward off;—*v.i.* to resist; to parry; *Scot.* to support; to maintain.—**fender** *n.* one that, or that which, fends or wards off, esp. a metallic frame to hinder coals of fire from rolling forward to the floor; something hung over the side of a vessel, to guard it from injury by striking against a wharf or another vessel [Abbrev. of DEFEND].

FENERATE (fen'-ę-rāt) *v.t.* to put to use; to lend on interest.—**feneration** (fen-ę-rā'-shun) *n.* act of lending; usury; the interest on money lent [L. *foenus*, usury].

FENESTRA (fe-nes'-trą) *n. Anat.* a foramen; an opening.—**fenestral, fenestrate** (fe-nes'-tral, -trāt) *a.* pert. to a window, or to windows; *Bot.* having transparent spots [L. *fenestra*, window].

FENIAN (fē'-ni-an) *n.* a member of an association of Irishmen, founded in New York in 1857, having for its object the establishment of an independent republic in Ireland;—*a.* belonging to the Fenians.—**fenianism** *n.* the principles of the Fenians [Ir. *Fianna Eirionn*, the champions of Erin—the name applied, in traditions, to those that formed the militia of the ancient kings of Ireland].

FENKS (fengks) *n.* the refuse of whale blubber [Etym. doubtful].

FENNEC, fennek (fen'-ek) *n.* the zerda, a small African fox with la ears [Moorish].

FENNEL (fen'-el) *n.* a plant, wit yellow flower, cultivated in gard for the agreeable flavour of its se —**fennel-water**, a liquor prepared f fennel seed [A.S. *finol*, fr. L. *fen lum*, fennel, double dim. of *fen* hay].

FENT (fent) *n.* a slit, esp. in dr crack; flaw; remnant [O.F. *fe* fr. L. *findere*, split].

FENUGREEK (fēn'-ū-grēk) *n.* plant allied to clover, and meli cultivated for its seeds, which used by farriers [L. *fenum Graec* literally, "Greek hay"].

FEOD (fūd) *n.* **feodal, feodary.** FEUD.

FEOFF (fef) *v.t.* to invest wit fee or feud; to enfeoff.—**feoffeé** (ē) *n.* one that is invested with the —**feoffment** *n.* grant of a feud or in trust; a gift or conveyance, in of land; the deed conveying the [O.F. *feoffer*; fr. FIEF].

FERACIOUS (fęr-ā'-shus) *a.* bea abundantly; fruitful [L. *ferax*, *ferre*, to bear].

FERÆ (fē'-rē) *n.pl.* beasts of pr an order of carnivorous animals **feral** (fē'-ral) *a.* wild; not dome cated; run wild [L. *fera*, a v beast].

FER DE LANCE (fâr-dę-longs') a large poisonous snake of Cen and South America [F., iron or h of a lance or spear].

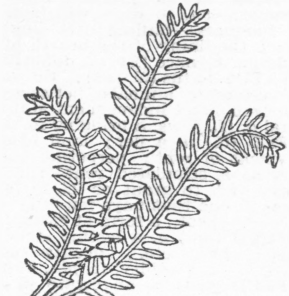
FERINGEE, feringhee (fe-ring' *n.* an Englishman [Hind. *Farang* corruption of *Frank*, a Europe esp. among Hindoos].

FERLY (fer'-li) *a.* fearful; singu —*n.* a wonder [A.S. *fœrlīc*, sudden *fœr*, fear].

FERMENT (fęr'-ment) *n.* tumu agitation; fermentation;—(fer-me *v.t.* to cause fermentation in;—*v.i* undergo fermentation; to work; be excited.—**fermentable** (fęr-m tą-bl) *a.*—**fermentability** (fęr-men bil'-i-ti) *n.* capability of being mented.—**fermentation** (fęr-men-shun) *n.* the decomposition of orga substances produced by the actio a living organism, or by certain organised agents (fungi, esp. sacch omyces, and bacteria are the us agents); the active state of intellect or the feelings.—**ferm tative, fermentive** (fęr-men'-tą-men'-tiv) *a.* causing fermentation *fermentum*, short. for *ferui-ment* leaven, fr. *fervēre*, to boil].

FERN (fęrn) *n.* a cryptogam plant.—**ferny** *a.* abounding in fe —**fernery** *n.* a place where ferns raised artificially.—**fern-owl**, the g sucker.—**fern-seed**, the spores of fe

supposed to have the power of renng persons invisible [A.S. *fearn*].



Leaves of the Polypod Fern

EROCITY (fe-ros′-i-ti) *n.* savage ness or fierceness; fury; barty.—**ferocious** (fe-rō′-shus) *a.* e; barbarous.—**ferociously** *adv.* **rociousness** *n.* [O.F. *ferocité*, fr. L. .) *ferocitātem*, fierceness, fr. *feroci-*, of *ferox*; fierce].

yn. of "ferocious," wild, savage, cious, cruel, brutal. *Ant.* gentle, e, kind, humane.

ERRARA (fe-rä′-ra) *n.* a broadd of superior temper, said to have made in Venetia, by *Andrea rara.*

ERRATE (fer′-āt) *n. Chem.* a salt ed by the union of ferric acid a base [L. *ferrum*, iron].

ERREOUS (fer′-e-us) *a.* pert. to ; like iron.—**ferriferous** (fe-rif′-e*a.* producing iron.—**ferruginous** ōō′-ji-nus) *a.* partaking of iron *ferreus*, made of iron, fr. *ferrum*,].

ERRET (fer′-et) *n.* a narrow tape ibbon woven orig. from silk, now worsted or cotton [Corr. of It. *tto*, little flower, fr. L. *flos*, *floris*, er].

Ferret

ERRET (fer′-et) *n.* an animal of weasel kind;—*v.t.* to drive or t out of a lurking place, as the et does the rabbit.—**ferreter** (fer′-e-ter) *n.* one that uses a ferret in killing vermin; one that pries into the affairs of others [O.F. *furet*, ferret, fr. L. *fūr*, thief].

FERRIC (fer′-ik) *a.* pert. to, or extracted from iron; *Chem.* applied to compounds in which iron exists in its higher valency [L. *ferrum*, iron].

FERRO-CONCRETE (fer-ō-kon′-krēt) *n.* concrete strengthened by a core or framework of iron or steel; reinforced concrete [L. *ferrum*, iron, and E. CONCRETE].

FERROMAGNETIC (fer-ō-mag-ne′-tik) *a.* behaving like iron in a magnetic field [L. *ferrum*, iron, and E. MAGNETIC].

FERROTYPE (fer′-ō-tīp) *n.* a positive photograph in which the sensitive film is laid on a sheet of enamelled iron or tin [L. *ferrum*, iron].

FERROUS (fer′-us) *a. Chem.* a term applied to compounds in which iron exists in its lower valency [L. *ferrum*, iron].

FERRULE (fer′-ōōl, fer′-il) *n.* a metal tip, fixed on a cane, etc., to prevent splitting [Corr. (through L. *ferrum*) fr. O.F. *virol*, of uncert. etym., a little bracelet].

FERRY (fer′-i) *v.t.* to transport over a river, etc.;—*n.* a place where a ferry-boat plies.—**ferry-man**, one that works a ferry.—**ferriage** (fer′-i-ij) *n.* the price or fare to be paid at a ferry; means of crossing a river [A.S. *ferian*, carry; conn. with FARE].

FERTILE (fer′-tīl, -til) *a.* producing or bearing abundantly; fruitful; inventive.—**fertilely** *adv.*—**fertility** (fer-til′-i-ti) *n.* fruitfulness.—**fertilisation** (fer-til-i-zā′-shun) *n.* the act of fertilising.—**fertilise** (fer′-til-īz) *v.t.* to make fertile; to enrich.—**fertiliser** *n.* [F., fr. L. *fertilis*, fr. *ferre*, bear].

FERULE (fer′-ōōl, fer′-il) *n.* a cane used in punishing children [L. *ferula*, a rod].

FERVENT (fer′-vent) *a.* warm in feeling; ardent in temperament.—**fervency** *n.* ardour; warmth of devotion.—**fervently** *adv.*—**fervid** *a.* burning; vehement.—**fervidly** *adv.*—**fervidness** *n.*—**fervour** *n.* heat; glowing ardour [L. (part. stem) *fervent-*, boiling, fr. *fervēre*].

Syn. of "fervour," zeal, warmth, vehemence, enthusiasm. *Ant.* apathy, indifference, coldness.

FESCUE, festue (fes′-kū, -tū) *n.* a genus of grasses, *Festuca*; a straw, wire, stick, or the like, used chiefly to point out letters to children when learning to read;—*v.t.* to assist in reading by a fescue [O.F. *festu*, fr. L. *festuca*, a straw].

FESSE (fes) *n. Her.* a horizontal band traversing an escutcheon [O.F. =F. *fasce*, fr. L. (acc.) *fasciam*, band].

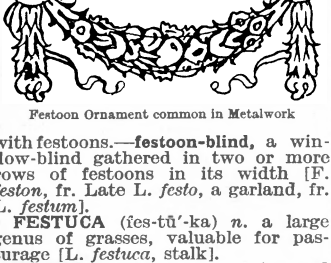
FESTAL (fes'-tąl) *a.* pert. to a feast or festival; joyous; gay.—**festally** *adv.* [fr. L. *festum*, a holiday. *See* FEAST, FETE].

FESTER (fes'-tęr) *v.t.* to cause to fester;—*v.i.* to grow purulent; to suppurate;—*n.* a sore that rankles and discharges pus [O.F. *festre, fistle. See* FISTULA].

FESTIVE (fes'-tiv) *a.* festal; joyous.—**festively** *adv.*—**festivity** (fes-tiv'-i-ti) *n.* joyfulness; a festival.—**festival** (fes'-ti-vąl) *n.* a feast or celebration [L. *festivus*, festive, fr. *festum*, a feast].

Syn. of "festival," fête, banquet, holiday, gala-day.

FESTOON (fes-tòòn') *n.* a garland hanging in a curve; an ornament imitating a festoon;—*v.t.* to adorn



Festoon Ornament common in Metalwork

with festoons.—**festoon-blind,** a window-blind gathered in two or more rows of festoons in its width [F. *feston*, fr. Late L. *festo*, a garland, fr. L. *festum*].

FESTUCA (fes-tū'-ka) *n.* a large genus of grasses, valuable for pasturage [L. *festuca*, stalk].

FETCH (fech) *v.t.* to go for and bring; to bring; to accomplish; to arrive at;—*n.* a trick or artifice.—**fetching** *a.* attractive [A.S. *feccan*, bring].

FÊTE (fāt) *n.* a festival or holiday;—*v.t.* to honour with a feast [F., fr. L. *festum*].

FETID (fē'-tid) *a.* having a strong and offensive smell.—**fetidness** *n.* [L. *fœtidus*, fr. *fœtere*, having an ill smell].

FETISH, fetich (fē'-tish, fet'-ish) *n.* a rude image or natural object worshipped by African negroes.—**fetishism** *n.* fetish-worship.—**fetish-man,** a man credited with the character of a fetish [Pg. = artificial, fr. L. *facere*, make].

FETLOCK (fet'-lok) *n.* the tuft of hair behind the pastern joint in horses, or the part of the leg where it grows [fr. FEET, or FOOT, and LOCK].

FETTER (fet'-ęr) *n.* a chain for the feet—esp. *pl.*, shackles; hindrances;—*v.t.* to shackle; to restrain.—**fetterless** *a.* [A.S. *fetor*, fr. *fēt*, feet, fr. *fōt*, foot].

FETTLE (fet'-l) *n.* readiness o ness for work;—*v.t.* to put in or to repair; to do jobbing work arrange;—*v.i.* to work with act or fussiness.—**fettling** (fet'-ling *Metal.* the lining of the hearth o puddling furnace [Etym. doubtfu

FETUS, fœtus (fē'-tus) *n.* the y or vertebrate animals, between embryonic and independent state

fœtal *a.* [L. *fētus*, a bringing forth

FEU (fū) *n.* a fief; land held payment of rent; perpetual po sion at a stipulated rent—the **duty**;—*v.t.* to grant or let in fe

feuar *n.* one that pays feu-duty property [Scot., a form of FEUD].

FEUD (fūd) *n.* a lasting strife tween clans, etc.; deadly ha [A.S. *fæhth*, hostility, fr. *fāh*, hos

FEUD (fūd) *n.* an estate in held on condition of service; a —**feudal** *a.* pert. to, or founded u feuds; pert. to feudalism.—**feu ism** *n.* the feudal system.—**feuda** *a.*;—*n.* a feudal vassal; the te of a feud or fief. Also **feudary.**— **feudal system,** a system which vailed in mediæval Europe, by w vassals held their lands from t lords-superior on condition of mili service [Late L. *feudum*, a fief].

FEU-DE-JOIE (fe-d'-zhwâw) bonfire, or firing of guns, in toke joy [F., fire of joy].

FEUILLET (fe'-ye) *n.* the terium, the third stomach of a r nant [F., leaf, fr. L. *folium*].

FEUILLETON (fe'-ye-tong) literary article or instalment serial, printed on the lower par a newspaper page.—**feuilletonism** ye-tong-izm) *n.* superficial and sh qualities in scholarship or litera [F. dim. of *feuillet*].

FEVER (fē'-vęr) *n.* diseased s of the system, marked by increa heat and acceleration of the pu violent excitement;—*v.i.* to be se with fever.—**feverish** *a.* slightly ered.—**feverishly** *adv.*—**feverishnes —fever-heat,** the bodily heat in fe feverish excitement [A.S. *fēfor*, fr *febris*].

Syn. of *n.*, heat, excitement, ag tion. *Ant.* tranquillity, coolness, possession.

FEW (fu) *a.* not many;—*n. pron.* a small number.—**fewness** [A.S. *feāwe*].

FEY (fā) *a.* doomed, fated to esp. having an unnatural gaiety spirit, supposed to warn a perso his or her approaching sudden de [A.S. *fœge*].

FEZ (fez) *n.* a red Turkish without a brim [fr. *Fez*, a town Morocco].

FIACRE (fē-ą'-kr) *n.* a hack

ch [F., fr. the Hôtel de St. *cre* in Paris, where the inventor these carriages had, in 1640, an ce for the hire of them].

cre, with spokes removed from wheels to show springing on axles

IANCÉ (fē-ȧng-sā′) *n.* a betrothed n; *fem.* **fiancée** [F. *fiancer*, to oth, fr. L. *fidere*, to trust].

IANNA FAIL (fi-an′-na fȧ-il) *n.* ne of the Republican Party in and [Ir.; cf. FENIAN].

IARS (fē′-ars) *n.pl.* the price of n as fixed in the counties of Scotl by the respective sheriffs and a [A.S. *fiar*, the holder of a FEE].

IASCO (fē-ȧs′-kō) *n.* a failure in usical performance; a complete ire [It.].

IAT (fī′-at) *n.* an authoritative mand; a decree [L. = let it be e, fr. *facere*, make, do].

IB (fib) *n.* a falsehood;—*v.i.* to lie. **ber** (fib′-er) *n.* one that tells lies ibs [An abbreviation of FABLE].

IBRE (fī′-ber) *n.* one of the bundles thread-like tissues, constituting cles, etc.; any thread-like subce.—**fibreless** *a.*—**fibril** *n.*—**fibrous** onsisting of fibres [F., fr. L. *fibra*, read].

IBRIN, fibrine (fī′-brin) *n.* a pear organic compound of the same ire as albumen, found in animals plants.—**fibrination** (fī-bri-nā′-) *n.* the acquisition of the power orm an abnormal amount of fibrin. **rinous** (fī′-bri-nus) *a.* having the racter of fibrin; like fibrin.—**id** (fī′-broid) *a.* having the form brin; fibrous [L. *fibra*].

IBROVASCULAR (fī-brō-vas′-kū-*a. Bot.* consisting of woody fibres ducts [L. *vasculum*, dim. of *vas*, ssel].

IBULA (fib′-ū-lą) *n.* a buckle; the ll bone of the leg.—**fibular** *a.* pert. he fibula [L.].

ICHU (fi-shōō′) *n.* a sort of light ar or ruffle of lace, worn by ladies fr. *ficher*, to pin up].

ICKLE (fik′-l) *a.* wavering; intant.—**fickleness** *n.* [A.S. *ficol*, fr. fraud].

Syn. variable, unsteady, unstable. *Ant.* faithful, constant, firm, stable.

FICTION (fik′-shun) *n.* fabulous invention, esp. a fictitious story; a fabrication.—**fictional** *a.* of the nature of fiction.—**fictionist** *n.* a writer or maker of fiction.—**fictitious** (fik-tish′-us) *a.* feigned; imaginary.—**fictitiously** *adv.*—**fictitiousness** *n.* [L. *fictio*, *-ionis*, fr. *fingere*].

Syn. figment, romance, novel, imagination, untruth, myth;—of "fictitious," feigned, spurious, forged, false, apocryphal, bogus. *Ant.* truth, fact; —of "fictitious," real, true, authentic.

FIDDLE (fid′-l) *n.* a stringed instrument of music; a violin; *pl.* frames fixed to dining-tables in ships during heavy weather to prevent articles from being rolled off;—*v.i.* to play on a violin; to trifle.—**fiddler** *n.*—**fiddle-back** *n.* in Australia, a beetle.—**fiddle-de-dee,** nonsense.—**fiddle-faddle** *v.i.* to trifle; to dawdle;—*n.* trifling.—**fiddle-head,** a curved ornament on a ship's bow.—**fiddle-stick,** the bow for playing a violin.—**fiddle-string,** the string of a violin.—**fiddle-wood,** the hard wood of a W. Indian ornamental timber tree.—**to play second fiddle,** to take a subordinate part [A.S. *fithele*, a fiddle; conn. with Late L. *vidula*, violin].

FIDDLEY (fid′-li) *n.* iron framework round the opening of a stokehold [FIDDLE].

FIDELITY (fi-del′-i-ti) *n.* faithfulness; loyalty; devotion to duty [L. *fidelitas*, fr. *fides*, faith, fr. *fidere*, to trust].

FIDGET (fij′-et) *v.i.* to move restlessly;—*n.* uneasiness; *pl.* nervous restlessness.—**fidgetiness** *n.*—**fidgety** *a.* restless; impatient [Dim. of *fidge*, fr. *fike*, move up and down, fr. Scand.].

FIDUCIARY (fi-dū′-shą-ri) *a.* holding or held in trust;—*n.* one holding a trust.—**fiducial** (fi-dū′-shąl) *a.* having faith or trust; confident; undoubting; having the nature of a trust; fiduciary [L. *fidūciārius*, fr. *fidūcia*].

FIE (fī) *int.* an exclamation denoting contempt or dislike [Scand.].

FIEF (fēf) *n.* an estate held on condition of military service; a feud [F., fr. Late L. *feudum*].

FIELD (fēld) *n.* cleared land; a division of farm land; the country; the open; a space where a battle is fought; a battle; an expanse; the surface of an escutcheon; a ground on which figures are drawn; in racing, collective term for the horses in a race, other than the favourite; —*v.t.* to secure or return a cricket ball in play; to act as fielder.—**fielder** *n.* one set to field balls.—**fielding** *n.* in cricket, etc., play in the field; exposure to sun and air of malt-wash,

to promote its acetification.—**field-artillery,** light ordnance for the field.—**field-battery,** a battery of field-guns.—**field-bed,** a portable bed.—**field-book,** a notebook used in surveying, etc., in which are made entries of measurements taken in the field.—**field-colours,** small flags for marking positions in the field.—**field-day,** a day for the instruction of troops in field exercises; a review; a gala day.—**field-dressing,** packet of two small bandages carried by soldiers for first dressing of a wound in the field.—**field-fare,** a small migratory bird of the thrush tribe.—**field-glass,** a binocular telescope.—**field-grey,** colour of German soldiers' uniforms in war.—**field-gun,** a small cannon, on a carriage.—**field-hand,** a worker in the fields.—**field-hospital,** a temporary hospital near place of battle.—**field-ice,** ice formed in large, flat masses in the surface of the sea.—**field-marshal,** the commander of an army; a military officer of the highest rank in the British, French, and German armies.—**field-mouse,** a mouse that burrows in banks.—**field-officer,** a military officer in rank between a captain and a general.—**field-piece,** a field-gun.—**field-strength,** intensity of electric (magnetic) field at a given point.—**field-winding,** coil of wire wound on iron to produce strong electro-magnetic field when current is passing.—**field-work,** outdoor work of a surveyor, engineer, or agriculturist.—**field of view,** the space visible at one time in an optical instrument.—**a fair field,** a fair chance for action.—**to keep the field,** to continue the campaign; to hold out [A.S. *feld*].

FIEND (fēnd) *n.* a malicious foe; the devil.—**fiendish, fiend-like** *a.* diabolical; malicious.—**fiendishly** *adv.*—**fiendishness** *n.* [A.S. *fēond*, fr. *fēon*, to hate].

FIERCE (fērs) *a.* ferocious; violent.—**fiercely** *adv.*—**fierceness** *n.* [O.F. *fers*, bold, fr. L. *ferus*, wild].

FIERY (fīr'-i) *a.* irritable; fierce.—**fierily** *adv.*—**fieriness** *n.* [fr. FIRE].

Syn. ardent, passionate, fierce, impetuous. *Ant.* cool, calm, lethargic, indifferent.

FIFE (fīf) *n.* a little flute, of shrill tone;—*v.i.* to play on a fife.—**fifer** *n.* a fife-player [F. *fifre*, fr. L. *pipāre*, to chirp].

FIFTEEN (fif-tēn') *a.* and *n.* five and ten.—**fifteenth** *a.* the fifth after the tenth; making one of fifteen equal parts of a whole; *Mus.* a stop in an organ, tuned two octaves above the diapason.—**The Fifteen,** the Jacobite rebellion in 1715 [A.S. *fiftyne*, fr. *fīf*, five, and *tyn*, ten].

FIFTH (fifth) *a.* the first after the fourth; making one of five e parts of a whole;—*n.*—**fifthly** *ad* the fifth place [A.S. *fifta*].

FIFTY (fif'-ti) *a.* and *n.* forty ten.—**fiftieth** *a.* the tenth after fortieth; making one of fifty e parts of a whole;—*n.*—**fifty-f** Amer. *Colloq.* share and share a [A.S. *fiftig*].

FIG (fig) *n.* a tree, the sweet f of which forms a sort of bag; fruit.—**fig-leaf,** the leaf of a fig-t a make-shift.—**not to care a fig,** to care at all [F. *figue*, fr. L. *ficus*

FIG (fig) *n.* dress; figure.—**full fig,** in full dress [Abbrev. FIGURE].

FIGHT (fīt) *v.t.* to wage war agai or combat;—*v.i.* to contend in ba or in single combat; to resist;—battle; a combat; a struggl **fighter** *n.* in aviation, an aerop designed for fighting;—*a.* in aviat designed for fighting.—**fighting-c** a game cock.—**to fight it out,** to f till a decisive result is obtained.—**fight shy of,** to avoid, from a fee of mistrust, fear, etc.—**to live fighting-cocks,** to live on the fa the land [A.S. *feohtan*, to fight].

FIGMENT (fig'-ment) *n.* an in tion; fiction; fabrication.—**fign tal** (fig-men'-tal) *a.* feigned; imag [L. *figmentum*, fr. *fingere*, feign].

FIGULATE, figulated (fig'-ū -lā-ted) *a.* made of potter's cl moulded; shaped.—**figuline** (fig lin) *n.* any object made of poti clay; potter's clay [L. *figulus*, po fr. *fingere*].

FIGURE (fig'-ur) *n.* outward f of anything; the form of a pers a diagram, drawing, etc.; a desi an appearance; steps in a dan the sign of a numeral, as 1, 2, price; a form of expression, ch with a view to greater effect; on the forms of the logical syllogism *v.t.* to form into a shape; to c with patterns; to note by num characters; to calculate; to sym ise; to image in the mind;—*v.i* make a figure.—**figured** *a.* esp. ado with patterns, as figured musli **figurative** *a.* representing by a fig not literal; abounding in figure speech.—**figuratively** *adv.*—**figurat ness** *n.*—**figurehead** *n.* the orname figure under the bowsprit of a shi **figure-caster,** a fortune-teller, pretender to astrology.—**figu dance,** a dance containing m difficult figures.—**figure-weaving** process of weaving patterns damasks, velvets, and similar st —**to figure out,** to ascertain by ca lation.—**to figure up,** to reckon up *figura*, fr. *fingere*, to form].

Syn. of "figurative," symbol

norical, emblematic, allegorical. teral, exact, real.

ACEOUS (fi-lā′-shus) *a.* com- or consisting of, threads [L. thread].

AMENT (fil′-ą-ment) *n.* a thread; , esp. the part of a stamen sup- the anther: *Elec.* fine wire, of tungsten, in electric-light which glows to incandescence; de of a thermionic valve.— ntous (fil-ą-men′-tus) *a.* [F., fr. *m*, thread].

ARIA (fi-lā′-ri-ą) *n.* a genus of ode worms of filiform shape [L. fr. *filum*, thread].

ARIASIS (fi-lą-ri-ā′-sis) *n.* in- of the blood by various thread- rasitic worms, causing serious l diseases, as elephantiasis, etc. *filum*, thread].

BERT (fil′-bert) *n.* the nut of tivated hazel [fr. St. *Philibert*].

CH (filch) *v.t.* to steal; to pilfer.

er *n.* [Prob. for *filk*, fr. M.E. conceal].

E (fil) *n.* an orderly line, as of s one behind another; an collection of papers; a wire, io, etc., for keeping papers in —*v.t.* to set in order; to place to put in, before a court; to among the records;—*v.i.* to in a file.—**Indian file**, or **single**, arching one behind the other.— , in orderly and systematic ation.—**rank and file**, all s below commissioned rank; distinguished majority.—**single** dian file.—to **file off**, to wheel files [F., fr. L. *filum*, thread].

E (fil) *n.* a steel instrument for ig or smoothing;—*v.t.* to rub or smooth, with a file.—**filer** *n.* one that uses a file.— *n.pl.* particles rubbed off in A.S. *fēol*].

IAL (fil′-yąl) *a.* pert., befitting, n or daughter.—**filially** *adv.*— ı (fil-i-ā′-shun) *n.* affiliation [L. son, *filia*, daughter].

IBUSTER (fil′-i-bus-tęr) *n.* a military adventurer; a buc- ;—*v.i.* to obstruct deliberations *ibustero*, fr. D. =free-booter].

CES (fil′-i-sēs) *n.pl.* the order ıp containing the ferns [L.].

IGREE (fil′-i-grē) *n.* ornamental ork in gold or silver, florid in [It. and Sp. *filigrana*, fr. L. hread, and *grānum*, a grain].

IP (fil′-ip) *v.t.* to strike with the the finger, first placed against l of the thumb, and forced from osition with a sudden spring; te; to spur on;—*n.* a jerk of ger forced suddenly from the ; anything that tends to rouse ve [Another form of FLIP].

FILITE (fī′-līt) *n.* an Italian smokeless powder; so called from its appearance [L. *filum*, thread; cf. CORDITE].

FILL (fil) *v.t.* to make full; to replenish; to perform the duties of; to pervade; to supply, as a vacant office;—*v.i.* to become full;—*n.* a full supply; as much as satisfies.—**filler** *n.* esp. a utensil for conveying liquids into bottles, etc.; in motoring, the filling orifice of petrol or oil tank, crank-case, gear-box, etc.—**filling** (fil′-ing) *n.* that which fills up; the woof in weaving;—*a.* likely to satisfy or fill.—**filling-station**, in motoring, a roadside depot for the supply of petrol, oil, etc. [A.S. *fyllan*, fr. *ful*, full].

FILLET (fil′-et) *n.* a little band to tie about the hair; meat cut from the thigh; meat or fish boned and tied up in a roll;—*v.t.* to bind with a fillet [F. *filet*, dim. of *fil*, thread, fr. L. *filum*].

FILLIBEG (fil′-i-beg) *n.* a kilt reaching nearly to the knees, worn by Scottish Highlanders.—Also **philibeg** [Gael. =small kilt].

FILLY (fil′-i) *n.* a young mare; a female colt; a lively, or wanton girl; a flirt [Dim. of FOAL].

FILM (film) *n.* a thin skin or membrane; a pellicle; a very slender thread; a roll of sensitised celluloid used in photography, esp. for cinematography; *pl.* (*Collog.*) a cinema show;—*v.t.* to take a moving picture of;—*v.i.* to become covered, as with a thin skin or pellicle.—**filmable** *a.* capable of being filmed.—**filmy** *a.* composed of film; membranous; cobweb-like.—**filminess** *n.*—**film-actor**, an actor in a moving picture.—**film-camera**, a camera using roll-film.—**film-goer**, a patron of the cinema.—**film-land** (analagous to theatreland).—**film-star**, a famous actor or actress on the films.—**film-story**.—**film-studio**, place where moving pictures are made [A.S. *film*, fr. *fell*, a skin].

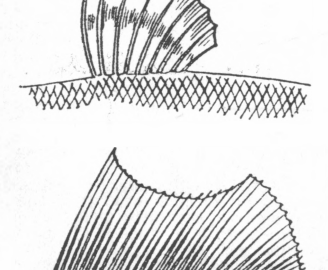
FILTER (fil′-tęr) *n.* a strainer; a percolator; a piece of cloth, paper, charcoal, or other substance, through which liquors are strained; in motoring, wire gauze to prevent dirt penetrating from petrol or oil tank into engine; in wireless, a circuit of inductance and condenser passing certain frequencies only;—*v.t.* to purify, as liquor, by causing it to pass through a filter; to filtrate;—*v.i.* to pass through a filter; to percolate.—**filtrate** *v.t.* to filter; to clear liquor by straining or percolation;—*n.* the liquid which has been passed through a filter.—**filtration** (fil-trā′-shun) *n.* act or process of filtering.—**filter-paper**, porous paper used for filtering.—**filter-press**, a filtering press, esp. an apparatus for extracting oil from fish.

—**filter-pump,** a pump invented by Bunsen for assisting quick filtration [F. *filtre,* fr. Late L. *filtrum,* felt].

FILTH (filth) *n.* foul matter; dirt; nastiness; pollution.—**filthy** *a.* foul; unclean; impure.—**filthily** *adv.*—**filthiness** *n.* [A.S. *fýldh,* fr. *fúl,* foul].

FIMBRIA (fim'-bri-ạ) *n.* one of the processes that form a fringe; a fringe-like structure.—**fimbriate** (fim'-bri-āt) *a.* fringed; bordered by filiform processes thicker than hairs.—**fimbriated** (fim-bri-a-ted) *a.* fringed; fimbriate [L. *fimbriatus,* fr. *fimbriæ,* fibres, fringe].

FIN (fin) *n.* an organ of an aquatic animal, consisting of a membrane supported by rays, and serving to balance and propel it in the water.—**finless** *a.*



Varying forms of the Dorsal, or Back, Fin in Fish

—**finny** *a.* furnished with fins; pert. to fins or fish.—**fin-footed,** having feet with toes connected by a membrane.—**fin-ray,** one of the rays of the fin [A.S. *finn,* allied to L. *pinna,* fin].

FINAL (fī'-nạl) *a.* pert. to the end or conclusion; last; ultimate; conclusive.—**finally** *adv.* at the end; ultimately; lastly; completely.—**finality** (fī-nal'-i-ti) *n.* final state; a final or conclusive arrangement; a settlement [L. *finālis,* fr. *finis,* end].

FINALE (fē-nä'-lā) *n.* the last note, or end, of a piece of music; the closing scene of an opera; the last piece at a concert; close; termination [It.].

FINANCE (fi-nans') *n.* the science or system of public revenue and penditure; the management of mo matters; *pl.* the income of a ruler a state; public money; private come or resources;—*v.t.* to man the financial arrangements of; furnish with money.—**financial** pert. to finance or public revenue **financially** *adv.*—**financier** *n.* an offi that administers the public reven one skilled in financial operations *v.t.* to act as financier for; to man ways and means for;—*v.i.* to cond financial operations.—Also **financi** [Late L. *finãre,* pay a fine, fr. *fi* end].

FINCH (finsh) *n.* a small sing bird [A.S. *finc,* finch].

FIND (find) *v.t.* to come to; meet with; to obtain; to discov to perceive; to experience; supply; to give a verdict, as a ju —*v.i.* to determine an issue of fact, to declare such a determination court;—*n.* a discovery; a th found.—**finder** *n.* one who, or which, finds; *Phot.* a lens so attac to a camera as to facilitate focuss —**to find bail,** to pay a sum into c to guarantee reappearance.—**to one's legs,** to rise upon one's feet recover the use of them.—**to find** to detect; to solve; to underst [A.S. *findan*].

FIN-DE-SIÈCLE (fang-dę-syāk pert. to the close of the 19th cent progressive; ultra-modern [F., en the age].

FINDON-HADDOCK (fin'-in-h uk) *n.* smoked haddock, esp. t cured at Findon, a fishing vi in Kincardineshire, Scotland.— called **finnan-haddock** [Etym. dc full].

FINE (fīn) *a.* thin; slender; ute; delicate; refined; beaut polished, as manners; excell showy;—*v.t.* to refine.—**finely** *a* **fineness** *n.*—**finer** *n.* one that fin purifies;—*a.* comp. of **fine.**—**fine** ornament; decoration, esp. sl or excessive decoration; a fu hearth for making iron malleal **finesso** (fi-nes') *n.* subtlety of trivance to gain a point; art stratagem, esp. in whist;—*v.i.* t artifice or stratagem; to attem take a trick with a low card holding a higher card in the ha **fine-draw,** to sew up, as a rer that the seam is not perceiv **fine-drawn,** drawn out to ex fineness; drawn out with too subtlety. — **fine-spoken,** using phrases.—**fine-spun,** drawn to thread; minute; subtle; inge **fining-pot** *n.* a vessel in which r are refined.—**the fine arts,** the that depend mainly on the ima

, whose whole object is to please, nusic and painting [F. *fin*, fr. L. *us*, fr. *finire*, to finish].
yn. of "finesse," tact, strategy, it, guile. *Ant.* sincerity, honesty, lour, frankness.

INE (fin) *n.* end; conclusion; a agreement between parties con- ing lands and rents; a payment osed as a punishment; a pecu- y penalty; a mulct;—*v.t.* to im- a pecuniary penalty upon; to ct.—**finable** *a.*—**in fine**, in the ; in conclusion [Low L. *finis*, a or payment, fr. L. *finis*, end].

INGER (fing'-ger) *n.* one of the terminating members of the l; a digit; one of the extremi- of the hand, not including the nb; width of a finger; skill in use of the fingers, as in music;— to touch with the fingers; to ile; to perform on, or with, the ers; to touch lightly; to pur- ;—*v.i.* to use the fingers in playing an instrument.—**fingering** *n.* the of touching or handling lightly the fingers; the manner of using fingers in striking the keys of an rument of music; delicate work e with the fingers.—**finger-board,** part of a stringed instrument on h the fingers are pressed to vary tone; a key-board.—**finger-bowl, r-glass,** a glass for holding water leanse the fingers at table.— **r-breadth,** the breadth of a finger. **iger-grass,** a kind of wild grass.— **r-plate,** a plate of metal or por- n fixed to the edge of a door to ent soiling by the hand.—**finger-** a post with a finger pointing, for ting passengers to the road; a post.—**finger-print,** *n.* an im- sion of the markings on the rs of an individual, serving as nfallible means of identification. **iger-stall,** a cover worn on the r to protect it, when injured.— **r-and-toe,** a disease in turnips, bulb throwing out several tap- s.—**to have at one's fingers' ends,** now thoroughly [A.S. *finger*].

NIAL (fin'-i-ạl) *n.* the knot or h of foliage, or flower, forming upper extremities of pinnacles in ic architecture; sometimes the acle itself [L. *finire*, to finish].

NICAL (fin'-i-kạl) *a.* affectedly ; unduly particular; fastidious; ish.—**finically** (fin'-i-kạ-li) *adv.*— **king** (fin'-i-king) *n.* fussiness; dious ways;—*a.* dainty; pre- in trifles [fr. FINE].

NIKIN, finnikin (fin'-i-kin) *a.* tily fine; too particular;—*n.* rt of pigeon with a crest some- t resembling the mane of a horse *ijin*, fine, precise].

FINIS (fī'-nis) *n.* an end; conclusion [L.].

FINISH (fin'-ish) *v.t.* to bring to an end; to put an end to; to terminate; to bestow the utmost possible labour upon;—*n.* that which finishes, terminates, or perfects.—**finisher** *n.* [F. (pres. part.) *finissant*, fr. *finir*, fr. L. *finīre*, fr. *finis*, end].

Syn. of *v.* to complete, accomplish, cease, conclude, perfect. *Ant.* begin, commence.

FINITE (fī'-nīt) *a.* limited in quantity, degree, or capacity; bounded; limited by number and person.— **finitely** *adv.* to a certain degree only. —**finiteness** *n.* [L. (past part.) *finitus*, fr. *finīre*].

FINN (fin) *n.* a native of Finland. —**Finnish** (fin'-ish) *n.* the language of the Finns;—*a.* pert. to the Finns.

FINSEN RAYS, light as used to cure skin-diseases [*Finsen*, a famous Danish physician].

FIORD, fjord (fyord) *n.* a long, narrow inlet, bounded by high banks or rocks, running into the land, as on the coast of Norway [Scand. *fiord*].

FIORIN (fī'-o-rin) *n.* a species of creeping bent-grass [Ir. *fiorthan*].

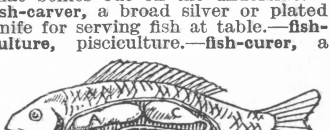
FIR (fẹr) *n.* a resinous, cone-bearing tree, allied to the pines, and valued for its timber.—**fir-cone,** the cone-shaped fruit of the fir [A.S. *furh*].

FIRE (fīr) *n.* the evolution of light and heat in the combustion of bodies; combustion; state of ignition; fuel in a state of combustion, as on a hearth or in a furnace; a conflagration; the discharge of fire-arms; ardour; energy of thought or diction; animation in delivery;—*v.t.* to set on fire; to kindle; to inflame; to animate; to discharge; in North Amer., *Colloq.* to dismiss;—*v.i.* to take fire; to be kindled; to kindle; to be inflamed with passion; to discharge fire-arms.—**firefly** *n.* a winged, luminous insect which emits a brilliant light from a yellow spot on each side of the thorax, and from other parts of the body.—**fire-lock** *n.* a lock that discharges a gun by striking fire with flint and steel, hence a musket furnished with such a lock.—**fireman** *n.* a man whose business is to extinguish fires; a man that tends the fires, as of a steam-engine.—**fireside** *n.* a place near the fire or hearth; home; domestic life or retirement;—*a.* domestic; intimate; homely.—**fire-work** *n.* a preparation of gunpowder, sulphur, and other inflammable materials, in various forms, for making explosions in the air; pyrotechnics (usually *pl.*)—**fire-alarm,** an alarm given of a conflagration; an apparatus for giving an alarm of fire.—

fire-arm, a weapon that acts by the force of some explosive, such as gunpowder.—**fire-ball,** a grenade; a ball filled with powder or other combustibles.—**fire-balloon,** a balloon beneath which a fire is attached; a balloon sent up at night with fireworks.—**fire-blast,** a blasting in plants, esp. in hops, in which they appear as if burned by fire.—**fire-board,** a chimney-board used to close a fire-place in summer.—**fire-boat,** a boat fitted up for extinguishing fires about docks.—**fire-box,** the fire chamber of a locomotive.—**fire-brand,** a piece of wood kindled, or on fire; one that causes contention and mischief; an incendiary.—**fire-brick,** a brick capable of sustaining intense heat without fusion, usually made of fire-clay.—**fire-brigade,** a body of men trained and organised for managing engines to extinguish fires.—**fire-brush,** a small brush used to sweep the hearth.—**fire-bug** *n.* in North Amer., an incendiary.—**fire-clay,** a kind of clay, chiefly pure silicate of alumina, used in making fire-bricks.—**fire-cock,** a cock or spout to let out water for extinguishing fire.—**fire-control** *n.* method or apparatus by which action of the guns of a ship or of artillery is fixed and controlled from a central station.—**fire-cracker,** a small paper cylinder charged with gun-powder which, being lighted, explodes with a loud report.—**fire-damp,** the explosive carburetted hydrogen of coal-mines.—**fire-dog,** same as ANDIRON.—**fire-dress,** a species of covering which enables him that wears it to approach, and even to pass through, the flames, to save life or property.—**fire-eater,** one that pretends to eat fire, hence a fighting character; a hotspur.—**fire-engine,** a hydraulic, or forcing, pump for throwing water to extinguish fires.—**fire-escape,** a machine for escaping from the upper part of a building when on fire.—**fire-extinguisher,** an apparatus meant for immediate and temporary use in extinguishing fires.—**fire-fighters** *n.pl.* in North Amer., the men who try to subdue the prairie fires.—**fire-flaught,** a flash of lightning; aurora borealis.—**fire-god,** a god of fire.—**fire-insurance,** an indemnity against loss of property by fire.—**fire-irons,** utensils for a fire-place or grate, as tongs, poker, shovel.—**fire-master,** chief of a fire-brigade.—**fire-new,** fresh from the forge; bright; new.—**fire-pan,** a pan for holding, or conveying, fire, esp. the receptacle for the priming in a gun.—**fire-place,** the part of the chimney appropriated to the fire; a hearth.—**fire-plug,** a plug for drawing water from a pipe to extinguish fire.—**fire-policy,** the written a ment of the fire-insurance.—**fire** a crucible; a furnace; a vessel in ancient warfare, containing a bustible fluid (also STINKPOT).—**proof** *a.* proof against fire; in bustible;—*v.t.* to render proof ag fire.—**fire-raising,** arson; act setting on fire.—**fire-ranger** *n* North Amer., a man whose du to prevent outbreaks of prairi forest fires.—**fire-room,** the s hole of ships.—**fire-screen,** a mo screen placed in front of a fir intercept the direct rays; a guard; protection against fi **fire-ship,** a vessel filled with bustibles, and furnished with pling-irons, to hook and set fi an enemy's ships.—**fire-spirit,** personified; the deity suppose be the animating spirit of fire.—**step,** *n.* platform on forward (parapet) of battle trench, on w soldier stands to reconnoitre or —**fire-stick,** an implement used certain primitive peoples for ob ing fire by friction; a lighted s —**fire-stone,** a kind of freestone w bears a great degree of heat.—**water,** name given by North Amer Indians to ardent spirits.—**fire-w** wood for fuel.—**fire-worm,** a worm.—**fire-worship,** the worshi fire which prevailed in Persia an the followers of Zoroaster and an the Parsees of India.—**firing-p** the temperature at which an infl mable oil takes fire spontaneo —**baptism of fire,** first time in a battle.—**cross-fire,** fire from diffe directions.—**Greek fire,** a combus composition used in warfare by Greeks.—**the fat is in the fire,** it come to the worst; there will b explosion now.—**the line of fire,** d tion of axis of firearm.—**on fire,** b ing; eager; excited.—**out of frying-pan into the fire,** from ba worse.—**pour oil on the fire,** add to the flames.—**running fire,** r discharge of fire-arms by troop succession.—**to fire off,** to disch a shot.—**to fire out,** to expel.—**to up,** to start a fire; to be infla with passion.—**to hang fire,** to fa explode.—**to heap coals of fire one's head,** to benefit an adver or enemy.—**to set on fire,** to a fire to; to cause to burn.—**to the Thames** (*tems,* a corn-sieve **fire,** to cut a figure in the world | *fīr,* allied to G. *pur*].

FIRKIN (fer'-kin) *n.* a measu capacity equal to the fourth pa a barrel; 9 imperial gallons; 5 of butter; a small cask of ind minate size, used for butter, herr etc.—**firlot** (fer'-lot) *n.* a dry mea

d in Scotland, being the fourth
t of a boll, or four pecks [O.D.
, four, and suff. *kin*; E. LOT].
FIRM (ferm) *a.* strong; fixed;
npact; hard; solid; constant;
ady; resolute; unshaken; stable;
ure;—*n.* the name, title, or style
der which a company transacts
siness: hence a mercantile part-
ship or house;—*v.t.* to fix; to
tle; to confirm.—**firmly** *adv.*—
nness *n.* [L. *firmus*].
Syn. stable, resolute, unshaken,
movable, robust, sturdy;—of *n.*
mpany, house, corporation. *Ant.*
a. unsteady, vacillating, insecure,
aky, irresolute.
FIRMAMENT *n.* the region of the
; the sky or heavens [L. *firma-
ntum*, fr. *firmus*].
FIRMAN (fer'-man, fer-mán') *n.*
decree of Turkish or other oriental
vernment, as a passport, permit,
ence, etc. [Per.].
FIRN (firn, fern) *n.* accumulated
ows on heights of mountain ranges,
ming the source of glaciers; the
ench névé [Ger. *firn*, last year's].
FIRST (fẽrst) *a.* preceding all others
a series or kind; placed in front of,
in advance of, all others; fore-
st; most eminent; most excel-
t; highest; chief;—*adv.* before
ything else in time, space, rank,
.—**firstling** *n.* the first produce or
spring (said of animals).—**firstly**
. in the first place; to commence.
irst-aid *n.* treatment of injury or
ness before doctor's arrival.—**first-
otten, -born** *n.* the eldest child;—
eldest.—**first-cause,** a cause inde-
ndent of any other.—**first-class** *a.*
t-rate; of the highest excellence;—
dv. in the best attended carriage;—
highest honours.—**first-day,** Sun-
y.—**first-floor,** the floor, or tier, of
artments next above the ground-
or.—**first-foot,** (Scot.) the first visitor
New Year's Day; first person
t on setting out on any important
erprise.—**first-fruits,** fruits earliest
thered; earliest results or profits;
t year's profit of a benefice.—
t-hand, obtained direct from the
t source.—**first-mate,** officer of a
ssel immediately below the capn.—**first-rate** *a.* of the highest ex-
lence; pre-eminent;—*n.* a war-
p of the largest size.—**at first,** at
beginning.—**first and last,** alto-
ther.—**first or last,** at one time or
other [A.S. *fyrst*, superl. of FORE].
FIRTH (fẽrth) *n.* *See* FRITH.
FISCAL (fis'-kal) *a.* pert. to the
blic treasury or revenue;—*n.* a
asurer; (Scot.) procurator-fiscal
ort. for PROCURATOR-FISCAL, fr.
F., fr. L. *fiscus*, a purse].
FISH (fish) *n.* an aquatic, ovipa-
rous, vertebrate animal, breathing by means of gills; the flesh of fish used as food;—*v.t.* to catch; to draw out or up; to splice, as rails, with a fish joint;—*v.i.* to attempt to catch fish; to seek to obtain by artifice.—**fisher** *n.*—**fisherman** *n.* one whose employment is to catch fish.—**fishery** *n.* business of catching fish.—**fishiness** *n.*—**fishmonger** *n.* a seller of fish.—**fish-way** *n.* a contrivance whereby fish may ascend a waterfall; a fish-ladder.—**fishy** *a.* consisting of fish; fish-like; of doubtful character; incredible (probably from the proverbial exaggeration of angling stories).—**fish-bar,** a bar to make fast two pieces of wood, end to end.—**fish-basket,** an angler's basket for carrying his fish.—**fish-beam,** a beam that bellies out on the underside.—**fish-carver,** a broad silver or plated knife for serving fish at table.—**fish-culture,** pisciculture.—**fish-curer,** a



Section showing Position of the Important Organs in a Fish

A, Liver. B, Heart. C, Stomach. D, Intestine.

salter, or smoker of fish.—**fish-davit,** a spar for fishing the anchor.—**fish-day,** a day on which Catholics are forbidden to eat flesh-meat.—**fish-fag,** a fish-wife; a scold.—**fish-garth, fish-weir,** a dam in a river for the catching of fish.—**fish-glue,** isinglass.—**fish-guano, fish-manure,** manure manufactured from fish.—**fish-hawk,** the osprey.—**fish-hook,** a hook for catching fish.—**fish-joint,** a splice consisting of one or more pieces of iron, called **fish-plates,** bolted to the sides of two adjacent rails.—**fish-kettle,** an oblong kettle for boiling fish whole.—**fish-ladder,** a fish-way.—**fish-louse,** a parasitic crustacean found on fish.—**fish-market,** a place where fish are exposed for sale.—**fish-pond,** a pond where fishes are preserved.—**fish-oil,** oil got from fish, esp. cod-liver oil.—**fish-slice,** a fish-carver.—**fish-spear,** a harpoon.—**fish-tackle,** an apparatus for raising the flukes of an anchor to the gunwale.—**fish-tail,** shaped like a fish's tail.—**fish-tail burner,** a gas-jet resembling a fish's tail.—**fish-trowel,** a fish-carver.—**fish-works,** a factory for the manufacture of fish-manure.—**fish-wife, fish-woman,** *n.* a woman that sells fish.—**fisher-boat,** a boat employed in catching fish.—**fishing-**

frog, the angler fish.—**fishing-net,** a net for inclosing fish.—**fishing-rod,** a long, slender, tapering rod for angling.—**fishing-tackle,** the outfit of an angler—rod, lines, hooks, etc. —**to have other fish to fry,** to have something else to do.—**to fish for,** to draw out by artifice [A.S. *fisc,* a fish].

FISSILE (fis'-il) *a.* capable of being split, or cleft, in the direction of the grain.—**fission** (fish'-un) *n.* a splitting or breaking up into parts; a subdividing of an organism into two parts [L., fr. *findere,* pp. *fissus,* to cleave].

FISSURE (fish'-ūr) *n.* a cleft; a longitudinal opening; depression in a bone or muscle [F., fr. L. *fissūra,* fr. (part.) *fissus,* fr. *findere,* to cleave].

FIST (fist) *n.* the hand with the fingers doubled into the palm;—*v.t.* to strike with the fist.—**fisticuffs,** *n.pl.* (FIST and CUFF) a combat with the fists; a boxing match [A.S. *fȳst*].

FISTULA (fis'-tū-la) *n.* a reed; a pipe; a deep, narrow, chronic abscess.—**fistular, fistulose, fistulous** *a.* hollow, like a pipe or reed; of the nature of a fistula [L.].

FIT (fit) *a.* adapted to an end, or design; qualified; suitable; proper; —*v.t.* to make suitable; to adapt; to qualify; to bring into a required form;—*v.i.* to be proper or becoming; to be adjusted to the shape directed; to suit;—*n.* that which fits; adjustment.—**fitly** *adv.*—**fitness** *n.*—**fitter** *n.*—**fitting** *n.* anything used in fitting up; *pl.* fixtures; apparatus.—**fittingly** *adv.*—**by fits and starts,** intermittently.—**to fit out,** to equip; to furnish with stores, as a ship.—**to fit up,** to furnish with the thing necessary [Etym. doubtful].

Syn. of *a.* becoming, applicable, appropriate, meet, qualified. *Ant.* inapt, unsuited, improper, unseemly.

FIT (fit) *n.* a sudden and violent attack of a disorder; a convulsion; a paroxysm; an epileptic attack; a passing humour.—**fitful** *a.* marked by fits; spasmodic; impulsive.—**fitfully** *adv.*—**fitfulness** *n.* [A.S. *fitt,* a struggle].

FITZ (fitz) *n.* a prefix to a surname, denoting *son of* [N.F. *fiz,* F. *fils,* fr. L. *filius*].

FIVE (fiv) *n.* the sum of four and one; a symbol representing this number, as 5 or v.;—*a.* one more than four; *pl.* a game with a ball against a wall, resembling tennis, the hand or fist replacing the racquet.—**fivefold** *a.* five times repeated.—**fives-court,** the place where the game of fives is played [A.S. *fif*].

FIX (fiks) *v.t.* to make firm, or fast; to secure; to make permanent; to implant;—*v.i.* to settle permanently to rest; to become hard;—*n.* predicament; dilemma.—**fixation** (fik-sā'-shun) *n.* act of fixing; state of being fixed; steadiness; state of resistance to evaporation or volatilisation by heat; in psycho-analysis, arrest of part of psycho-sexual development.—**fixedly** (fik'-sed-li) *adv.* —**fixedness** *n.* — **fixing** *n.* act of making fixed or secure; *pl.* (Amer.) apparatus; trimmings.—**fixity** *n.* fixedness; coherence of parts: opposite of volatility.—**fixture** *n.* that which is fixed or attached; anything of accessory character annexed to houses or lands.—**fixing-bath, fixer,** a solution of hyposulphite of soda used in photography to fix negatives or silver prints.—**fixed oils,** oils not easily volatilised.—**fixed stars,** stars apparently occupying the same position relatively to each other.—**to fix on** or **upon,** to determine on; to select [L. (part.) *fixus,* fr. *figere,* to fix].

Syn. of *v.* to establish, confirm, determine, limit, attach, secure. *Ant.* disestablish, disorganise, destroy, pull down.

FIZGIG (fiz'-gig) *n.* a gaddish flirting girl; a firework of damp powder which makes a fizzing noise [E. FIZZ].

FIZZ (fiz) *v.i.* to make a hissing sound; to fail in an undertaking *n.* a hissing sound; any effervescent liquid, as soda-water, champagne etc.—**fizzle** *v.i.* to fizz;—*n.* fizz; disgraceful failure [Imit.].

FLABBERGAST (flab'-ėr-gȧst) to overcome with amazement; confound [Prob. FLABBY and *gast,* astonish].

FLABBY (flab'-i) *a.* soft; yielding to the touch; drooping.—**flabbiness** *n.* [fr. FLAP].

FLABELLARIA (flab-e-lā'-ri-a) the fan corals [L. *flabellum,* fan].

FLABELLATE, flabelliform (flabel'-āt, -i-form) *a.* fan-shaped.—**flabellation** (flab-e-lā'-shun) *n.* cooling with a fan in surgical operations [L. *flabellum,* fan].

FLACCID (flak'-sid) *a.* soft and weak; lax; flabby.—**flaccidly** *a.* **flaccidness, flaccidity** (flak-sid'-i-ti) want of firmness; laxity [L., fr. *flaccus,* flabby].

Syn. weak, limber, drooping. *Ant.* firm, steady.

FLAG (flag) *v.t.* to hang loose; to grow spiritless or dejected; to lose vigour; to become languid [Etym. doubtful].

FLAG (flag) *n.* a flat stone used in paving;—*v.t.* to pave with flags.—**flagging** (flag'-ing) *n.* act of laying with flag-stones; a pavement, sidewalk, of flagstones; flagstones

ectively.—**flagstone** *n.* a flat stone pavement; any sandstone which ts up into flags [Scand.—a form LAKE].

LAG (flag) *n.* an ensign or colours; tandard; a banner as mark of inction, rank, or nationality; a ad-leafed, aquatic plant, named n its fluttering in wind.—**flag-1**, one that makes signals with s.—**flag-day**, a day on which scribers to some charity receive ny flag to show that they have scribed. — **flag-lieutenant**, the er in a flag-ship that makes the als to the fleet.—**flag-officer**, the mander of a squadron.—**flag-**, the ship which bears the flag-er, and on which his flag is dis-ed.—**flag-staff**, a staff on which ag is hung.—**black-flag**, a flag bolic of piracy or mercilessness. **d-flag**, the emblem of revolution; gn of defiance or challenge to le.—**white-flag**, a flag of truce.— **of truce**, a white flag indicating esire to discuss terms of peace the enemy.—**to dip the flag**, to r the flag and then raise it as a k of respect.—**to hang a flag half-** high, to raise it half-way as a n of mourning.—**to strike the** to pull down the flag, in token rrender [D. or Scand.].

AGELLATE (flaj'-e-lāt) *v.t.* to ; to scourge;—*a.* **flagellant** *n.* of a fanatical sect which arose in A.D. 1260, who maintained that elf-flagellation they atoned for —**flagellation** (flaj-e-lā'-shun) *n.* ipping [L. (past part.) *flagellātus, agellāre*, to scourge, fr. *flagellum*, le whip].

AGEOLET (flaj'-o-let) *n.* a small instrument of music with a thpiece.—**flageolet tones**, har-cs of stringed instruments [F.].

AGITIOUS (fla-jish'-us) *a.* dis-fully criminal; guilty of enor-s crimes; atrocious.—**flagitously** —**flagitiousness** *n.* [L. *flagitium*, graceful act, fr. *flagrāre*, to burn].

AGON (flag'-on) *n.* a vessel with a w mouth for holding liquors [F.].

AGRANT (flā'-grant) *a.* notori-glaring.—**flagrantly** *adv.*—**fla-y** *n.* heinousness; enormity [L. . stem) *flagrant-*, fr. *flagrāre*, to].

n. glaring, notorious. *Ant.* secret, ealed.

AIL (flāl) *n.* an instrument for hing or beating grain from the L. *flagellium*, a whip].

AIR (flār) *n.* a keen sense of ; instinctive discernment [F., *irer*, to smell].

AKE (flāk) *n.* a platform for g fish; a movable hurdle for fencing; a stage hung over a ship's side used in caulking [Icel.].

FLAKE (flāk) *n.* a film; scale; a scale-like particle, as of snow; a carnation of two colours only;—*v.t.* to form into flakes;—*v.i.* to separate in layers; to peel or scale off.—**flaky** *a.* consisting of flakes; flake-like.—**flakiness** *n.*—**flake-white**, the purest white-lead in flakes or scales; sub-nitrate of bismuth, or pearl-white [Scand.].

FLAM (flam) *n.* a freak; a whim; a falsehood; an illusory pretext;—*a.* lying; false;—*v.t.* to delude; to impose upon [F. *fanfelue*].

FLAMBEAU (flam'-bō) *n.* a flaming torch; a kind of ornamented candle-stick [F. *flambe*, fr. L. *flamma*, flame].

FLAMBOYANT (flam-boi'-ant) *a.* flaming; wavy;—*n.* a style of Gothic architecture that prevailed in France in the 15th and 16th centuries, characterised by waving or flame-like tracery as in windows, panels, etc.—**flamboyancy** (flam-boi'-an-si) *n.* the quality of being flamboyant [F. pp. of *flamboyer*, to blaze].

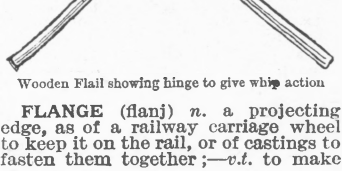
FLAME (flām) *n.* a stream of burning vapour or gas; a blaze; fire in general; fervency; a sweetheart;—*v.i.* to blaze; to break out in violence of passion.—**flameless** *a.*—**flamingly** *adv.*—**flame-thrower** *n.* short range trench weapon throwing ignited fuel —**flametint** *a.* to denote a special type of electric light bulb coated yellow-orange to give the "warm" light of flames.—**flame-colour**, a bright yellow colour [L. *flamma*].

FLAMEN (flā'-men) *n.* a priest devoted to a particular god.—**flaminical** *a.* [L.].

FLAMINGO (fla-ming'-gō) *n.* a bird remarkable for its long neck and legs and bent bill [Sp. *flamenco*, fr. L. *flamma*, flame, from its red colour]. (See illus. p. 382.)

FLÂNEUR (flâ-nęr') *n.* a lounger; a saunterer; a loiterer [F.].

FLANG (flang) *n.* a two-pointed pick, used by miners [E. FLANGE].

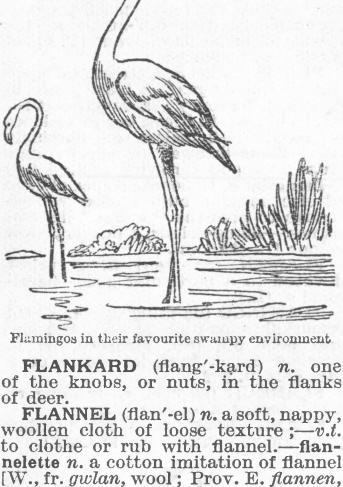


Wooden Flail showing hinge to give whip action

FLANGE (flanj) *n.* a projecting edge, as of a railway carriage wheel to keep it on the rail, or of castings to fasten them together;—*v.t.* to make

a flange on.—**flange-rail,** a rail having a flange.—**flanged-joint,** joint in which the ends of pipes, etc., are secured by screws [O.F. *flanche*, F. *flanc*, side ; conn. with FLANK].

FLANK (flangk) *n.* the fleshy part of the side of an animal, between the ribs and the hip ; the side of an army ; part of a bastion ; the side of a building ;—*v.t.* to stand at the side of ;—*v.i.* to border ; to be posted on the side.—**flanker** (flang'-ker) *n.* a skirmisher employed on the flank of an army when marching.—**flank company,** a certain number of men drawn up on the right or left of a battalion when in line.—**flank files,** the soldiers on the extreme right and left of a body of troops [M.E. *flanc*, fr. F. *flanc*, side].



Flamingos in their favourite swampy environment

FLANKARD (flang'-kard) *n.* one of the knobs, or nuts, in the flanks of deer.

FLANNEL (flan'-el) *n.* a soft, nappy, woollen cloth of loose texture ;—*v.t.* to clothe or rub with flannel.—**flannelette** *n.* a cotton imitation of flannel [W., fr. *gwlan*, wool ; Prov. E. *flannen*, F. *flanelle*].

FLAP (flap) *n.* anything broad and limber that hangs loose ; the motion, or noise, of anything broad and loose ; a stroke ;—*v.t.* to move, as something broad and flap-like ; to let fall the flap of ;—*v.i.* to clap ; to move, as wings ; to fall like a flap.—**flapper** (flap'-er) *n.* a young girl not yet out.—**flap-jack,** a sort of broad pancake ; an apple-puff ; a powder puff.—**flapdoodle** (flap'-doo-dl) *n.* food for fools ; sheer nonsense.—**flapdragon** *n.* snapdragon ; a game in which raisins, etc., are snatched from b ing spirits, and swallowed [M *flappen*, to beat ; Imit.].

FLARE (flar) *v.i.* to burn wit glaring flame ; to shine out wit sudden and unsteady splendour ; flutter with gaudy show ;—*n.* unsteady, broad light.—**flare-up** a sudden passion ;—*v.i.* to fly in passion [Scand. = to blaze].

FLASH (flash) *n.* a sudden b of light ; an instant ; a prepara of capsicum, burnt sugar, etc., colouring brandy and rum ;—*a.* but tawdry ; vulgarly showy ; to thieves, thieves' cant, etc. ;— to send out in flashes ; to convey a quick motion ;—*v.i.* to blaze ; gleam ; to shine out, as a bright or stroke of wit.—**flashy** *a.* dazz for a moment ; showy ; gay ; gaud **flashily** *adv.*—**flashiness** *n.*—**flashe** —**flash-house,** a house frequented thieves, etc,. and where stolen g are received. — **flash-language,** language of thieves.—**flash-ligh** light emitting momentary brill flashes.—**flash-notes,** forged note **flash-pipe,** a gas-pipe so furni with orifices that the ignition of jet causes the other to burn.—**fl point,** the temperature at which vapour of volatile oils ignite **flash-test,** a test to ascertain flash-point of volatile oils, e.g. k sine.—**a flash in the pan,** an ine tual attempt [Scand ; M.E. *flas* to dash ; conn. with FLARE].

FLASH (flash) *n.* a sluice abo shoal for raising the water v vessels are passing [O.D.].

FLASK (flask) *n.* a narrow-ne bottle ; a powder-horn [A.S. *flasc* Late L. *flasca*, fr. L. *vasculu* flask].

FLAT (flat) *a.* having a horiz surface ; level ; tasteless ; wit point or spirit ; dull ; below true pitch ; sonant (said of co ants, as b, d, z, etc.) ;—*n.* a level face ; a floor or storey of a ho a simpleton ; a tone a half-step l than the given tone.—**flatting** (ing) *n.* the process of coating gi with size to preserve it ; rolling of metal into sheets ; painting colours containing turpentine deaden the gloss of the oil.— *adv.* peremptorily ; plainly.— **ness** *n.* in wireless, low degre selectivity in a receiver.—**flatti** somewhat flat.—**flatfish** *n.* a fl flattened form, as the flounder, but, etc.—**flatwise** *a.* and *adv.* edgewise ; flatways.—**flatworm** tapeworm.—**flatten** *v.t.* to make to depress ; to lower the pitch *v.i.* to become flat.—**flattener** *n.*— **iron,** an iron for smoothing c

l-iron.—**flat-long,** not edgewise; ise.—**flat-rod,** a rod used in ig operations for transmitting on in a horizontal direction.—**ace,** a race over open ground.—**are,** utensils, as plates, dishes, -**flatting-mill,** a mill for rolling netal into sheets; a **flattening-**—**flatten** *v.t.* to make flat; to ess; to lower the pitch of;—*v.i.* to ne flat.—**flatten-out** *v.t.* in avia- to bring an aeroplane parallel the ground, *e.g.* after climbing, or landing.—**to fall flat,** not to ed; to be unsold (said of s) [Scand.].

ATTER (flat'-ėr) *v.t.* to praise y; to compliment, to be an ovement on the original;—*v.i.* e undue praise.—**flatteringly** *adv.* **tterer** *n.*—**flattery** *n.* act of ring; false praise [O.F. *flater*, th; F. *flatter*, to flatter].

ATULENT (flat'-ū-lent) *a.* affec- with gases in the stomach and ines; generating wind in the ch.—**flatulently** *adv.*—**flatulence** te of being flatulent. Also **flatu-** [Late L. *flātulentus*, fr. L.) *flātus*, breath, fr. *flāre*, to .

AUNT (flânt) *v.t.* to display tatiously;—*v.i.* to move osten- isly;—*n.* bold and impudent le.—**flaunter** *n.* one that flaunts. **intingly** *adv.* [Etym. doubtful, Imit.].

AUTIST (flaw'-tist) *n.* a player ie flute; a flutist [It. *flauto*, of uncert. origin].

AVANILINE (flā-van'-i-lin) *n.* al-tar colour used in dyeing r [L. *flavus*, yellow, and E. NE].

AVEDO (flą-vē'-do) *n.* a disease ants which turns the green yellow [L. *flavus*, yellow].

AVESCENT (flą-ves'-ent) *a.* yel- ı; becoming yellow [L. *flavus*]

AVIN, flavine (flav'-in) *n.* yellow uff obtained from quercitron [L. *flavus*, yellow].

AVOUR (flā'-vor) *n.* relish; that y of anything which affects the or smell;—*v.t.* to season.—**rless** *a.* [O.F. *fleiur, flaur*, ; perh. influenced by form of R].

AW (flaw) *n.* a crack; a breach; iden gust of wind;—*v.t.* to ; to crack.—**flawy** *a.* full of or cracks.—**flawless** *a.* [Scand.].

AX (flaks) *n.* a plant whose is formed into linen threads; brous part when broken and d.—**flaxen** *a.* made of, or like, loose, flowing, and golden, as -**flaxy** *a.* like flax; fair.—**flax-** a hatchel.—**flax-dresser,** one that prepares flax for the spinner.—**flax-dressing,** process of breaking and swingling flax.—**flax-mill,** a mill where flax is spun.—**flax-seed,** the seed of flax; linseed.—**flax-weed,** the toad-flax, *Linaria vulgaris*.—**flax-wench,** a woman that spins, and dresses, flax; a woman in general.—**New Zealand flax, lily-flax,** a very fine fibre obtained from the leaves of the phormium, used in the manufacture of cordage [A.S. *fleax*].

FLAY (flā) *v.t.* to skin; to strip off skin.—**flayer** (flā'-ėr) *n.* one that flays [A.S. *flēan*].

FLEA (flē) *n.* an insect, remarkable for its agility and troublesome bite.—**flea-beetle,** a leaping beetle, destructive to cucumbers and other plants.—**flea-bite,** the bite of a flea; a trifling wound or pain.—**flea-bitten,** bitten by a flea; mean; worthless.—**a flea in one's ear,** anything annoying; a rebuff [M.E. *flee*, pl. *fleen*, fr. A.S. *flēah*].

FLEAM (flēm) *n.* a sharp instrument used for opening veins for letting blood; a kind of lancet [F., fr. Late L. *flētoma*, a lancet, fr. G. *phlebotōmon*, a lancet, fr. *phlebo-*, stem of *phleps*, a vein, and *temnein*, to cut].

FLEAWORT (flē'-wort) *n.* the plant *Plantago psyllium*, from the shape of its seeds [A.S. *flēah*, flea, and *wyr*, root].

FLECK (flek) *n.* a spot; a streak; —*v.t.* to dapple [Scand.].

FLECTION (flek'-shun) *n.* flexion; act of bending.—**flectionless** *a.* [L., better form **flexion,** fr. (acc.) *flexiōnem*, a bending, fr. (part.) *flexus*, fr. *flectere*].

FLED (fled) past tense and past participle of the verb FLEE.

FLEDGE (flej) *v.t.* to supply with feathers for flight.—**fledgeling** *n.* a young bird just fledged; an inexperienced person [M.E. *flegge*, ready to fly, fr. A.S. *flycge*, in compound, *unflycge*, unfeathered].

FLEE (flē) *v.t.* to escape;—*v.i.* to hasten from [A.S. *flēon*].

FLEECE (flēs) *n.* the coat of wool that covers a sheep;—*v.t.* to shear off wool; to rob; to steal from.—**fleeced** *a.* robbed; cheated.—**fleecer** *n.*—**fleecy** *a.* woolly; resembling, or covered with, wool [A.S. *flēos*; cp. Ger. *fliess*].

FLEER (flēr) *v.t.* to mock; to flout at;—*v.i.* to sneer.—**fleeringly** *adv.*—**fleerer** *n.* [Scand.].

FLEET (flēt) *n.* a squadron of ships, esp. of warships; a large number of motor-vehicles or aeroplanes organised as a unit [A.S. *flēot*, a ship, fr. *flēotan*, to float].

FLEET (flēt) *n.* a creek, inlet, or

river (used in place names, as *Northfleet*).—**fleet-dike,** an embankment for preventing inundations.—**The Fleet, Fleet Prison,** a famous London prison [A.S. *flēot*, an inlet, fr. *flēotan*, to float].

FLEET (flēt) *a.* swift in motion; nimble; light;—*v.i.* to fly swiftly; to flit.—**fleeting** *a.* not durable; transient.—**fleetingly** *adv.* in a fleeting or transitory manner.—**fleetly** *adv.* —**fleetness** *n.*—**fleet-footed,** swift of foot [Scand.; cp. A.S. *flēotig*, swift].

FLEMING (flem'-ing) *n.* a native of Flanders.—**Flemish** *a.* pert. to Flanders;—*n.* the people of Flanders; the Flemish language.—**Flemish-bond,** a bond which shows a header and stretcher alternately in bricklaying [D.].

FLENSE, flench (flens, flensh) *v.t.* to cut up, and obtain the blubber of, as of a whale [Scand.].

FLESH (flesh) *n.* the muscles, fat, etc., covering the framework of bones in animals; animal food; the flesh of beasts and fowls; animal nature; the body; kindred;—*v.t.* to feed with flesh; to initiate to the taste of flesh, as dogs, hawks, etc.—**fleshings,** *n.pl.* thin dress worn by dancers, actors, etc., of the colour of the natural skin.—**fleshy** *a.* corporeal; plump; corpulent; gross.—**fleshiness** *n.*—**fleshly** *a.* pert. to the flesh; corporeal; animal; human; carnal. —**fleshliness** *n.*—**fleshless** *a.*—**flesher** *n.* a butcher.—**fleshmonger,** a dealer in animal food; a procurer.—**fleshpot** *n.* a vessel in which flesh is cooked; plenty of provisions; high living.—**flesh-brush,** a brush for exciting action in the skin by friction. —**flesh-colour,** the colour of flesh, or of natural skin; carnation.—**flesh-coloured,** of the colour of flesh; carnation coloured.—**flesh-fly,** a fly of the genus of *Sarcophaga*, which feeds and deposits its eggs in flesh, and taints it.—**flesh-hook,** a hook to draw flesh from a caldron.—**flesh-meat,** animal food.—**flesh-tint,** colour representing the human skin.—**flesh-worm,** a worm that feeds on flesh; the maggot of the flesh-fly; the *Trichina spiralis*.—**flesh-wound,** a wound not reaching beyond the flesh.—**an arm of flesh,** human strength.—**flesh and blood,** human nature.—**in the flesh,** alive; in life. —**the fleshly school,** a name given to certain realistic poets.—**to be one flesh,** to be closely united, as in marriage [A.S. *flæsc*; cp. Ger. *fleisch*].

FLETCH (flech) *v.t.* to feather, as an arrow.—**fletcher** *n.* a maker of bows and arrows [F. *flèche*, an arrow].

FLETZ (flets) *n.* a layer dissimilar to the strata in which it is embe [M.H. Ger.].

FLEUR-DE-LIS (flęr'-de-lē) *n* royal insignia of France; *Bot* iris [F., flower of the lily; *lis* = L. *lilius*, corr. of L. *lilium*, a lil

FLEURON (flęr-on) *n.* a fl shaped ornament, used for a tail in architecture, etc. [F., fr. flower].

FLEW (flōō) past tense of the FLY.

FLEWS (flōōz) *n.* the large of a deep-mouthed hound [I unknown].

FLEX (fleks) *v.t.* to bend *Elec.* flexible insulated wire.— **ible** *a.* that may be bent; plia **flexibility** *adv.*—**flexibleness** *n.*— **bility** (flek-si-bil'-i-ti) *n.* qualit being flexible; pliancy.—**flexi** act of being bent; inflecti **flexor** *n.* a muscle which serv contract or bend any part o body opposed to extensor.—**flex** act of bending; a bend; a fol (part.) *flexus*, bent, fr. *flecter* bend].

Syn. of "flexible," bendable, ing; tractable; manageable. stiff, unyielding, inelastic, rigid.

FLIBBERTIGIBBET (flib' jib'-et) *n.* a gossip; a flighty wo an impish knave [Imit.].

FLICK (flik) *v.t.* to strike light with a whip; to flip;—*n.* a smart stroke.—**flicker** *v.i.* to fl to waver, like a flame in a curr air;—*n.* act of wavering, as the of a candle.—**flickeringly** **flickermouse** *n.* *See* FLITTER [*flack*, to flutter, E., Imit.; cp.

FLIGHT (flīt) *n.* act of fl aviation; journey in aircraft generally; an Air Force u command; power of flying; a of birds; a discharge of arrov soaring, as of imagination; a re steps from one landing to anot **flighty** *a.* indulging in flights, or of imagination, caprice, etc.—**fli** *adv.*—**flightiness** *n.*—**flight-con der** *n.* an Air Force officer in cha a flight.—**flight-lieutenant** (f ten'-ant) *n.* an Air Force offi rank equivalent to an army ca —**time of flight,** time occupied projectile in the air [A.S. *fly* *flēogan*, to fly].

Syn. of "flighty," unsteady, tile, giddy, capricious. *Ant.* sedate, composed, serious.

FLIMSY (flim'-zi) *a.* weak; o structure; without reason.—**fl** *adv.*—**flimsiness** *n.* [Mod. E.; fi corded use, 1702; prob. Imit.]

Syn. slight, shallow, superfici effectual. *Ant.* solid, deep, sou

FLINCH (flinsh) *v.i.* to shrinl

n; to wince; to fail.—**flinchingly**). in a flinching manner; so as to ink from danger [O.F. *fenchir*, to n aside; of unknown origin].

'LINDER (flin'-dęr) *n.* a small piece fragment [Scand. = a splinter].

'LINDERS-BAR (flin'-dęrz-bâr) *n.* evice on board ship to correct error e to local deviation of compass-ɔdle [*Flinders*, R.N.].

'LINDERSIA (flin-dęr'-si-ą) *n.* a e of Australia resembling the .hogany [The Australian explorer, ptain *Flinders*, R.N.].

'LING (fling) *v.t.* to throw from the ɔd; to hurl;—*v.i.* to flounce; to k, as a horse; to throw one's-self a violent manner;—*n.* a cast from hand; a sneer; a sarcasm; a ely dance.—**full fling**, recklessly.—**fling off**, to baffle in the chase.—to **ıg up**, to abandon.—**to have one's ıg**, to enjoy one's-self in an un-trained manner [Scand.].

'LINT (flint) *n.* a hard variety of artz, which strikes fire with steel; ything hard;—*a.* made of flint.—**ity** *a.* consisting of, or resembling, it.—**flintiness** *n.*—**flint-glass**, a ss, orig. made from the silica ex-cted from flint.—**flint-knapper**, one ıt shapes flints.—**flint-knapping**, practice of shaping flints.—**flint-ing**, stinginess.—**flint-lock**, a mus-lock with a flint fixed on the nmer, for striking on the cap of pan.—**skin-flint**, a miser.—**flint ɔlements**, implements made of flint, d in ancient times [A.S.; perh. mate with G. *plinthos*, a brick].

Syn. of "flinty," hard, cruel, un-rciful, inexorable. *Ant.* soft, merci-, tender, humane.

'LIP (flip) *n.* a mixture of beer and rit sweetened and heated by a hot ą; an egg-flip [Prob. fr. FLIP, to ıt up].

'LIP (flip) *v.t.* to flick; to toss h the fingers; to twitch; to fillip; . a flick; a snap [E. Imit.; cp. ıP].

'LIP (flip) *n.* a short trip, or a asure flight, in an aeroplane.

'LIPPANT (flip'-ąnt) *a.* voluble; xative; shallow; pert.—**flippantly** .—**flippantness** *n.*—**flippancy** *n.* un-levity; heedless pertness [Scand. E. (part.) *flippand*, prattling, saucy].

'LIPPER (flip'-ęr) *n.* the broad fin a fish; the paddle of a sea-turtle; fore leg of a seal [Conn. with FLIP].

'LIRT (flęrt) *v.t.* to throw with a ; to move playfully to and fro; .*i.* to play the coquette;—*n.* a den jerk; a coquette; a pert or dy girl.—**flirtingly** *adv.*—**flirtation** r-tā'-shun) *n.* playing at courtship; uetry [E., Imit.; cp. FLIP, FLAP, ck].

FLIRTIGIG (flert'-i-gig) *n.* a pert, presumptuous girl; a flirting girl [E. DIAL.].

FLISK (flisk) *n.* a comb with large teeth [Scot.].

FLIT (flit) *v.i.* to fly away; to dart along; to pass rapidly from one place to another; (Scot.) to remove from one house to another.—**flittingly** *adv.* [Scand.].

FLITCH (flich) *n.* the side of a hog salted and cured [A.S. *flicce*].

FLITE, flyte (flit) *v.i.* to contend, wrangle; in Scotland, to scold;—*n.* a scolding; a heated dispute.—**flyting** *n.* (Scot.) a dispute in abusive verse [A.S. *flitan*].

FLITTERMOUSE (flit'-ęr-mous) *n.* a bat [FLUTTER and MOUSE].

FLITTERN (flit'-ern) *n.* the bark of young oak trees [Etym. doubtful].

FLIVVER (fliv'-ęr) *n. Colloq.* a small, cheap, motor-car; a run-about.

Seal, showing use of flippers in balancing and supporting

FLOAT (flōt) *n.* anything that rests on the surface of a liquid; a raft; the cork, or quill, on an angling line; landing gear of seaplane;—*v.t.* to cause to rest, or move, on the surface of a liquid; to set up, as a commercial scheme;—*v.i.* to rest on the surface of a liquid; to be buoyed up; to move on a liquid, or through air.—**floatage** *n.* the floating capacity of anything.—**floation** *n.* act of floating; the science of floating bodies.—**float-board**, a board of an undershot water-wheel, or paddle-wheel—**float-feed**, in machinery, having a feed regulated by a float.—**float-ironed**, laundry practice by which clothes are machine-pressed [A.S. *flotian*].

FLOATING (flō'-ting) *n.* spreading of plaster or stucco on walls;—*a.* buoyant on surface of water; or in

air; not invested; in circulation; unfunded.—**floating-battery**, a battery erected on rafts or the hulls of ships. —**floating-debt**, debt of Government to money market.—**floating-dock**, a floating graving-dock.—**floating-light**, a substitute for a light-house, being the hull of a ship moored on sunken rocks or shoals. — **floating-pier**, a landing-place which rises and falls with the tide [A.S. *flotian*].

FLOATSTONE (flōt'-stōn) *n.* a spongy quartz capable of floating in water [A.S. *flotian* and *stān*].

FLOCCULUS (flok'-ū-lus) *n.* a flock-like process in the human cerebellum [L. dim. of *floccus*].

FLOCCUS (flok'-us) *n.* long tuft of hair terminating the tail of quadrupeds; down of newly hatched birds; *Bot.* a small woolly tuft.—**flocculent** *a.* tuft-like; woolly; adhering in flocks or flakes [L.].

FLOCK (flok) *n.* a collection of sheep or birds; a Christian congregation;—*v.i.* to gather in crowds [A.S. *flocc*].

FLOCK (flok) *n.* a lock of wool or hair; refuse of wool, or shearing of woollen goods.—**flocky** *a.* resembling flocks of wool; woolly.—**flock-bed**, a bed filled with tufts of wool or woollen rags.—**flock-paper**, wall-paper ornamented with flock [L. *floccus*, lock of wool].

Drifting Ice Floes

FLOE (flō) *n.* an extensive surface of ice floating in the ocean [D. *ijs-flage*, lit. an ice-flake, ice-floe].

FLOG (flog) *v.t.* to beat or strike with a rod or whip; to whip.—**flogger** *n.* [Etym. doubtful].

FLONG (flong) *n.* prepared paper used for the matrices in stereotyping [F. *flan*, a flat cake].

FLOOD (flud) *n.* a body of water overflowing land; an inundation; deluge; the flowing in of the tide; —*v.t.* to overflow; to inundate; to deluge.—**flood-gate**, a gate to stop, or to let out, water.—**flood-mark**, **high-water mark**.—**flood-tide**, the rising tide.—**The Flood**, the Noachian deluge [M.E. *flod*].

FLOODLIGHTING (flud'-lī'-ting) *n.* artificial lighting of building exteriors. —**floodlight** *v.t.* ;—*n.* as the floodlight of popularity.—**floodlit** *a.* [M.E. *fl* and A.S. *lyhtan*].

FLOOR (flōr) *n.* the portion which one walks in any building; storey in a house; the part of Stock Exchange where business transacted; in Parliament, the pl where speeches are made;—*v.t.* cover with a floor; to strike dow to put to silence by some decis argument.—**flooring** *n.* materials floors.—**floorless** *a.*—**floorer** *n.*—flo cloth, a heavy cloth with designs, covering floors.—**to take the floor**, get up to dance or to speak [A.S. *fl*

FLOP (flop) *v.t.* to clap, as wing to flap;—*v.i.* to drop down sudden —*n.* a fall, as of a soft, outspre body [Variant of FLAP].

FLORA (flō'-ra) *n.* the pla native in a given locality or perio a description of such.—**floral** *a.* pe to flowers; containing the flower **flora's dial**, a dial formed of flow that open and shut at stated tin [L. *Flora*, the goddess of flowers, *flor-*, stem of *flos*, a flower].

FLORASCOPE (flō'-ra-skōp) *n.* microscope for examining flowers *flos*, flower, and G. *skopein*, see].

FLOREATE (flō'-rē-āt) *v.i.* to come adorned with or as if w flowers.—**floreated, floriated** *a.* *floreus*, of flowers].

FLORENCE (flor'-ens) *n.* a g coin of Edward III. = 6*s.*; a kind wine from Florence in Italy; kind of silk cloth.—**Florentine** *n.* native of Florence; a species of s cloth;—*a.* pert. to Florence;—fl **ence-flask**, a globular bottle of t glass with long, narrow neck [fr. t city of Florence].

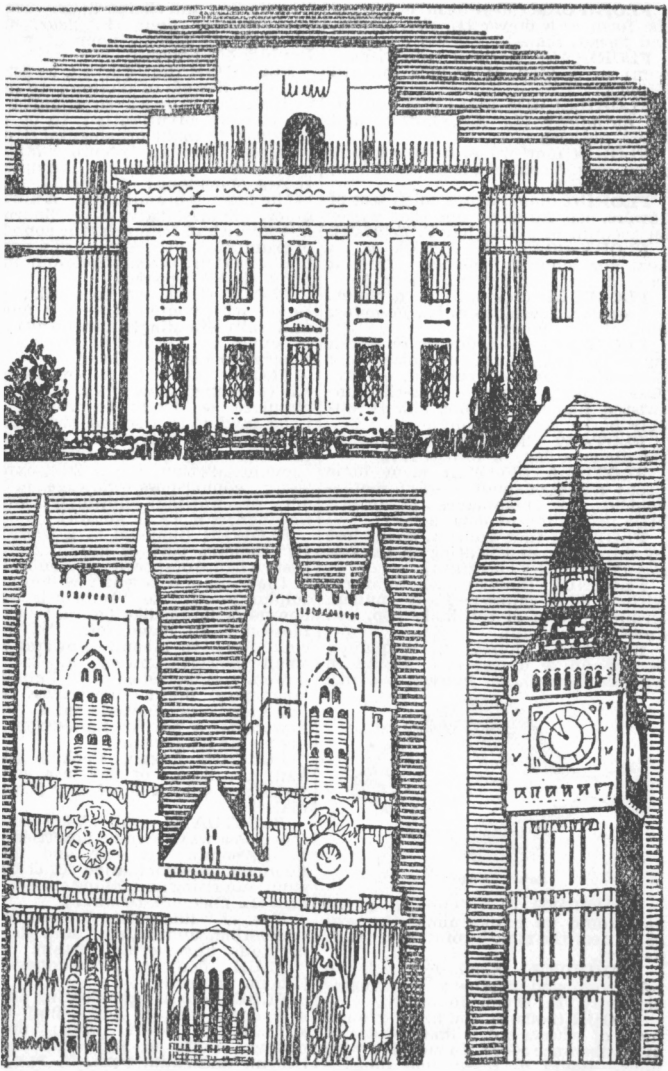
FLORESCENCE (flō'-res-ens) *n.* bursting into flower.—**florescent** *a.* *florescens*, fr. *florescere*, to begin blossom].

FLORET (flō'-ret) *n.* the separ little flower of an aggregate flow a fencing sword [F. *fleurette*, dim. *fleur*].

FLORICULTURE (flo'-ri-kul'-tūr the cultivation of flowering plants **floricultural** *a.* pert. to floriculture **floriculturist** *n.* one interested in flo culture [L. *flos*, a flower, and *cultu* culture].

FLORID (flor'-id) *a.* flowery; brig in colour; of a lively red colou embellished with flowers of rhetor excessively ornate.—**floridly** *adv* **floridness** *n.*—**the florid style**, *Ar* a highly ornamented and beau ful style of Gothic architecture *floridus*, abounding with flowe *flos*, a flower].

FLORIFEROUS (flō-rif'-e-rus) producing flowers [L. *flos*, flower, a *ferre*, bear].



FLOODLIGHTING
Impressions of famous London buildings by night, under modern arc-lamp illumination

FLORIFORM (flō-ri-form) *a.* having the form of a flower [L. *flos*, flower, and *forma*, shape].

FLORIKAN, floriken (flō'-ri-kan, -ken) *n.* a kind of Indian bustard [Hind.].

FLORILEGIUM (flōr-i-lē'-ji-um) *n.* an anthology [L. *flos*, flower, and *legere*, gather].

FLORIN (flor'-in) *n.* a two-shilling piece, orig. a coin of Florence, of 11th century [F.].

FLORIST (flor'-ist) *n.* a cultivator of flowers, esp. for sale; one that writes an account of plants [cf. F. *fleuriste*].

FLORY-BOAT (flō'-ri-bōt) *n.* a boat for landing passengers from a ship at low tide [Etym. uncert.].

FLOSCULE (flos'-kūl) *n.* a floret. —**floscular, flosculous** *a.* [L. *flosculus*, dim. of *flos*, flower].

FLOSS (flos) *n.* a downy or silken substance in the husks of maize, etc.; floss-silk.—**flossy** *a.* made of, or like, floss; silky; downy.—**floss-silk,** untwisted filaments of fine silk [Probably fr. It. *floscio*, flabby].

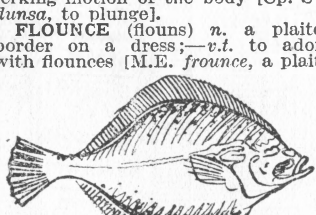
FLOTANT (flō'-tant) *a.* flying in the air as a flag, or bird [O.F.].

FLOTILLA (flō-til'-a) *n.* a little fleet; a fleet of small vessels; motor-vehicles, or aeroplanes [Span. = a little fleet, dim. of *flota*, a fleet].

FLOTSAM (flot'-sam) *n.* goods lost by shipwreck, and floating on the sea. *See* JETSAM [O.F. *flotaison*].

FLOUNCE (flouns) *v.i.* to turn, with sudden effort;—*n.* a sudden, jerking motion of the body [Cp. Sw. *flunsa*, to plunge].

FLOUNCE (flouns) *n.* a plaited border on a dress;—*v.t.* to adorn with flounces [M.E. *frounce*, a plait].



Dab or Flounder

FLOUNDER (floun'-dęr) *n.* a flat fish found on banks along the sea-coast near the mouths of rivers. [O.F. *flondre*].

FLOUNDER (floun'-dęr) *v.i.* to roll, toss, and tumble; to struggle aimlessly [E., etym. doubtful].

FLOUR (flour) *n.* the finely-ground meal of wheat, etc.; fine powder of any substance;—*v.t.* to sprinkle with flour.—**floury** *a.* resembling flour.—**flour-dredge, flour-dredger,** a tin box for sprinkling flour.—**flour-mill,** a mill for grinding and sifting flour.—see **flour,** coarser flour [F. *fleur*, s for *fleur de farine*, flour of wh Doublet of FLOWER].

FLOURISH (flur'-ish) *v.t.* to set with the flowers of diction; to m in irregular figures; to brandish *v.i.* to grow luxuriantly; to be sperous; to make ornamental stro with the pen; to execute a fanc strain of music;—*n.* orname showy splendour; a fanciful str of the pen; a brandishing; a mus grace.—**flourishingly** *adv.*—**flouri** *n.*—**flourish of trumpets,** the sound of trumpets on the arrival of a per of distinction; ostentatious announ ment [M.E. *florisshen*].

FLOUT (flout) *v.t.* to mock;— to act with contempt;—*n.* a mo an insult.—**floutingly** *adv.* insultin —**flouter** *n.* [Probably from M *flouten*, to play the flute].

FLOW (flō) *v.t.* to overflow *v.i.* to change place, as a liquid; circulate, as blood; to proceed; issue forth; to rise, as the tide *n.* a stream; a current; the ris the tide; any gradual movemen thought, diction, etc.; free exp sion; copiousness.—**flowage** *n.* act of flowing.—**flowingly** *ad* **flowingness** *n.* [A.S. *flōwan*].

FLOWER (flou'-ęr) *n.* a blosso the choicest part of anything; best; a figure of speech; *pl.* a substa in the form of a powder, as flowe sulphur;—*v.t.* to embellish flowers or flower-like figures;—*v.* blossom; to come into the fl condition; to bloom.—**floweret** small flower.—**flowery** *a.* full flowers; embellished with figura language; florid.—**floweriness flowerless** *a.*—**flowerlessness flower-pot,** a pot for holding flo ing plants [O.F. *flour*].

FLUCAN, flukan, flookan (fl kan) *n.* a fissure of clay in a vei metal; a cross vein of clay [Cor dialect].

FLUCTUATE (fluk'-tū-āt) *v.i.* move as a wave; to be unsettled be irresolute; to rise and fa **fluctuant** *a.*—**fluctuation** (fluk-tū shun) *n.* a rising and falling; unste ness [L. *fluctuāre*, to wave].

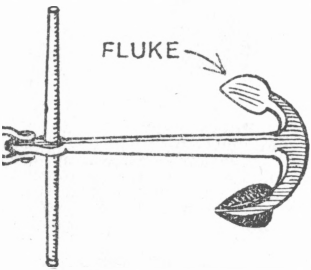
Syn. of "fluctuating," changea vacillating, undulating. *Ant.* ste constant, unwavering, certain.

FLUE (flōō) *n.* a chimney- [Etym. uncertain].

FLUE (flōō) *n.* light floating do soft down, fur, or hair.—**fluff** (*n.* nap, or down; flue; do matter.—**fluffy** *a.* soft and do [Etym. uncertain, perh. fr. FLY]

FLUE, flew (flōō) *n.* a kind of fis net fixed or dragged [F.].

'LUELLITE (flȯȯ'-el-īt) *n.* a trans-
ent mineral, crystalline fluoride of
minium from Cornwall [*fluor*, and
lithos, stone].
'LUENT (flȯȯ'-ent) *a.* flowing;
dy in the use of words.—**fluently**
.—**fluency** *n.* smoothness; volu-
ty; facility [L. *fluens*, flowing, fr.
ere, to flow].
Syn. voluble, copious, smooth.
t. halting, hesitating, forced,
gue-tied.
'LUFF (fluf) *n.* *See* FLUE, down.
'LUID (flȯȯ'-id) *a.* capable of
ving; liquid or gaseous;—*n.* any
uid or gaseous substance.—**fluidity,**
dness (flȯȯ-id'-i-ti, flȯȯ-id'-ness) *n.*
quality of being fluid.—**fluid fly-**
eel, in motoring, a unit in the
nsmission system whereby clutch
tes are dispensed with for a "cush-
" of heavy oil [L. *fluidus*, fr.
ere, flow].
'LUIDISM (flȯȯ'-i-dizm) *n.* the
ory that connected with every
ing body there is a so called fluid-
dy that is not confined to the
ace occupied by it, and is capable
producing certain effects; animal
gnetism [L. *fluidus*].
'LUKE (flȯȯk) *n.* the flounder; a
asitic worm [A.S. *flōc*, lit. "flat"
].
'LUKE (flȯȯk) *n.* the part of an
chor which fastens in the ground;



Anchor showing Flukes or flattened barbs to prevent dragging

barbed head of a harpoon.—
ky *a.* formed like, or having, a
ke [Etym. doubtful].
'LUKE (flȯȯk) *n.* *Colloq.* an un-
ected successful stroke, as in
iards.
'LUME (flȯȯm) *n.* a passage for
water that drives a mill-wheel
E. *flum*, a river].
'LUMMERY (flum'-ẹr-i) *n.* a light
d of jelly, made of flour or meal;
kind of blanc-mange; mere flat-
y; nonsense [W. *llymru*, sour oat-
al].

FLUNG (flung) past tense and past participle of the verb FLING.

FLUNKEY (flung'-ki) *n.* a footman; a livery servant; a toady.—**flunkeydom** *n.* obsequiousness.—**flunkeyism** *n.* character of a flunkey [F. *flanquer*, to run along by the side of].

FLUOR (flȯȯ'-or) *n.* a mineral, fluoride of calcium, usually called **fluorspar,** occurring in large quantities in Derbyshire—hence also **Derbyshire-spar.**—**fluoric** (flȯȯ-or'-ik) *a.* pert. to fluor-spar.—**fluorine, fluorin** (flȯȯ'-o-rin) *n.* a gaseous element, got chiefly from fluor-spar [L. fr. *fluere*, to flow].

FLUORESCE (flȯȯ-o-res') *v.i.* to exhibit fluorescence; to become fluorescent [*See* FLUOR].

FLUORESCENCE (flȯȯ-u-res'-ens) *n.* that property which some transparent bodies have of producing surface reflections of light different in colour from the mass of the material [*See* FLUOR].

FLUORINE, fluorin (flȯȯ'-u-rin) *n.* a gaseous element, got chiefly from fluor-spar, characterised by its extraordinary chemical affinity, esp. for glass [N.L. *fluorina*].

FLURRY (flur'-i) *n.* a sudden, brief gust; hurry; bustle;—*v.t.* to agitate; to excite or alarm [Probably Imit.].

FLUSH (flush) *v.t.* to put to the blush; to redden; to animate with joy;—*v.i.* to turn red; to blush; to glow;—*n.* a rush of blood to the face; glow; blush;—*a.* full of vigour; fresh; glowing; bright [M.E. *fluschen*, to fly up].

FLUSH (flush) *v.t.* to inundate; to cleanse by a run of water;—*v.i.* to flow and spread suddenly;—*n.* a flow of water [M.E. *fluschen*, to fly up].

FLUSH (flush) *v.t.* to cause to start, as a hunter, a bird;—*v.i.* to fly up quickly;—*n.* a flock of birds suddenly started up [M.E. *fluschen*, to fly up].

FLUSH (flush) *n.* a run of cards of the same suit [F. or Sp. *flux*].

FLUSH (flush) *n.* growth; abundance;—*a.* affluent; level with the surface adjoining;—*v.t.* to make level;—*adv.* so as to be level with.—**flush-decked,** having a flush or level deck.—**flush-sided,** motor-car body having no sudden projections or depressions in side [Etym. doubtful].

FLUSHER (flush'-ẹr) *n.* one that flushes sewers; the European red-backed shrike [Cf. FLUSH].

FLUSTER (flus'-tẹr) *v.t.* to make hot and rosy; to confuse;—*n.* heat; agitation; confusion; disorder [Icel. *flaustra*].

FLUTE (flȯȯt) *n.* a musical wind instrument, with finger-holes; a channel in the shaft of a column;

a similar groove, as in a lady's ruffle; —*v.i.* to play or sing in a clear, soft note; to form flutes in, as in a column or a ruffle.—fluted *a.* thin; fine; flute-like; grooved; channelled.—fluting *n.* a channel or furrow, as of a column or lady's ruffle; fluted work.—flutist *n.* a performer on the flute.—fluty *a.* like a flute in tone [M.E. *flaute*].

FLUTINA (flōō-tē'-nạ) *n.* a kind of accordion [Dim. of FLUTE].

FLUTTER (flut'-ẹr) *v.t.* to move quickly; to throw into confusion;—*v.i.* to flap the wings; to move with quick vibrations;—*n.* quick and irregular motion; hurry; confusion; *Colloq.* a gamble or speculation in a modest way. — flutter-wheel, water-wheel at the bottom of a chute [A.S. *flotorian*, to float about].

FLUVIAL (flōō'-vi-ạl) *a.* pert. to rivers [L. *fluvialis*, fr. *fluvius*, a river].

FLUVIALIST (flōō'-vi-ạl-ist) *n.* one that ascribes geological phenomena to the action of streams [L. *fluvialis*, fr. *fluvius*, a river].

FLUX (fluks) *n.* act of flowing; flow; dysentery;—*v.t.* to fuse; to melt; to purge.—fluxation (fluk-sā'-shun) *n.* a flowing or passing away.—black-flux, a mixture of charcoal and carbonate of potash.—bloody-flux, dysentery.—white-flux, carbonate of potash [L. *fluxus*, fr. *fluere*, to flow].

FLUX (fluks) *n.* in magnetism, the total number of lines of force passing through any given part of a magnetic circle or field.—flux-density, number of lines of magnetic force per unit of cross-section of circuit or field.

FLUXION (fluk'-shun) *n.* act of flowing; abnormal discharge of blood; catarrh; fusion; *pl.* a method of analysis of variable quantities, developed by Newton, now called differential calculus.—fluxional, fluxionary *a.* pert. to, or solved by, fluxions; variable [F. *fluxion*].

FLUXWEED (fluks'-wēd) *n.* a plant good for dysentery [L. *fluxus*, and WEED].

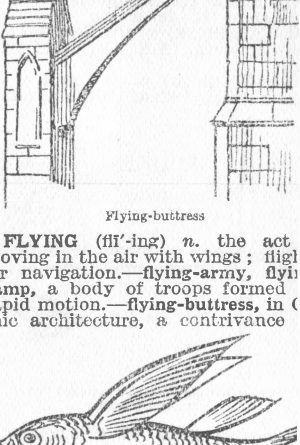
FLY (flī) *v.t.* to cause to fly; to set floating, as a kite; to fly or flee from;—*v.i.* to float in the air; to rise in air; to move rapidly; to run from danger; to navigate an aircraft; travel by acroplane [M.E. *flien*].

FLY (flī) *n.* a winged insect; the house-fly; a fish-hook dressed in imitation of a fly; a kind of light carriage—*pl.* flys;—*pl.* space above the stage of a theatre, where the scenes are moved.—fly-book, a book for containing fishing flies.—fly-fishing, angling for fish with hooks baited with artificial flies.—fly-leaf, a blank leaf at the beginning or end of a book.—fly-net, a net to protect against flies.—fly-paper, paper cove with waxy substance to catch flies fly-powder, a powder (arsenic, sug and water) to kill flies.—fly-trap, plant to which insects adhere.— wheel, a wheel in machinery th equalises its movements [M.E. *flie*

FLYBLOW (flī-blō) *n.* the eggs o fly;—*v.t.* to taint; to deposit an in, as a fly; to cause to be maggo —fly-blown *a.* tainted [M.E. *flie*, a *blawen*].

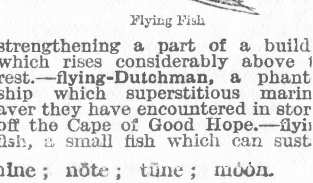
FLYBOAT (flī-bōt) *n.* a long, n row boat used on canals; a Du coasting vessel.—flying-boat, type seaplane with boatlike fuselage c able of floating on water [FLY a BOAT].

FLYCATCHER (flī'-kach'-ẹr) *n.* bird that catches insects in the a



Flying-buttress

FLYING (flī'-ing) *n.* the act moving in the air with wings; flig air navigation.—flying-army, flyi camp, a body of troops formed rapid motion.—flying-buttress, in thic architecture, a contrivance



Flying Fish

strengthening a part of a build which rises considerably above rest.—flying-Dutchman, a phant ship which superstitious marin aver they have encountered in stor off the Cape of Good Hope.—flyi fish, a small fish which can sust

elf in the air by means of long ctoral fins, as the **flying-gurnard.**—**ing-officer,** commissioned rank in e Royal Air Force.—**flying-squad,** ecial detachment of police force uipped with motor-cars and motor-cles.—**flying-start,** a start signalled er competitors begin to move.—**let fly,** to discharge with violence. **come off with flying colours,** to be torious [fr. FLY, *v.i.*].

FLYSNAPPER (flī'-snap-ėr) *n.* a ick-crested, fly-catching bird [Cf. YCATCHER].

FOAL (fōl) *n.* a colt or filly;—*v.t.* d *i.* to bring forth young, as a colt filly [A.S. *fola*].

FOAM (fōm) *n.* froth; spume;—. to froth; to gather foam; to ow out with rage or violence.—my *a.* frothy.—**foamingly** *adv.* .S. *fām*].

FOB (fob) *n.* a little pocket for a tch.—a fob chain [Ger. *fuppe*, cket].

FOB (fob) *v.t.* to cheat; impose on; n. a swindler.—**to fob off,** to shift by an artifice.—[*See* FOP].

FOCUS (fō'-kus) *n.* a point in which ys of light meet; a point of con-ntration;—*v.t.* to bring to a focus. **'ocal** *a.* belonging to a focus [L. a arth].

FODDER (fod'-ėr) *n.* food for ttle, etc., as hay;—*v.t.* to feed with r food or cut grass [A.S. *fōdor*, fr. *a*, food].

FODDER (fod'-ėr) *n.* *See* FOTHER.

FOE (fō) *n.* an enemy; a hostile ny.—**foelike** *a.* and *adv.* like an my.—**foeman** *n.* an enemy in war S. *fāh*, hostile].

Syn. an opponent, an adversary, agonist. *Ant.* friend, comrade, r.

FOEHN, föhn (fen) *n.* a dry, warm, oine wind from the south or south-st [Ger.].

FOENICULUM (fē-nik'-ū-lum) *n.* a us of plants containing the fennel].

FŒTUS (fē'-tus) *n.* *See* FETUS.

FOG (fog) *n.* thick mist; watery pour in the lower part of the at-sphere; confusion of mind.—**gy** *a.* abounding with fog; misty; l.—**foggily** *adv.*—**fogginess** *n.*—**-bank,** a thick fog at sea, resem-ng land at a distance.—**fog-bell,** l rung by waves or wind to warn danger.—**fog-bound,** detained by . — **fog-horn,** horn, or siren, nded as a warning in foggy ather.—**fog-signal,** an audible sig- indicating danger in a fog [Etym. ertain].

FOG (fog) *n.* a second growth of ss; any moss;—*v.t.* to feed with gage; to eat the fog from.—**fog-gage** *n.* a coarse grass not eaten down in summer [M.E. *fogge*, coarse grass].

FOGY, fogey (fō'-gi) *n.* a dull old fellow; a person behind the times. —**fogyism** *n.* the habits of fogies.—**fogyish** *a.* [Etym. unknown].

FOH (fō) *int.* an exclamation of contempt [Imit., a form of FAUGH].

FOIBLE (foi'-bl) *n.* a weakness in character; a failing; a weak point [O.F.].

FOIL (foil) *v.t.* to render vain; to frustrate;—*n.* defeat; frustration; a blunt sword, or one with a button at the end, used for fencing (so called because blunted or *foiled*).—**foilable** *a.* —**foiler** *n.* [F. *fouler*, trample on].

Syn. to balk, blunt, defeat. *Ant.* aid, facilitate, help forward.

FOIL (foil) *n.* a set-off, as in setting a gem; a leaf or thin plate of metal; a thin leaf of metal placed under precious stones to increase their brilliancy or colour; a thin coat of tin on the back of a mirror; in Gothic architecture, a leaf-like ornament in windows, niches, etc., which are said to be trefoiled, quatrefoiled, etc. [M.E. *foil*, leaf].

FOILING (foi'-ling) *n.* the slight mark of a passing deer on the grass; foil in tracery [F. *foulées*].

FOISON (foi'-zon) *n.* rich harvest; plenty [O.F. *foison*, abundance].

FOIST (foist) *v.t.* to palm off; to insert surreptitiously, or without warrant [D. = to take in the hand].

Fokker Monoplane

FOKKER (fok'-er) *n.* a German type of aeroplane [fr. inventor, a Dutchman].

FOLD (fōld) *n.* a doubling of a flexible substance; a plait; *-fold*, a suff., as in *twofold, tenfold*;—*v.t.* to lay in plaits; to double; to enclose within folds;—*v.i.* to be plaited or doubled.—**folder** *n.*—**foldless** *a.* [A.S. *fealdan*, to wrap, to fold].

FOLD (fōld) *n.* a sheep-pen; a flock of sheep;—*v.t.* to confine in a fold, as sheep.—**folding** *n.* the act of driving sheep into a pen or fold [A.S. *fald*].

FOLDING (fōl'-ding) *n.* a doubling; a fold; act of doubling one part over another in symmetrical form.—**folding-chair,** a collapsible chair.—**folding-doors,** two doors hung on opposite sideposts, meeting in the middle.—**folding-machine,** a machine for folding printed sheets.—**folding-net,** a net for taking small birds [fr. FOLD, *v.t.*].

FOLIAGE (fō'-li-ij) *n.* leaves in general; *Arch.* the representation of leaves, flowers, and branches.—**foliaceous** (fō-li-ā'-shus) *a.* resembling a leaf; having the form of a leaf or plate.—**foliate** (fō'-li-āt) *v.t.* to beat into a thin leaf.—**foliated** *a.* covered with thin plates or foils; ornamented with foils, as an arch.—**foliation** (fō-li-ā'-shun) *n.* act of forming into leaves; act of beating a metal into a thin plate; act of spreading foil over the back part of a mirror; act of enriching with ornaments resembling leaves; *Arch.* the tracery of Gothic windows (sometimes called FEATHERINGS) [O.F. *foillage*].

FOLIO (fō'-li-ō) *n.* a sheet of paper once folded; a book of the largest size; a page in a ledger;—*a.* formed of sheets folded so as to make two leaves;—*v.t.* to number the pages of; to page [L., fr. the phrase *in folio,* abl. of *folium,* leaf].

FOLIOLE (fō'-li-ōl) *n. Bot.* a single leaf of a compound leaf [L. dim. fr. *folium,* leaf].

FOLIOSE, folious (fō'-li-ōz, -us) *a.* covered with leaflets [L. *foliosus,* fr. *folium,* leaf].

FOLK (fōk) *n.* people in general; *pl.* a certain class of people.—**folklore** *n.* popular superstitions or legends; traditional beliefs.—**folklorist** *n.* one that studies folklore.—**folkmoot** *n.* an assembly of the people.—**folk-land,** among the Anglo-Saxons, public land.—**folk-dance,** a dance originating among, and characteristic of, a people or race.—**folk-song,** a song originating among a people or race, with characteristic words and music.—**folk-story,** a popular myth [A.S. *folc*].

FOLLIA (fol'-i-ą, fō-lē'-a) *n.* music that consists of variations on a theme [It. *folly*].

FOLLICLE (fol'-i-kl) *n.* a seed-vessel; *Bot.* a simple pod opening down the inner suture; a little bag in animal bodies [L. *follĭculus,* dim. of *follis,* a bag].

FOLLOW (fol'-ō) *v.t.* to go after; to move behind; to embrace tenets of; to practise, as a trade;—go or come after; to pursue; t for attainment.—**follower** *n.*—up *n.* any means impressing thing said or done previous **follow suit,** to play a card same suit as that played.—**through** *v.* in sport, to carry striking instrument in the line stroke, after actual impact;—a stroke, after impact.—**to fol** to prosecute with energy [A.S. *f*

Syn. to pursue, chase, acco attend, succeed, imitate, ado serve. *Ant.* to depart from, rec move ahead of.

FOLLOWING (fol'-ō-ing) *a.* next after; ensuing; succeedi vocation; calling; band of fo [fr. FOLLOW].

FOLLY (fol'-i) want of weakness of mind; a foolish ac *folie*].

FOMENT (fō-ment') *v.t.* to warm lotions to; to encou **fomenter** *n.*—**fomentation** (f tā'-shun) *n.* act of applying lotions; the lotion applied couragement [F. *fomenter*].

FOND (fond) *a.* foolish; fo tender.—**fondly** *adv.*—**fondnes fondle** *v.t.* to treat with tend to caress.—**fondler** *n.*—**fondlin** person or thing fondled [M.E. to act as a fool, fr. *fon,* a fool]

FONDANT (fon'-dant) *n.* a s melting sweetmeat [F. *lit,* mel

FONT (font) *n.* a stone erect holding baptismal water; i churches, used also for holy w **fontal** *a.* pert. to a font [A.S (See illus. p. 393).

FONT (font) *n.* an assortm printing type of one size. Als [F. *fonte,* a casting of met *fondre,* to melt].

FONTEIN (fon'-tīn; fon'-tā South Africa, a fountain; a spri

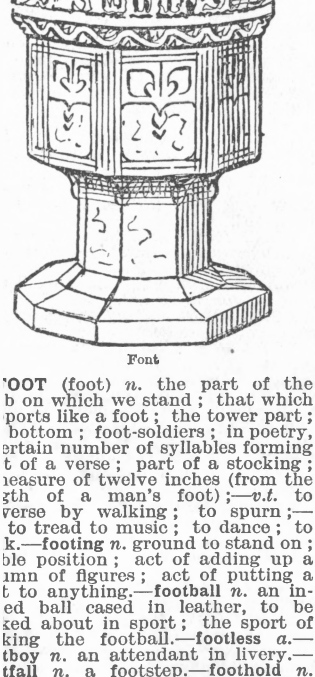
FOOD (fōōd) *n.* what is fed anything that nourishes [A.S. *f*

Syn. nourishment, provisio ment, meat, sustenance.

FOOL (fōōl) *n.* one defici intellect; an idiot;—*v.t.* to r fool of; to impose on;—*v.i.* t —**foolish** *a.* void of understa weak in intellect.—**foolishly foolishness** *n.*—**foolhardy** *a.* without judgment; ventures **fool-proof** *a.* devised against c from folly or clumsiness.—**fool** *adv.*—**foolhardiness** *n.*—**foolery** tice of folly; act of folly.—f *n.* a folio writing paper abo by 16¼ inches.—**all fools' day,** long associated with the s of persons on some fruitless m hence an **April fool.**—**fool's** a fruitless errand.—**fool's para**

te of deceptive enjoyment.—to l away, to fritter away.—to make ol of, to make an object of ridicule. o play the fool, to conduct one's- foolishly [O.F. *fol*].

OOL (fōōl) *n.* a dish of crushed t, etc. [Probably a special use of , a simpleton].



Font

OOT (foot) *n.* the part of the b on which we stand; that which ports like a foot; the tower part; bottom; foot-soldiers; in poetry, ertain number of syllables forming t of a verse; part of a stocking; easure of twelve inches (from the gth of a man's foot);—*v.t.* to verse by walking; to spurn;— to tread to music; to dance; to k.—**footing** *n.* ground to stand on; ble position; act of adding up a mn of figures; act of putting a t to anything.—**football** *n.* an in- ed ball cased in leather, to be ked about in sport; the sport of king the football.—**footless** *a.*— tboy *n.* an attendant in livery.— tfall *n.* a footstep.—**foothold** *n.* a foundation.—**footlights** *n.* a row lights at the front of the stage a theatre.—**footman** *n.* a male vant whose duties are to attend door, the carriage, the table, etc. ootmark *n.* a footprint.—**foot-pad** a highwayman or robber on foot. ootprint *n.* a foot-mark; the mark an animal's foot on a rock's crust. ootstalk *n.* the stalk of a leaf or a flower.—**footstep** *n.* the mark of foot;—*pl.* in refining processes the bottom portion: dregs.—**foot-stool** *n.* a stool for the feet.—**footway** *n.* a path for foot passengers.—**foot-and-mouth disease,** contagious disease in cattle.—**foot-bath,** a vessel in which to wash the feet.—**foot-board,** a support for the feet.—**foot-bridge,** a bridge for foot-passengers.—**foot-cloth,** sumpter cloth; housings for a horse.—**foot-guard,** a protection for the foot;—*pl.* guards of infantry attached to the court.—**foot-key,** the pedal of an organ.—**foot-note,** a note of reference at the foot of a page.—**foot-path,** a path for foot-passengers only.—**foot-plate,** a carriage step; the platform in a locomotive.—**foot-pound,** the energy of one pound raised one foot against gravity.—**foot-poundal,** the energy which, acting on one pound for one second, produces velocity of one foot per second.—**foot-race,** a race run on foot.—**foot-rope,** rope on which seamen stand while furling or reefing.—**foot-rule,** a rule or measure a foot long.—**foot-soldier,** a soldier that serves on foot.—**foot-sore,** having tender feet, from much walking.—**foot-valve,** valve between the condenser and air-pump in a steam engine.—**foot-warmer,** a vessel into which hot water is put for warming the feet.—**to fall on one's feet,** to attain prosperity (in allusion to a cat always alighting on its feet when falling).—**to find one's feet,** to regain the use of one's legs or feet.—**to put one's best foot forward,** to do one's level best.—**to put one's foot in it,** to spoil; to get one's-self into a scrape.—**to set on foot,** to originate.—**to pay one's footing,** to pay drink-money on being initiated into a trade—**God's footstool,** the earth [A.S. *fōt*, pl. *fēt*].

FOOT-BAR (foot'-bar) *n.* in aviation the foot-operated bar controlling the rudder [FOOT and BAR].

FOOT-BRAKE (foot'-brāk) *n.* in motoring, brake operated by pressure on foot pedal [FOOT and BRAKE].

FOOTLE (fōō'-tl) *v.i. Colloq.* to bungle; be ridiculously incompetent.—**footling** *a.*

FOOT-SLOG (foot'-slog) *v.i.* to walk, tramp, go on foot.—**foot-slogger** *n.*—**footslogging** *n.*

FOP (fop) *n.* a gay fellow; a dandy.—**fopling** *n.* a petty fop.—**foppish** *a.* vain of dress.—**foppishly** *adv.*—**foppishness** *n.*—**foppery** *n.* showy folly [M.E. *foppe*].

FOR (for) *prep.* in place of; instead of; because of; during; as being; in return for; on behalf of;—*conj.* because.—**for all that,** nevertheless.—**for all the world,** exactly [A.S.].

FORAGE (for'-ij) *n.* food for horses and cattle; search for pro-

visions;—*v.t.* to supply with forage; —*v.i.* to rove in search of food.—**forager** *n.*—**forage-cap**, a soldier's undress cap [O.F. *fourage*].

FORALITE (for'-ą-lit) *n.* an impression in certain strata like the burrow of a worm [L. *foráre*, to bore, and G. *lithos*, a stone].

FORAMEN (fo-rā'-men) *n.*; *pl.* **foramina** (fo-ram'-i-ną) *Zool.* a little opening; *Bot.* a perforation.—**foraminate** (fo-ram'-i-nāt) *a.* perforated.—**foraminifera** (fo-ram-i-nif'-e-rą) *n. pl.* a group of unicellular animals, mostly marine, having perforated shells.—**foraminiferous** *a.* pert. to foraminifera.—**foraminous** (fo-ram'-i-nus) *a.* full of holes; perforated; porous [L. fr. *foráre*, to bore].

FORASMUCH (for'-ąz-much) *conj.* in consideration of; because that.

FORAY (for'-ā) *n.* a raid with a view to pillage;—*v.t.* and *i.* to pillage [M.E. *forrayen*].

FORBADE (for-bad') past tense of the verb **forbid**.

FORBEAR (for-bār') *v.t.* to bear with; to avoid; to abstain from;—*v.i.* to refrain; to be patient.—**forbearingly** *adv.*—**forbearance** *n.* restraint of temper; long-suffering [M.E. *forberen*].

FORBEAR (for'-bār) *n.* an ancestor; *pl.* forefathers [E., fr. *fore-be-er*, one who is before].

FORBID (for-bid') *v.t.* to prohibit; to order to desist or forbear.—**forbidden** *a.* prohibited.—**forbidding** *a.* repelling approach; repulsive.—**forbiddingly** *adv.*—**the forbidden fruit**, the fruit of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, that Adam and Eve ate in defiance of God's command [M.E. *forbeden*].

Syn. to interdict, oppose, obstruct; —of "forbidding," disagreeable, displeasing, offensive, abhorrent. *Ant.* allow, permit;—of "forbidding," attractive, agreeable, pleasing.

FORÇAT (for-sá') *n.* in France, a prisoner sentenced to hard labour [F.].

FORCE (fōrs) *n.* strength; active power; body of troops; *Mech.* that which produces, or tends to produce, a change in a body's state of rest or motion; *Law*, unlawful violence to person or property;—*v.t.* to compel; to drive; to strain; to urge to ripen rapidly by artificial means.—**forceful** *a.*—**forcefully** *adv.*—**forceless** *a.*—**forcible** *a.* possessing force; powerful.—**forcibly** *adv.*—**forcibleness** *n.*—**force-pump**, a pump which ejects water forcibly under pressure.—**forcing-house**, a hot-house.—**forcing-bid** *n.* in auction bridge, a comparatively high opening or other bid.—**forcible-feeble** *a.* seemingly vigorous; *n.* one affectedly vigorous [F. *for*

Syn. vigour, energy, efficacy, lence, coercion. *Ant.* weakness, gen ness, to grow naturally.

FORCE (fōrs) *n.* a waterfall. FOSS [Scand.].

FORCED (fōrst) *a.* accomplis by great effort; overstrained; af ted; unnatural.—**forced-labour** peonage *i.e.* compulsory or qu compulsory employment of ba ward peoples; collectivised labour **forced-landing** *n.* in aviation, landing compelled by mishap, made with machine under con and without serious damage FORCE].

FORCEMEAT (fōrs'-mēt) *n.* ch ped meat highly seasoned, used stuffing in cookery [F. *farce*, stuffi

FORCEPS (for'-seps) *n.* pincers delicate operations, as those dentists, surgeons, etc. [L.].

FORCIPATION (for-si-pā-shun) pain by squeezing with forceps *forceps*].

FORCITE (for'-sīt) *n.* an explos containing nitro-glycerine [fr. *for* strength].

FORD (fōrd) *n.* a place in a ri or other water, where a crossing m be effected on foot;—*v.t.* to p through by wading.—**fordable** *a.* [A *ford*, fr. *faran*, to go].

FORDO (for-dōō') *v.t.* to undo; ruin [A.S. *fordōn*].

FORE (fōr) *a.* in front; forwar prior;—*adv.* at the front as oppos to aft;—*interj.* in golf, a word warning, cried by a player about strike the ball, to persons in the pr able line of flight.—**fore-and-aft**, fr stem to stern.—**to the fore**, to front; alive.—**fore-car**, a la motor-cycle with passenger in fr of rider [A.S.].

FOREARM (fōr-ārm') *v.t.* to p pare for attack before the time need;—*n.* (fōr'-ārm) the arm betwe the elbow and wrist [Pref. *fore-*, a ARM].

FOREBEARS (fōr-bārs) *n. pl.* [Va ant of FORBEARS].

FOREBODE (fōr-bōd') *v.t.* to fo tell; to prognosticate; to foreknow to presage.—**forebodingly** *adv.*—fo bader *n.* [Pref. *for*, and M.E. *bodie*

FOREBRACE (fōr'-brās) *n.* *Na* a brace to swing a fore yard-a [*for* and BRACE].

FORECAST (fōr-kāst') *v.t.* and to foresee; to provide against;—(fōr'-kāst) foresight; in meteorolo a general inference as to proba weather during next 24 hours. **forecasting** *n.* in business, an atten to estimate factors that may influe any future demand for a prod [Pref. *for* and CAST].

FORECASTLE (fōk'-sel) *n.* the per deck forward of the foremast; forward part under deck, where ilors live [Perf. *for* and CASTLE].

FORECLOSE (fōr-klōz') *v.t.* to event; to exclude; to deprive of leeming a mortgaged estate.—reclosure *n.* act of foreclosing. *forclos*].

FORECOURT (fōr'-kōrt) *n.* the ter, or front, court of a building group of buildings [Pref. *for* and URT].

FOREDECK (fōr'-dek) *n.* the forert of a deck [Pref. *for* and DECK].

FOREFATHER (fōr'-fâ-ᴛʜᴇr) *n.* an cestor [Pref. *for* and FATHER].

FOREFEEL (fōr-fēl') *v.t.* to feel forehand; to have a presentiment [Pref. *for* and FEEL].

FOREFEND (fōr-fend') *v.t.* to ert; prohibit [Pref. *for-*, away, d *fend*, abbr. of DEFEND].

FOREFINGER (fōr'-fing-ger) *n.* the ger next to the thumb [Pref. *for* d FINGER].

FOREFOOT (fōr'-foot) *n.* one of e anterior feet of an animal [Pref. and FOOT].

FOREFRONT (fōr'-frunt) *n.* the emost place [Pref. *for* and FRONT].

FOREGO (fōr-gō') *v.t.* to go before; precede.—foregone *a.* predetermined [Pref. *fore-* and GO].

FORĒGO (fōr-gō') *v.t.* to give up; forbear the use of [Better **forgo**, S. *forgan*, to pass over].

FOREGROUND (fōr'-ground) *n.* e part of a picture which seems to nearest the spectator [Pref. *for* and OUND].

FOREHAMMER (fōr'-ham-ger) *n.* e sledge-hammer [Pref. *for* and MMER].

FOREHAND (fōr'-hand) *a.* done ner than is regular; of stroke or ive at tennis taken on the right nd, or natural side, and forward.—ehanded (fōr-han'-ded) *a.* early; ely [Pref. *for* and HAND].

FOREHEAD (fōr'-hed) *n.* part of e face above the eyes [Pref. *for* and AD].

FOREHOOK (fōr'-hook) *n.* a breast ok; a piece of timber placed ross the stem to strengthen the e part of the ship [Pref. *for* and OK].

FOREIGN (for'-en) *a.* situated oute a place or country; alien; not tive; not pertinent.—foreigner *a.* e belonging to a foreign country: an en.—foreignness *n.*—foreign office, tate department for administration international affairs [O.F. *forain*, en].

FOREJUDGE (fōr-juj') *v.t.* to prelge [Pref. *for* and JUDGE].

FOREKNOW (fōr-nō') *v.t.* to know beforehand.—foreknowledge (fōr-nol'-ej) *n.* prescience [Pref. *for* and KNOW].

FOREL (for'-el) *n.* a kind of parchment for the covers of books [O.F.].

FORELAND (fōr'-land) *n.* a promontory; a cape [Pref. *for* and LAND].

FORELOCK (fōr'-lok) *n.* the lock of hair that grows from the forepart of the head.—to take time by the forelock, to act readily and promptly [Pref. *for* and LOCK].

FOREMAN (fōr'-man) *n.* the first workman; the chief man of a jury; an overseer [Pref. *for* and MAN].

FOREMAST (fōr'-mast) *n.* the forward mast of a vessel.

FOREMENTIONED (fōr-men'-shund) *a.* mentioned before.

FOREMOST (fōr'-most) *a.* first in place or time; chief in rank or dignity [M.E. *foremest*].

FORENAMED (fōr'-nāmd) *a.* named before.

FORENOON (fōr'-nōōn) *n.* the part of the day from morning to noon.

FORENSIC (fō-ren'-sik) *a.* belonging to law courts.—forensic medicine, medical jurisprudence [L. *forensis*, belonging to the forum, fr. *forum*, market-place].

FOREORDAIN (fōr'-or-dān') *v.t.* to ordain beforehand.—foreordination (fōr'-or-di-nā'-shun) *n.* previous ordination; predestination.

FOREPART (fōr'-pârt) *n.* the part before the rest; the front.

FORĒPEAK (fōr'-pēk') *n.* the forehold in the angle of the bow of the ship.

FORERANK (fōr'-rangk') *n.* the first rank; the front.

FOREREACH (fōr-rēch') *v.t.* to advance upon, or gain on in sailing.

FORERUN (fōr-run') *v.t.* to precede.—forerunner *n.* a precursor.

FORESAID (fōr'-sed') *a.* mentioned before; aforesaid.

FORESAIL (fōr'-sāl) *n.* a sail on the foremast. (See Illus. p. 396.)

FORESEE (fōr-sē') *v.t.* to see beforehand; to foreknow.—foresight (fōr'-sīt) *n.* wise forethought; provident care.

FORESHADOW (fōr-shad'-ō) *v.t.* to shadow or typify beforehand.

FORESHORE (fōr'-shōr) *n.* the shore comprehended between high and low water-marks.

FORESHORTEN (fōr-short'-n) *v.t.* to represent to the eye as seen obliquely.

FORESHOT (fōr'-shot') *n.* the first distillate of low wines, containing much fusel-oil.

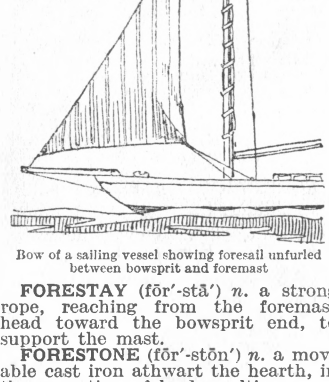
FORESHOW (fōr-shō') *v.t.* to show beforehand; to prognosticate.

FORESIGHT (fōr'-sīt') *n.* prescience; wise foresight; provident care.

FORESKIN (fōr'-skin') *n.* the skin that covers the glans penis.

FOREST (for'-est) *n.* an extensive wood; a tract once a forest; a tract of ground covered with trees;—*a.* relating to the woods; sylvan;—*v.t.* to cover with trees.—**forester** *n.* one that has charge of a forest.—**forestry** *n.* management of growing timber.—**forestry commission,** body corporate, appointed to promote afforestation in Great Britain [O.F.].

FORESTALL (fōr-stawl') *v.t.* to buy goods before they are brought to *stall* or market; to anticipate.—**to forestall the market,** to purchase all available stock of a commodity, with a view to heightening the price [Pref. *fore-* and STALL].



Bow of a sailing vessel showing foresail unfurled between bowsprit and foremast

FORESTAY (fōr'-stā') *n.* a strong rope, reaching from the foremast head toward the bowsprit end, to support the mast.

FORESTONE (fōr'-stōn') *n.* a movable cast iron athwart the hearth, in the operation of lead smelting.

FORETASTE (fōr'-tāst) *n.* a taste beforehand; anticipation;—*v.t.* to taste before full possession.

FORETELL (fōr-tel') *v.t.* to predict;—*v.i.* to utter prediction.—**foreteller** *n.*

FORETHOUGHT (fōr'-thawt) *n.* anticipation; provident care.

FORETOKEN (fōr-tō'-kn) *v.t.* to foreshow;—*n.* prognostic; previous sign.

FORETOP (fōr'-top) *n.* the hair on the forepart of the head; platform at the head of the foremast.

FOREVER (for-ev'-ęr) *adv.* always; to eternity; eternally.

FOREWARN (fōr-wawrn') *v.t.* warn or caution in advance.

FOREWIND (fōr'-wind) *n. Naut* favourable wind.

FOREWOMAN (fōr'-woom'-ąn) the female equivalent of a forem

FORFEIT (for'-fit) *a.* forfeited;—a thing lost or alienated by crir neglect, or breach of contract; fine; a penalty;—*v.t.* to lose right to.—**forfeitable** *a.*—**forfeiter** —forfeiture *n.* act of forfeiting; fir mulct [O.F. *forfait*].

FORFEND (for-fend') *v.t.* to wa off; to avert.

FORGATHER (for-gaTH'-ęr) *v.i.* associate on friendly terms.

FORGE (fōrj) *n.* a furnace w blast for heating iron so as to hammered into form; a smithy; *v.t.* to form by heating and hamm ing; to counterfeit;—*v.i.* to comr forgery.—**forger** *n.*—**forgery** *n.* crime of counterfeiting; that whi is forged [F.].

FORGE (fōrj) *v.t.* to force forwar —*v.i.* to move slowly, as a shi to forge ahead [Etym. doubtful].

FORGET (for-get') *v.t.* to lose t remembrance of; to neglect.—f gettable *a.*—**forgetful** *a.* apt to forge heedless; oblivious.—**forgetfully** *a* —**forgetfulness** *n.*—**forgetter** *n.*—**get-me-not,** a well-known plant be ing blue flowers, symbolic of frien ship.—**to forget one's-self,** to l one's presence of mind [A.S. *forgit* fr. *for,* away, and *gitan,* to get].

FORGING (fōr'-jing) *n.* forg metal work; hammered iron or ste counterfeiting [fr. FORGE].

FORGIVE (for-giv') *v.t.* to pardo to cease to feel resentment agains to remit;—*v.i.* to grant pardon. **forgivingly** *adv.*—**forgiveness** *n.*—**f giver** *n.*—**forgivable** *a.* pardonal [A.S. *forgiefan*].

Syn. of *v.*, absolve, condone, excu overlook. *Ant.* condemn, charg accuse, blame.

FORGO (for-gō') *v.t.* to renounc to forbear to enjoy or possess.

FORISFAMILIATE (fō'-ris-fą-mi i-āt) *v.t.* to free from parental auth rity;—*v.i.* to foreswear further pa ticipation in paternal property [L. *forisfamiliatus*].

FORK (fork) *n.* an instrument wi two or more prongs; anything li a fork in shape; *pl.* the parts in which anything is divided, as stream;—*v.t.* to pitch with a fork, hay;—*v.i.* to divide into two.—**for** *a.* opening into two or more point forked.—**forkbeard** *n.* a fish wi bifurcate fins.—**fork-head,** an arro head shaped like a fork [A.S. *for* fr. L. *furca*].

FORKED (for'-ked) *a.* dividing in

;o or more parts; ambiguous; ;inted.—**forky** *a.* [fr. FORK].

FORLORN (for-lorn') *a.* deserted; rsaken; friendless; wretched.—**rlornness** *n.*—**forlorn-hope,** a dechment of men to lead in service tended with uncommon peril; a sperate case [A.S. (part.) *forloren, forlēosan,* to lose].

FORM (form) *n.* shape or appearice; configuration; figure; a long nch; a class in a school; the bed a hare; *Print.* type locked up in chase;—*v.t.* to give shape to; to nstruct; to be an element of;—. to assume position; to take a rm.—**former** *n.*—**formless** *a.* [O.F. *rme,* fr. L. *forma,* shape].

Syn. system, formality, ceremony, opriety, mould, pattern;—of *v.* to eate, arrange, mould, train, contute. *Ant.* of *v.* to destroy, to disrange, to misshape, to deform, disure.

FORMAL (for'-mąl) *a.* according to rm; regular; methodical; conventonal; ceremonious; punctilious.—**rmally** *adv.*—**formalism** *n.* quality being formal, esp. in religion; rmality. — **formalist** *n.* one that actises outward ceremonies; one voted to the forms, rather than the bstance, of religion.—**formality** *n.* tality of being formal, precise, etc.; nventionality [L. *formalis*].

FORMALDEHYDE (form-al'-dē-d) *n.* a colourless pungent gas, used solution in water or absorbed into rous materials as an antiseptic and sinfectant [fr. FORM and ALDEHYDE].

FORMANT (for'-mant) *n.* in photics, the characteristic resonance ne of a vocal sound.

FORMAT (for'-mą, for-mąt') *n.* neral style or get up of a book [F.].

FORMATION (for-mā'-shun) *n.* act forming; structure; the series of cks belonging to a common period . *formatio*].

FORMATIVE (form'-ą-tiv) *a.* giving rm; plastic; serving to form; rivative;—*n.* that which serves erely to give form, and is no part the root [F. *formatif*].

FORMER (for'-mer) *a.* preceding time; long past; first-mentioned; *n.* in electricity, a tube on which an ductance coil is wound.—**formerly** *v.* [A comp. due to M.E. *formest*].

FORMIC (for'-mik) *a.* pert. to ants.—**formicary** *n.* an ant-hill.—**formic id,** acid obtained orig. from red nts, but now by artificial distillation . *formica,* ant].

FORMICATION (for'-mi-kā'-shun) a sensation of the body resembling at made by the creeping of ants on e skin [L. *formicare,* to creep like ant].

FORMIDABLE (for'-mi-dą-bl) *a.* exciting fear or apprehension; terrible.—**formidably** *adv.*—**formidableness** *n.* [L. *formidabilis*].

FORMULA (for'-mū-lą) *n.* a prescribed form; a confession of faith; a rule expressed in algebraic language; an expression of chemical composition.—**formulary** *n.* a book containing prescribed forms; prescribed form or model.—**formulate** *v.t.* to reduce to a formula; to express in a formula.—**formulation** (for'-mū-lā'-shun) *n.* act of formulating [L. dim. of *forma,* form].

FORNICATE (for'-ni-kāt) *v.i.* to have unlawful sexual intercourse.—**fornication** (for-ni-kā'-shun) *n.* unlawful sexual intercourse; adultery.—**fornicator** *n.* [L. *fornicātus,* fr. stem *fornic-,* of *fornix,* vault].

FORNIX (for'-niks) *n.* overarching plates in the tube of a flower; the excavated part of a shell under the umbo; the upper or convex shell in the oyster [L.].

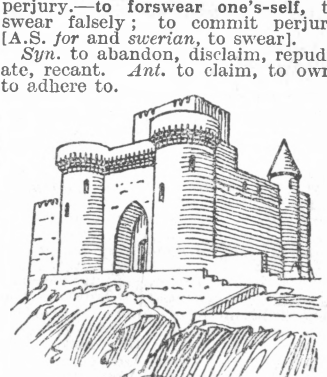
FORSAKE (for-sāk') *v.t.* to leave entirely; to abandon; to give up [A.S., fr. *for* and *sacan,* to contend, strive].

FORSOOTH (for-sōōth') *adv.* in truth; very well (often used ironically) [A.S. *for sōthe,* for truth].

FORSPEND (for-spend') *v.t.* to waste in strength; to exhaust; to consume [A.S. *forspendan*].

FORSWEAR (for-swār') *v.t.* to renounce upon oath; to abjure;—*v.i.* to swear falsely; to commit perjury.—**to forswear one's-self,** to swear falsely; to commit perjury [A.S. *for* and *swerian,* to swear].

Syn. to abandon, disclaim, repudiate, recant. *Ant.* to claim, to own, to adhere to.



Mediæval Fort built on the usual commanding Eminence

FORT (fōrt) *n.* a fortified place.—**fortalice** (for'-tą-lis) *n.* a small fort or outwork [L. *fortis,* strong].

FORTE (fōrt) *n.* a strong point; that in which one excels;—(for'-tā) *a. Mus.* loud;—*n.* a loud passage of music [It. *forte*].

FORTH (fōrth) *adv.* forward; out from a state of concealment; into view; away; abroad.—**forthcoming** *a.* ready to come forth or appear.—**forthgoing** *n.* a going forth;—*a.* proceeding from.—**forthright** *adv.* straightforward;—*n.* a straight path.—**forthwith** (fōrth-with') *adv.* immediately [A.S., fr. *fore*, before].

FORTIFY (for'-ti-fī) *v.t.* to add strength to; to strengthen by forts, batteries, etc.—**fortifiable** *a.*—**fortification** (for'-ti-fi-kā'-shun) *n.* act of fortifying; works erected for defence; a fortress.—**fortifier** *n.* [L. *fortis*, strong, and *facere*, to make].

FORTISSIMO (for-tis'-i-mō) *adv.* a musical direction signifying very loud [It., super. of *forte*].

FORTITUDE (for'-ti-tūd) *n.* strength of mind; power to endure pain or confront danger, etc.; resolute endurance [L. *fortitūdo*, courage, fr. *fortis*].

FORTNIGHT (fort'-nīt) *n.* the space of fourteen days; two weeks.—**fortnightly** *adv.* [Contr. of *fourteen nights*].

FORTRESS (fōr'-tres) *n.* a fortified place; a stronghold; a place of safety [O.F. *forteresse*].

FORTUITOUS (for-tū'-i-tus) *a.* happening by chance; occurring unexpectedly; accidental; casual.—**fortuitously** *adv.*—**fortuitousness** *n.* [L. *fortuitus*, casual].

FORTUNA (for-tū'-nạ) *n.* among the Romans, the goddess of fortune; a small planet between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter [L.].

FORTUNATE (for'-tū-nāt) *a.* coming by good luck; successful, lucky; betokening success.—**fortunately** *adv.*

Syn. favoured, auspicious, happy, propitious. *Ant.* unfortunate, unlucky, unsuccessful, inauspicious.

FORTUNE (for'-tūn) *n.* chance; that which befalls one; good or ill success; possessions, esp. large estate.—**fortuneless** *a.*—**fortune-hunter**, a man that seeks to marry a woman with a large portion.—**fortune-teller**, one that pretends to reveal the future events of one's life [F., fr. L. *fortuna*].

Syn. luck, fate, estate, wealth.

FORTY (for'-ti) *a.* four times ten; a symbol expressing forty units, as 40 or xl.—**fortieth** *a.* constituting one of forty equal parts;—*n.* one of forty equal parts.—**the roaring forties**, that part of the North Atlantic Ocean, between 40° and 50° latitude, noted for its stormy seas [A.S. *fēower* and *tig*, ten].

FORUM (fō'-rum) *n.* a public pla in Rome where causes were tried, a orations delivered; a tribunal [L.]

FORWARD (for'-ward) *adv.* ward a place in front; onward;—near or at the forepart; early season;—*v.t.* to help onward; advance; to send forward; transmit.—**forwarder** *n.*—**forward** *adv.*—**forwardness** *n.*—**forwards** *a* forward; straight before [A.S., *fore*, before, and *weard*, towards].

FORWARDING (for'-war-ding) advancing; promoting; transmittin —*n.* act of transmitting merchandi —**forwarding-note**, a note giving description of goods, etc., names a addresses of consigner and consigne and transmitted along with the good etc. [A.S. *forweard*].

FORZANDO (for-tsan'-dō) *adv. Mu* with loud and forcible expression [It

FOSSE (fos) *n.* a ditch or moat.- fosseway, fossway (fos'-wā) *n.* one the great Roman roads in Englan bounded by a ditch on each side [*fossa*, a ditch].

FOSSICK (fos'-ik) *v.i.* in t Colonies, to dig out crevices with pick and knife; to work over was heaps and abandoned claims in t hope of finding gold; to search rummage about for profit.—**fossick** *n.* in the Colonies, one who search for gold or profit [Probably from English dialect].

FOSSIL (fos'-il) *a.* dug out of t earth; pert. to fossils; antiquated —*n.* the petrified form of a plant animal in strata of the earth's surfac an antiquated person or thing.- **fossilise**, *v.t.* to convert into a fossi —*v.i.* to become changed into fossil.—**fossilisation** (fos'-il-ī-zā'-shu *n.* process of converting into a foss —**fossorial** (fo-so'-ri-al) *a.* adapte for burrowing, as moles [L. *fossili* fr. *fodere*, to dig].

FOSSORES, **fossoria** (fo-sō-re -ri-a) *n.* a family of burro wi insects; the burrowing mole [L., *fodere*].

FOSTER (fos'-ter) *v.t.* to nourish to rear up.—**fosterer** *n.*—**fosterli** *n.* a foster-child.—**foster-brothe foster-sister**, a male or female nurs at the same breast, or fed by t same nurse, but not the offspring the same parents.—**foster-child**, child maintained by one not i own father or mother.—**foste daughter, foster-son**, one brought u as a daughter or son, though n so by birth.—**foster-father, foste mother, foster-parent**, one that tak the place of a father, mother, parent in the upbringing of a chi [A.S. *fōstrian*, to nourish, fr. *fōst* food].

FOTHER (foтн'-er) *n.* a weight of ad nearly 20 cwt.; a large quantity, weight [A.S.].

FOTHER (foтн'-er) *v.t.* to stop a ak, by letting down a sail, and itting between it and the ship's des oakum to be sucked into the acks [Scand.].

FOTMAL (fot'-mál) *n.* a weight of ad = 70 lb. [Etym. unknown].

FOUGADE, fougasse (fòò-gàd', as') *n.* a small mine used in military erations [F.].

FOUL (foul) *a.* containing offensive atter; cloudy and stormy; covered ith barnacles, as a ship's bottom; ll of weeds;—*n.* the breaking of rule; a foul stroke;—*v.t.* and *i.* make, or become, foul; to defile; come into collision with.—**foully** *lv.*—**foulness** *n.*—**foul-anchor,** an nchor with cable twisted round it he emblem of the British Admiralty).—**foul-mouthed, foul-spoken,** ing language scurrilous, obscene, or rofane.—**to claim a foul,** to claim mpensation for transgression of a le in a game.—**to fall foul of,** to me into collision with [A.S. *fūl*].

FOULARD (fòò-lärd') *n.* a thin bric of silk; a silk cravat [F.].

FOUMART (fòò'-märt) *n.* the pole-t (named from the fetid fluid creted by it) [M.E. *fulmard*].

FOUND (found) *v.t.* to lay the sis of; to establish; to endow.—**undation** (foun-dā'-shun) *n.* the act founding; groundwork; an en-)wment; an endowed institution.—**foundationer** *n.* one that derives pport from the foundation of a llege or school.—**founder** *n.*—**undation-school,** an enclosed school.—**undation-stone,** a stone laid with remony at the commencement of a ilding [F. *fonder*].

FOUND (found) *v.t.* to form by elting a metal and pouring it into mould; to cast.—**founder** *n.*—**undry** *n.* works for casting metals . *fondre,* fr. L. *fundere,* to pour].

FOUND (found) *past tense* and *pp.* the verb FIND.

FOUNDER (foun'-der) *v.t.* to cause flammation in the feet of (a horse), as to lame;—*v.i.* to fill with water, d sink, as a ship; to stumble and lame [L. *fundus,* bottom].

FOUNDLING (found'-ling) *n.* a ild without a parent or owner; child deserted or exposed [M.E.].

FOUNDRESS (foun'-dres) *n.* a male founder; a woman that dows with a fund [fr. FOUND].

FOUNT (fount) *n.* a complete set of inting type [Variant of FONT].

FOUNT, fountain (fount, foun'-tan) a spring of water; an artificial of water; structure for such a jet; origin.—**fountain-head,** primary source; the beginning.—**fountain-pen,** a pen with ink reservoir [F. *fontaine*].

Fountain

FOUR (fōr) *a.* twice two;—*n.* the sum of four units; a symbol representing four units, as 4 or iv.—**four-fold** *a.* quadruple; four times told.—**four-light** *a.* in motoring, to denote a saloon car having two windows each side.—**four-square** *a.* having four sides and four equal angles; quadrangular.—**four-in-hand** *a.* drawn by four horses;—*n.* a vehicle drawn by four horses.—**four-poster,** a bed with a post in each corner.—**four-seater** *n.* motor-car capable of accommodating four persons;—*a.*—**four-stroke** *n.* in motoring, an internal combustion engine firing once to every four strokes of the piston.—**four-wheeler,** a vehicle with four wheels.—**to be, go, or run, on all fours,** to go on hands and knees, or on hands and feet; to harmonise with [A.S. *fēower*].

FOURCHETTE (fòòr-shet') *n.* a small forked instrument used to support the tongue in cutting the frenum; the forked piece between glove fingers [F dim. of *fourche*].

FOURGON (fòòr'-gong) *n.* a waggon for ammunition or baggage [F.].

FOURTEEN (fōr'-tēn) *n.* the sum of ten and four; a symbol representing this number, as 14 or xiv.;—*a.* four and ten.—**fourteenth** *a.* making one of fourteen equal parts;—*n.* one

of fourteen equal parts.—fourteen points, terms enunciated by President Wilson, in 1918, as basis of a world peace [M.E. *fourten*].

FOURTH (fōrth) *a.* forming one of four equal parts;—*n.* one of four equal parts.—**fourthly** *adv.* [M.E. *fourthe*].

FOVEA (fō'-ve-ą) *n. Zool.* and *Bot.* a small pit or excavation [L.].

FOVEATE, foveolate (fō'-ve-āt, -o-lāt) *a.* covered with foveæ or small pits; pitted [L.].

FOVILLA (fō-vil'-ą) *n.* the matter contained in a pollen grain [L. *fovere*, to cherish].

FOWL (foul) *n.* a bird; a barn-door cock or hen;—*v.i.* to catch or kill wild fowl.—**fowling** *n.* falconry.—**fowler** *n.*—**fowling-piece**, a light gun for shooting fowl or birds [A.S. *fugol*].

FOWLERITE (fou'-lėr-īt) *n.* a silicate of manganese from New Jersey [Dr. *Fowler*].

FOX (foks) *n.*; *fem* **vixen**, an animal with a bushy tail and erect ears, remarkable for its cunning; a sly, cunning fellow;—*v.t.* to make sour, in fermenting;—*v.i.* to turn sour.—**foxy** *a.* fox-like; wily; having the colour of a fox; reddish-brown; sour.—**foxiness** *n.*—**foxed** (fokst) *a.* discoloured or stained (said of timber, books, or printed matter).—**fox-brush**, tail of a fox.—**fox-earth**, a refuge for a fox in the earth.—**fox-hound**, a hound for chasing foxes [A.S.].

FOXBANE (foks'-bān) *n.* a kind of monk's hood [Etym. uncertain].

FOXGLOVE (foks'-gluv) *n.* a plant, with purple or white flowers, used extensively in medicine [A.S. *foxes-glofa*].

FOXTAIL (foks'-tāl) *n.* a species of grass [FOX and TAIL].

FOX-TROT (foks-trot') *n.* a modern dance, to syncopated music, in two-four or four-four time;—*v.t.* and *i.* to dance the fox-trot.—**fox-trotting** *n.* [FOX and TROT].

FOY (foi) *v.t.* and *i.* to render assistance to; to pilot, as a ship.—**foy-boat**, a pilot boat [E. dial.].

FOYER (foi'-ėr) the crucible in a furnace that contains the molten metal; in theatres, a public room opening on to the vestibule or staircase [F.].

FRACAS (frą-kâ') *n.* a noisy quarrel; a disturbance [F., fr. *fracasser*, to break].

FRACTED (frak'-ted) *n. Her.* broken asunder, or having a part displaced [L. *fractus*, fr. *frangere*, to break].

FRACTION (frak'-shun) *n.* a portion; a fragment; a division or aliquot part of a unit.—**fractional** expressing fractions.—**fractious** *a.* to break out into a passion; quarr some; peevish.—**fractiously** *adv.* **fractiousness** *n.* [F.].

FRACTURE (frak'-tūr) *n.* act breaking; rupture; breach; t breaking of a bone; the mode which a mineral breaks, by which texture is displayed;—*v.t.* to brea to crack; to burst asunder | *fractūra*, fr. *frangere*].

FRAGARIA (frą-gā'-ri-ą) *n.* a ger of plants which includes the stra berry [L. *fragum*, strawberry].

FRAGILE (fraj'-il) *a.* easily brok —**fragilely** *adv.*—**fragileness** *n.*—f **gility** (fra-jil'-i-ti) *n.* quality of bei fragile; brittleness; weakness; fra ty [F., fr. L. *fragilis*, fr. *frangere*, break].

Syn. frail, weak, brittle, delica *Ant.* sturdy, stout, strong.

Leaves and Flower of the Foxglove

FRAGMENT (frag'-ment) *n.* a p broken off; an imperfect part. **fragmentary** *a.* fragmental; *Ge* composed of fragments of oth rocks.—**fragmental** (frag-men'-tąl) composed of fragments; not co plete or entire [L. *fragmentum*, *frangere*, to break].

FRAGRANT (frā'-grant) *a.* swe smelling; diffusing an agreeable p fume.—**fragrantly** *adv.*—**fragrance** sweetness of smell; grateful odc

fr. L. (part. stem) *fragrant-*, of *rāre*, to smell].
yn. sweet-scented, balmy, aro-ic. *Ant.* evil-smelling, malodo-, foul, offensive, stinking.
RAIL (frāl) *a.* fragile; infirm; k.—**frailness** *n.*—**frailty** *n.* in-ity; weakness; foible [O.F. *le*, fr. L. *fragilis*].
RAIL (frāl) *n.* a basket made of ies, for containing figs, raisins, ; the quantity of raisins, about lb., contained in such a basket F. *frayel*, basket].
RAISE (frāz) *n.* a defence con-ng of pointed stakes driven into ramparts in a horizontal or ined position [F., a ruff].
RAMBOESIA (fram-bēz-i-a) *n.* a ical contagious disease, charac-ed by raspberry like tumours; called THE YAWS [fr. F. *framboise*, berry].
RAME (frām) *v.t.* to construct; provide with a frame; in North er., to put in a false or incrimin-ng position;—*v.i.* in North Amer., djust one's-self to new work, con-ons, etc.; to shape;—*n.* any-g composed of parts fitted to-ier; a fabric; a structure; the ily structure; a case or border to ose or surround a picture; in lening, a glazed structure for pro-ing plants from frost, etc.—**ner** *n.*—**framable** *n.*—**frameless**, in oring, denotes a car the bodywork which serves as a frame.—**frame-al**, wireless aerial consisting of e wound on frame; type used in table sets.—**framework** *n.* the ic that supports anything; a icture.—**frame-up**, a plot; manu-ured evidence [M.E. *framen*, to ge].
yn. to build, shape, devise, fabri-e.
RANC (frangk) *n.* a silver coin of nce, Belgium, and Switzerland, ut tenpence sterling [F.].
RANCHISE (fran'-chīz) *n.* a privi-e conferred by a sovereign or a ernment; right of voting in lic elections;—*v.t.* to make free; enfranchise.—**franchisement** *n.* ase from burden or restriction; dom [F., fr. *franc*, *franche*,].
RANCISCAN (fran-sis'-kăn) *a.* be-ging to the order of St. Francis of isi (1182-1226);—*n.* a monk of Franciscan order; a grey friar *Franciscus*, Francis].
RANCOLIN (fran'-ko-lin) *n.* a ridge of Europe and Asia, much emed for food [F. dim. of Pg. *p*, chicken].
RANC-TIREUR (frângk'-tē-rūr') *pl.* **francs-tireurs** (frângks'-tē-rūrz') a French guerilla fighter [F. = free-shooter].
FRANGIBLE (fran'-ji-bl) *a.* capable of being broken; brittle; fragile.—**frangibility** (fran'-ji-bil'-i-ti) *n.* quality of being frangible [L., fr. *frangere*, break].
FRANGIPANE, frangipani, frangi-panni (fran'-ji-pān, fran'-ji-pá'-ni, -pan'-i) *n.* a perfume derived from the jasmine or West Indian tree; a pastry made with cream, almonds, and sugar [F. *frangipane*].
FRANK (frangk) *a.* open; candid; unreserved;—*v.t.* to exempt from postage;—*n.* a letter free of postage; that which makes a letter free, as the signature of a person possessing the privilege.—**frankly** *adv.*—**frank-ness** *n.*—**frankish** *a.* pert. to the Franks, tribes from Franconia who conquered Gaul in the 5th century [F. *franc*, free].
FRANKENSTEIN (frank'-en-stīn) *n.* any creation that brings disaster or torment to its author [fr. student in Mrs. Shelley's romance].
FRANKFORT-BLACK (frank'-fert-blak) *n.* a superior black pigment, applied in copperplate printing [*Frankfort* in Germany].
FRANKINCENSE (frank'-in-sens) *n.* a dry, resinous perfume [O.F. *franc encens*, pure incense].
FRANKLIN (frank'-lin) *n.* a free-holder; a yeoman; a landowner [O.F. *frankeleyn*, fr. *franc*, free].
FRANKLINIC (frangk-lin'-ik) *a.* applied to electricity produced by friction.
FRANTIC (fran'-tik) *a.* mad; raving.—**frantically, franticly** *adv.*—**frantiness** *n.* [O.F. *frenetique*, mad].
Syn. outrageous, furious, wild, frenzied. *Ant.* calm, unruffled, composed, placid.
FRAP (frap) *v.t.* *Naut.* to fasten securely by ropes [F. *frapper*, to strike].
FRATERNAL (fra-ter'-nal) *a.* pert. to brethren; brotherly.—**fraternally** *adv.*—**fraternity** *n.* brotherhood; a body of men associated for common interest, business, or pleasure; a religious community.—**fraternise** (frat'-er-nīz) *v.i.* to associate as brothers, or as men of like occupation or character.—**fraternisation** (frat'-er-ni-zā'-shun) *n.* act of fraternising [Late L. *fraternālis*, fr. *fratēr*, a brother].
FRATRICIDE (frat'-ri-sīd) *n.* the crime of murdering a brother; one who kills a brother.—**fratricidal** *a.* pert. to fratricide [L. *fratricidium*].
FRAUD (frawd) *n.* deception deliberately practised; imposition; trick; a cheat.—**fraudful** *a.*—**fraudfully** *adv.*—**fraudulent** *a.* dishonest.—**fraudulently** *adv.*—**fraudulence** *n.* de-

ceitfulness; trickishness.—**pious fraud,** a deception practised with a good end in view [F. *fraude*].

FRAUGHT (frawt) *a.* freighted; laden; filled; stored [Scand.].

FRAUNHOFER'S LINES (frown-hō'-fėrz līnz) *n.* dark lines in a pure solar spectrum, first observed by Fraunhofer in 1814.

FRAXINELLA (frak'-si-nel'-a) *n.* a cultivated variety of dittany, which produces a valuable oil.

FRAXINUS (frak'-sin-us) *n.* a genus of trees including the common ash.—**fraxin** *n.* a fluorescent substance got from the bark of the common ash [L., the ash-tree].

FRAY (frā) *n.* affray; broil; contest [Contr. of AFFRAY].

FRAY (frā) *n.* a chafe in cloth; a place injured by friction;—*v.t.* to wear off by rubbing;—*v.i.* to wear into shreds; to wear out by rubbing.—**fraying** *n.* the velvet rubbed from a deer's horn [F. *frayer*, fr. L. *fricāre*, to rub].

FRAZZLE (fraz'-l) *n.* act or result of frazzling; tag-end;—*v.t.* and *i.* to fray; to pull into tatters [E. dial.].

FREAK (frēk) *n.* a sudden, causeless change of the mind; capricious prank; whim; caprice.—**freakish** *a.* whimsical; capricious.—**freakishly** *a.* —freakishness *n.* [A.S. *frec*, bold, rash].

FREAK (frēk) *v.t.* to spot or streak; to checker [Scand.].

FRECKLE (frek'-l) *n.* a yellowish spot on the skin, esp. one caused by the sun; any small discoloration;—*v.t.* to colour with freckles;—*v.i.* to become covered with freckles.—**freckly** *a.* full of freckles [M.E. *freken*].

FREE (frē) *a.* being at liberty; unrestrained; unconfined; open; not despotic, as a government; not chemically combined with another body;—*v.t.* to make free; to release; to clear; to give a slave his freedom; to exempt.—**freely** *adv.*—**freeness** *n.* —**freedman** *n.* a man who has been a slave, and is freed.—**freehold** *n.* an estate in fee-simple, or for life.—**freeholder** *n.*—**freeman** *n.* one that enjoys liberty; one that enjoys a peculiar privilege or franchise.—**free-agency,** the state of acting freely, or without constraint of will.—**free-born,** born free; inheriting liberty.—**free-hand,** executed without rulers, compass, or other instrument.—**free-handed,** generous; liberal.—**free-hearted,** frank; liberal; generous.—**free-lance,** a mercenary soldier in the middle ages; one that speaks or writes without reserve.—**free-love,** the doctrine that marriage should be freed from its legal restraints.—**free-place** *n.* scholarship giving free education in a state secondary school.—**free-spo** accustomed to speak without res —**free-trade,** trade free from strictions or prohibitory duties; interchange of commodities.— **verse** *n.* rythmic composition, wit rhyme, and often without m arranged as verse.—**free-will** *n.* power of choosing or willing wit restraints;—*a.* voluntary.— **wheel** *n.* in motoring, device per ting car to coast without turning engine even when in gear.—**free-easy** *a.* unconstrained;—*n.* a smo concert.—**free on board,** conditio purchase implying that goods delivered by the seller on board free of charge.—**to make free** to use freedom with [A.S. *frēo*].

Syn. unobstructed, accessible, did, rude, familiar, liberal, gratuit *Ant.* inaccessible, protected, served, costly, expensive.

FREEBOOTER (frē'-bōō-tėr) *n.* that wanders about for plunde booty; a pillager [D.].

FREEDOM (frē'-dum) *n.* stat being free; franchise; immun improper familiarity; facility address [A.S. *frēodōm*].

Syn. independence, licence, libe *Ant.* slavery, bondage, restraint.

FREEMARTIN (frē'-mär-tin) *n* imperfectly formed calf, contai parts of organs of each sex [Et unknown].

FREEMASON (frē'-mā-sun) *n.* of a secret association, compose persons united for social enjoyn and mutual assistance.—**freemas** *n.* the institutions or practices of masons [Perh. orig. so called as b free from the control of local gui

FREESIA (frē'-zi-a) *n.* a genu bulbous flowering plants allied to iris, from the Cape of Good H [Etym. uncertain].

FREESTONE (frē'-stōn) *n.* a s composed of sand or grit, so ca because it is easily cut or wrough *pierre franchi*, a building s neither too soft nor too hard].

FREETHINKER (frē-thing-ker one that forms his opinions inde dently of the authority of oth a sceptic.—**freethinking** *n.* sceptici —*a.* sceptical [FREE and THINKE

FREEZE (frēz) *v.t.* to congeal harden into ice;—*v.i.* to become gealed by cold; to be hardc into ice.—**freezer** *n.* an apparatu freezing, as cream; in Australi sheep intended for use as fr mutton.—**freezing-mixture,** a mixt as of salt and snow, for produ intense cold.—**freezing-point,** degree of a thermometer at w water freezes (32° F., 0° C.) [*frēosan*].

IEIGHT (frāt) *n.* the cargo of a ; lading ; money charge for con- ig goods ; the hire of a ship ; - o load with goods ; to hire for sportation.—freightage *n.* charge ansportation ; freight.—freighter freightless *a.* [A late form of IGHT].

IEMESCENT (frē-mes'-ent) *a.* ming murmurous or noisy.—fre- ence *n.* [L. *fremere*, to roar].

IENCH (frensh) *a.* pert. to ce, or its inhabitants ;—*n.* the iage spoken by the people of ce ; people of France ; in South a, cognac as opposed to Boer dy.—Frenchify *v.t.* to make ch ; to infect with French ners.—French-bean, the dwarf ; scarlet runner.—French-chalk, ariety of talc.—French-polish, dissolved in spirits of wine.— ake French leave, to go away out warning [A.S. *francisc*, fr. *a*, frank].

IENUM (frē'-num) *n.* a liga- restraining motion.—frenate *a.* having a frenum [L., "a e"].

IENZY (fren'-zi) *n.* violent agi- n of the mind ; madness ; ium.—frenzical *a.* partaking of zy.—frenetic, frenetical (fre-net'- i-kal) *a.* mad ; frantic.—frenetically *adv.* [M.E. *frenesie*].

REQUENCY (frē'-kwen-si) *n.* the ity of occurring frequently ; the of recurrence of specified events, clipses, sun-spots ; the number omplete cycles per unit of time phenomenon recurring regularly, e number of complete cycles per ad of an alternating electric ent.—frequency distortion, in wire- when amplitude of modulation s with frequency.—frequency ler, apparatus for doubling the ency of an alternating current. quency modulation, in wireless, ulation involving shifting of er wave frequency between cer- limits at rate of modulation fre- cy [L. *frequentia*, numerous at- ance].

REQUENT (frē'-kwent) *a.* hap- ng at short intervals ; often seen lone ;—(frē-kwent') *v.t.* to visit .—frequently *adv.*—frequentness frequenter (frē-kwen'-ter) *n.*— ientative (frē-kwen'-ta-tiv) *a.* ser- to express the frequent repeti- of an action ;—*n.* a word that esses frequent repetition [L. *ientare*].

RESCO (fres'-kō) *n.* a method of ting on walls on a freshly laid co ground of lime or gypsum ;— to paint in fresco, as walls [It. = a].

FRESH (fresh) *a.* brisk ; strong, as a breeze ; pure and cool ; not stale ; newly cut ; in North Amer., *Colloq.* impudent, arrogant, quarrelsome ;—*n.* a freshet.—freshly *adv.*—freshness *n.*—freshen *v.t.* to make fresh ; to take saltness from ; to refresh ; to revive ;—*v.i.* to grow fresh ; to lose saltness ; to grow brisk or strong. freshet *n.* a flood, or inundation, produced by heavy rains or melted snow.—freshman *n.* a student in his first year at a university.—fresh-water, accustomed to sail on fresh water only ; obtained from fresh water [M.E. *fresch*].

Syn. recent, healthy, unfaded, unimpaired, raw, unpractised, unsalted, uncured. *Ant.* old, faded, tarnished, unhealthy, weary, trained, salted, preserved.

FRET (fret) *v.t.* to wear away by friction ; to eat away ; to devour ;—*v.i.* to be worn away ; to be corroded ; to be vexed ; to utter peevish expressions ;—*n.* act of fretting, or wearing away ; irritation ; chafing of the skin. —fretful *a.* disposed to fret ; irritable ; peevish ; waspish ; cross.—fretfully *adv.*—fretfulness *n.* [A.S. *fretan*, to gnaw, fr. *etan*, to eat].

Syn. to corrode, chafe, irritate, vex. *Ant.* of *a.* genial, satisfied, good-humoured.

FRET (fret) *n.* ornamental work, consisting of perforations ;—*v.t.* to ornament with frets.—fretted *a. Her.* interlaced.—fretty *a.* fretted ; adorned with fretwork.—fretwork *n.* work adorned with frets.—fret-saw, a small saw used in making fretwork [O.F. *frete*, trellis-work].

FRET (fret) *n.* a small piece of wood fixed on the finger-board, as of a guitar, under the strings [Probably O.F. *frete*, ferrule].

FRETT (fret) *n.* in mining, an exposure or accumulation of ore on the worn side of the bank of a river [*See* FRET, to devour].

FRIABLE (frī'-a-bl) *a.* easily crumbled or reduced to pieces.—friability, friableness (frī-a-bil'-i-ti, frī'-a-bl-nes) *n.* quality of being easily pulverised [L. *friabilis*, fr. *friāre*, break into pieces].

FRIAR (frī'-ar) *n.* a monk of one of the four mendicant orders (Grey, White, Black, and Augustine Friars). —friary *n.* a convent of friars.—friar's-balsam, a mixture of benzoin and alcohol, used for ulcers and wounds.—friar's-lantern, will-o'-the-wisp ; the ignis fatuus [O.F. *frere*, fr. L. *frater*, brother].

FRIBBLE (frib'-l) *a.* frivolous ; trifling ;—*n.* a frivolous fellow ;—*v.i.* to trifle.—fribbler *n.* a trifler [F. *frivole*].

FRICANDEAU (frik-ăn-dō′) *n.* a dish of dressed veal [F.].

FRICASSEE (frik-ą-sē′) *n.* a dish of fowls, or small animals, cut into pieces and stewed with a rich sauce; —*v.t.* to make a fricassee of [F.].

FRICATION (fri-kā′-shun) *n.* friction, esp. rubbing of the body with the hands [L. *fricatio*].

FRICTION (frik′-shun) *n.* act of rubbing the surface of one body against that of another; resistance which a moving body meets with from the surface on which it moves; disagreement.—**frictional** *a.* produced by friction.—**frictionless** *a.*—**fricative** (frik′-ą-tiv) *n.* a consonant, as *f*, *z*, etc., sounded by the friction of the breath.—**friction-balls,** balls intended to resist friction of a horizontal axis.—**friction-gear,** in motoring, gearing dependent on friction between two wheels, and so giving within limits infinite variations of speed.—**friction-wheel,** a wheel to reduce friction [L. *frictio*, fr. *fricare*].

FRIDAY (frī′-dā) *n.* the sixth day of the week.—**Black Friday,** 6th December, 1745, associated with the arrival of the young Pretender at Derby.—**Good Friday,** Friday before Easter, observed in memory of Christ's crucifixion [A.S. *Frigedæg*, fr. *Frig*, the wife of the god Odin, and *dæg*, day].

FRIEND (frend) *n.* one attached to another by esteem, respect, and affection; an intimate associate; a familiar term of salutation; a Quaker.—**friendly** *a.* having the disposition of a friend; kind;—*adv.* **friendless** *a.*—**friendship** *n.* attachment to a person, from intimate acquaintance or esteem; mutual intimacy.—**friendly society,** an association formed with a view to mutual benefit in sickness, etc.—**Society of Friends,** the Quakers [A.S. *frēond*, fr. *frēon*, to love].

FRIEZE (frēz) *n.* a coarse woollen cloth with a nap on one side; *Arch.* part of the entablature between the architrave and cornice;—*v.t.* to make a nap on.—**frieze panel,** one of the upper panels of a six-panel door [F. *frise*].

FRIGATE (frig′-ąt) *n.* a fast-sailing ship of war, of the 18th and early part of the 19th century, with two decks, and mounting from 30 to 60 guns.—**frigate-bird,** a large, black marine bird.—**frigate-built,** having a quarter-deck and forecastle raised above the main-deck [F. *frégate*].

FRIGATOON (frig-ą-tōōn′) *n.* a small Venetian vessel with square stern and two masts [It. *fregatone*].

FRIGHT (frīt) *n.* sudden and violent fear; alarm; an ugly object;—*v.t.* to terrify; to scare.—**frightful** terrible; dreadful; shocking.—**frightfully** *adv.*—**frightfulness** *n.*—**frighten** *v.t.* to disturb with fear; to dismay [A.S. *fyrhto*].

FRIGHTFULNESS (frīt′-fool-nes) quality of being frightful; deliberate and organised atrocities; power impressing terror [*See* FRIGHT].

FRIGID (frij′-id) *a.* cold; unfeeling; passionless; stiff.—**frigidly** *adv.*—**frigidness** *n.*—**frigidity** (fri-jid′-i-ti) *n.* coldness; want of warmth of affection, etc.—**frigorific** (frig-o-rif′-ik) *a.* causing cold [L. *frigidus*, *frigēre*, to be cold].

FRILL (fril) *n.* the ruffling of a bird's feathers when shivering; edging, as of linen; a ruffle;—*v.t.* to decorate with frills.—**frillies** *n. Colloq.* women's underclothes [Etym. uncertain].

FRILLBACK (fril′-bak) *n.* a variety of domestic pigeon [FRILL and BACK].

FRINGE (frinj) *n.* a trimming consisting of loose threads; a border;—*v.t.* to adorn with fringe.—**fringy** *a.* of the nature of a fringe.—**fringed** *a.* [O.F. *frenge*].

FRINGILLA (frin-jil′-ą) *n.* a genus of birds including members of the finch family [L., a chaffinch].

FRIPPERY (frip′-ėr-i) *n.* old clothes, cast dresses; useless matter; trumpery;—*a.* trifling; contemptible; worthless.—**fripper, fripperer** *n.* one that deals in frippery or cast off garments [F., fr. *friper*, to wear].

FRISETTA (fri-zet′-ą) *n.* a thin quality of frieze [Dim. of F. *frise*].

FRISEUR (frē-zėr′) *n.* a hairdresser [F. *friser*, to curl].

FRISIAN (friz′-i-ąn) *a.* pert. Friesland.

FRISK (frisk) *v.i.* to leap, skip, dance, or gambol, as in frolic;—*n.* a frolic; a fit of wanton gaiety.—**frisky** *a.* jumping with gaiety, frolicsome; gay.—**friskily** *adv.*—**friskiness** *n.* [O.F. *frisque*].

FRISKET (fris′-ket) *n. Print.* light frame in a hand-press, to keep the sheet of paper in place upon the tympan, so called from the quickness of its motion [F. *frisquette*].

FRISLET (friz′-let) *n.* a small ruffle [O.F. *fresel*, dim. of *fraise*].

FRISURE (frē-zūr′) *n.* a curl of the hair [F. *friser*, to curl].

FRIT (frit) *n.* partial calcination of materials for making glass before complete fusion [F. *fritte*, fr. *frier*, to fry].

FRITH (frith) *n.* an estuary; opening of a river into the sea; a strait [Scand. *fiord*].

FRITILLARY (frit′-i-lą-ri) *n.* a plant resembling the lily; a variety of butterfly [L. *fritillus*, dice-box].

RITTER (frit-ər) *n.* a small cake fried batter, containing fruit, t, etc.—**to fritter away,** to waste olously [O.F. *friture*]

RIVOLOUS (fri'-o-lus) *a.* slight; lal, addicted to trifling or levity. **ivolously** *adv.*—**frivolousness** *n.*—**olity** (fri-vol'-i-ti) *n.* quality of g frivolous; acts or habits of ing [F. *frivole*, fr. L. *frivolus*].

yn. vain, foolish, unimportant, *Ant.* serious, important, earnest, re.

RIZZ, friz (friz) *v.t.* to curl, as ; to crisp; to form into little , as the nap of cloth.—**frizzle** '-l) *v.t.* to curl or crisp, as hair, n cooking;—*n.* a curl; a lock hair crisped.—**frizzling-iron,** an for frizzing or curling the hair *friser*, to curl].

RO (frō) *adv.* from; away; k [short for FROM].

ROCK (frok) *n.* a loose garment n by men over their other clothes; ind of gown worn by women and dren.—**frock-coat,** a man's body- with broad skirts [O.F. *froc*, a ık's frock].

ROEBELISM (frœ'-bel-izm) *n.* the lergarten system.—**froebelian** *a.* **oebelianism** *n.* [*Froebel*, Ger. edu- onal reformer, 1782-1852].

ROG (frog) *n.* an amphibious ani-, noted for its agility in swimming leaping; an ornamental fasten- for coats; a section of rail where rails meet;—*v.i.* to ornament h frogs.—**froggy** *a.* abounding in gs.—**frogfish** *n.* the angler-fish.— **stool** *n.* toad-stool.—**frog-eater,** rm of contempt for a Frenchman. **rog's-march,** a mode of carrying a oner, face downward [A.S. *frogga*].

ROGBIT (frog'-bit) *n.* a European nt, floating on still water [FROG BIT].

ROGFOOT (frog'-foot) *n.* the duck- ot plant [FROG and FOOT]

ROGGED (frog'd) *a.* ornamented h tassels [*See* FROG].

ROGHOPPER (frog'-hop-ər) *n.* a ll insect living on plants, remark- e for its powers of leaping [FROG HOPPER].

ROISE (froiz) *n.* a pancake with on in it [F.].

ROLIC (frol'-ik) *a.* full of pranks; ; merry;—*n.* a wild prank; ry-making;—*v.i.* to play wild nks; to gambol.—**frolicsome** *a.* of gaiety and mirth; sportive.— **lcsomeness** *n.* [D.].

ROM (from) *prep.* away; out of; account of [A.S.].

ROND (frond) *n.* union of leaf branch, as in ferns.—**frondent** *a.* y [L. *frons*, a leaf].

RONDE (frond) *n.* the opponents of the court in France, during the minority of Louis XIV.—**frondeur** *n.* a member of the Fronde [F.].

FRONDESCE (fron-des') *v.i.* to unfold or put forth leaves as plants.—**frondescence** *n.* act of bursting into leaf [L. *frondescere*, to grow leafy].

FRONS (fronz) *n.* the region of the cranium between the orbits and the vertex, forehead [L.].

FRONT (frunt) *n.* the forehead or countenance: the forepart; a front piece of hair worn by ladies; a shirt-front;—*v.t.* to oppose face to face; to meet.—*v.i.* to have the face or front toward any point;—*a.* relating to the front; foremost.—**frontingly** *adv.*—**frontal** *a.* belonging to the forehead;—*n.* a frontlet; a little pediment over a small door or window.—**frontage** *n.* the front part of an edifice; extent of front.—**frontlet** *n.* a fillet or band for the forehead; a Jewish phylactery worn on the forehead.—**the front** the scene of war.—**to come to the front,** to become famous [F.].

FRONTIER (fron'-tēr) *n.* that part of a country which fronts another country, border; outmost limit;—*a* bordering of minds, forward-looking, pioneering.—**frontiersman** *n.* one that settles on the frontier of a country and so is far from the centres of civilisation [F. *frontière*].

FRONTISPIECE (fron'-tis-pēs) *n.* the principal face of a building; an engraving fronting the title page of a book [L. *frons*, front, and *specere*, to look at].

FRONTON (frong'-tong) *n*, a cornice supported by consoles and bearing a pediment [F.].

FROZE (frōr) *a.* frozen; frosty [A.S. *froren*].

FROST (frost) *n.* congelation of fluids severe cold, or freezing weather: frozen dew: hoar-frost;—*v.t.* to cover with hoar-frost, or with anything resembling it; to sharpen, as a horse's shoe in time of frost.—**frosting** *n.* a composition resembling hoar-frost, used to cover cake, etc.—**frosty** *a.* covered with frost, or with anything resembling it.—**frosty** *a.* attended with frost; chilling in manner: cold; white; gray-haired.—**frostily** *adv.*—**frostiness** *n.*—**frost-work** *n.* hoar-frost formed on glass, shrubs, etc.—**black-frost,** a frost without rime.—**frost-bitten,** nipped by frost [A.S. *forst*, fr. *frēosan*, freeze].

FROSTWEED, frostwort (frost'-wēd, -wart) *n* a plant used as an astringent or tonic [FROST and WEED].

FROT (frot) *v.t.* to rub or chafe in tanning, to remove wrinkles from a skin or hide [F. *frotter*].

FROTH (froth) *n.* a collection of

bubbles in liquors; spume; foam; an empty show of eloquence; light, unsubstantial matter;—*v.i.* to cause to foam · to declaim without sense; —*v.t.* to throw up foam.—**frothy** *a.* foamy; unsubstantial. **-frothily** *adv.* —**frothiness** *n.*—**frothless** *a.*—**froth-spit, frog-spit** [M.E. *frothe*].

FROUNCE (frouns) *n.* a disease in hawks, or in a horse's mouth; *v.t.* to curl; frizzle;—*v.i.* to frown [O.F. *froncier* = F. *froncer*].

FROUST (frou'-st) *n.* fugginess, stuffiness.—frowsty *a.* airless [Etym. doubtful].

FROUZY, frowzy (frou'-zi) *a.* musty; slovenly; unkempt [Etym. doubtful].

FROW (frou) *n.* a Dutch or German woman; a wife; a dirty woman; a slattern [D. *vrouw*].

FROW (frō) *n.* a tool for splitting staves [Etym. doubtful].

FROWARD (frō'-ward) *a.* perverse; refractory.—**frowardly** *adv.*—**frowardness** *n.* [A.S. *fra*, away, and affix *-ward*].

FROWN (froun) *v.t.* to rebuke or repel, by a stern look;—*v.i.* to contract the brow; to scowl; to look on with disfavour: —*n.* a wrinkling of the brow in displeasure.—**frowningly** *adv.* [F. *se refrogner*, knit the brow].

FROZEN (frō -zn) *a.* congealed by cold; ice-cold; void of feeling or emotion [pp. of FREEZE].

FRUCTED (fruk'-ted) *a. Her.* bearing fruit [L. *fructus*, fruit].

FRUCTIFY (fruk'-ti-fī) *v.t.* to make fruitful; to fertilise;—*v.i.* to bear fruit.—**fructification** (fruk'-ti-fi-kā'-shun) *n.* act of fructifying · fruit of plant.—**fructescence** (fruk-tes'-ens) *n. Bot.* the time when fruit arrives at maturity [F. *fructifier*].

FRUCTUOUS (fruk'-tū-us) *a.* full of, or producing, fruit [L. *fructuosus*].

FRUGAL (frōo -gal) *a* sparing; economical; careful; thrifty.—**frugally** *adv.*—**frugality** (frōo-gal'-i-ti) *n.* prudent economy, good husbandry or housewifery. Also **frugalness** [L. *frugālis*, fr. stem *frug-* of *frux*, fruit].

Syn. a. parsimonious, saving, temperate. *Ant.* wasteful, extravagant, uneconomical.

FRUGGAN (frug'-an) *n.* fork or pole for stirring ashes in an oven [O.F.].

FRUGIFEROUS (frōō-jif'-e-rus) *a.* fruitful [L. stem *frugi-* of *frux*, fruit, and *ferre*, to bear].

FRUGIVOROUS (frōō-jiv'-o-rus) *a.* feeding on fruits or seeds, as birds [L. *frux*, fruit, and *vorare*, to devour].

FRUIT (frōōt) *n.* vegetable produce in general; the produce or seed of a plant; part which contains seed; the edible part of a plant; spring; effect; consequence: come;—*v.i.* to produce fruit.—f *a.* resembling fruit or the tast fruit.—**fruitiness** *n.*—**fruitful** *a.*—f fully *adv.*—**fruitfulness** *n.*—**frui** *a.*—**fruitlessly** *adv.*—**fruitlessness fruitage** *n.* fruit collectively; duct; fruit-piece.—**fruiterer** *n.* that deals in fruit.—**fruitarian** word recently coined to be used VEGETARIAN, one who lives on f and vegetables.—**fruit-bud,** a that produces fruit.—**fruit-cake** rich cake made with currants, rai etc.—**fruit-knife,** a knife, usu made of silver, for paring and cut fruit [O.F. *fruit*].

FRUITION (frōō-ish'-un) *n.* plea derived from possession or use; joyment [O.F.].

FRUMENTATION (frōō-men shun) *n.* a distribution of grain to Roman people.—**frumentaceous** (f men-tā'-shus) *a.* made of, or re bling, wheat or other grain.— **menty** (frōō'-men-ti) *n.* wheat bo in milk, and seasoned; wheat pared for brewing [L. (acc.) *fru tatiōn-em*, fr. *frumentāri*, to pro with corn].

FRUMP (frump) *n.* a cross, fo old woman; a dowdy perso **frumpish, frumpy** *a.* cross-tempe old-fashioned; dowdy [Etym. do ful].

FRUSH (frush) *v.t.* to dash viole to pieces;—*a.* crushed [O.F. *froi* to bruise].

FRUSH (frush) *n.* the frog horse's foot; a disease in that [Ger. *frosch*, a frog].

FRUSTRATE (frus'-trāt) *v.t.* bring to nothing; to balk; thwart.—**frustration** (frus-trā'-s *n.* act of frustrating; defeat.—f **trative** *a.* [L. (part.) *frustrātus*, of *f trāri*, to deceive].

Syn. baffle, defeat, foil. *Ant* achieve, help, assist.

FRUSTULE (frus'-tūl) *n.* the f ture of a diatom [L. *frustulum*, pl bit].

FRUSTUM (frus'-tum) *n.*; **frusta** (frus'-ta) the part of a s next the base, formed by cutting top by a plane parallel to the [L. *frustum*, piece, bit].

FRUTESCENT (frōō-tes'-ent) *a.* coming shrubby; shrubby [L. *fr* shrub].

FRUTICOSE, fruticous (frōō'-ti' -kus) *a.* pert. to shrubs; shrubby *fruticosus*].

FRY (frī) *v.t.* to dress and r with fat in a pan over the fire:— to suffer the action of fire; to bu and hiss, as meat heated in lard

dish of anything fried.—frying-*n.* a pan for frying meat and tables.—to have other fish to fry, ave other matters demanding attention.—out of the frying-into the fire, out of one evil or ulty into a greater [M.E. *frien*].

IY (frī) *n.* swarm of little fish; g people (in contempt); small ts; a smolt [M.E.].

IB (fub) *v.t.* to cheat; to steal, fub off, to put off by a trick or ption [Variant of FOB].

IBSY (fub'-zi) *a.* fat or squat [E.

ICATE (fū'-kāt) *a.* painted; dis-d [L. *fucatus*].

ICHSIA (fū'-shą) *n.* a genus of tiful flowering plants [Leonhard s (1501-66), Ger. botanist].

ICHSIN, fuchsine (fōōk'-sin) *n.* niline dye; rosaniline [FUCHSIA, *-ine*].

ICHSITE (fōōk'-sīt) *n.* a variety ica, coloured green by the pre-of chromium [After Dr. J. N. *Fuchs*].

ICUS (fū'-kus) *n.* a genus of togamic plants; sea-wrack; sea-.—fucusol *n.* an oil obtained sea-weed.—fucoid *a.* pert. to , or sea-weed [L. *fucus*, sea-weed].

IDDLE (fud'-l) *v.t.* to make fool-y drink;—*v.i.* to drink to excess m. doubtful].

IDGE (fudj) *int.* stuff; nonsense; mation of contempt [F. dial.].

IEL (fū'-el) *n.* combustible matter, ood; anything to feed flame, or ement.—fuel consumption, in ring, popularly, the number of a motor-vehicle will travel to allon of petrol [O.F. *fouaille*].

IERO (fōō-ā-rō) *n.* a code of a custom having the force of declaration by a magistrate; liction [Sp., fr. L. *forum*].

IFF (fuf) *n.* a puff;—*v.t.* and *i.* to as a cat [Imit.].

IG (fug) *n.* close, stuffy, indoor sphere. Person in or capable of ing such atmosphere;—*v.i.* to e, or be in, a fug [Variant of

IGACIOUS (fū-gā'-shus) *a.* flying, sposed to fly; volatile; fading .—fugacity (fū-gas'-i-ti) *n.* vola-[L. stem *fugaci-* of *fugax*, apt e, fr. *fugere*, flee].

IGATO (fōō-gą'-tō) *n.* a piece of resembling a fugue in style [It.].

IGH (fū) *n.* an exclamation of st or abhorrence. Also foh, phew, [Imit.].

IGITIVE (fū'-ji-tiv) *a.* escaping ; flying from duty, service, or er; fleeting; volatile;—*n.* one flees from duty, danger, or pun-ishment; a deserter.—fugitively *adv.* —fugitiveness *n.* [F.].

FUGLEMAN (fū'-gl-man) *n.* one that stands in front of soldiers at drill as an example or model to them; a file-leader; a ringleader [Ger. *flugel, mann*, the leader of a file, fr. *flugel*, wing].

FUGUE (fūg) *n.* a musical composition in which a passage is delivered by one voice or part and repeated by the other voices or parts at varying intervals [F., fr. It. *fuga*, flight].

FULCRACEOUS (ful-krā'-shus) *a.* of, or pert. to, the fulcrums of plants. —fulcrate *a.* provided with, or supported by, fulcrums [L.].

FULCRUM (ful'-krum) *n.* the point on which a lever rests, or about which it moves; *Bot.* an accessory organ, as a spine or stipule. [L., fr. *fulcire*, to prop].

FULFIL (fool-fil') *v.t.* to carry into effect; to execute; to perform; to continue to the end.—fulfilment *n.* accomplishment; completion; execution [M.E. *fulfillen*].

FULGENT (ful'-jent) *a.* exquisitely bright; shining; dazzling.—fulgently *adv.*—fulgency *n.* brightness [L. *fulgens*, pp. of *fulgere*, to shine].

FULGID (ful'-jid) *a.* glittering; dazzling; of a reddish colour [L. *fulgidus*, fr. *fulgere*, to shine].

FULGURATION (ful-gu-rā'-shun) *n.* act of lighting; flashing; the sudden brightening of a fused globule of gold or silver, when the last film of the oxide of lead or copper leaves its surface [L. *fulguratio*].

FULGURITE (ful'-gū-rīt) *n.* a vitrified sand-tube, produced by lightning; a lightning tube [L. *fulgur*, lightning].

FULIGINOUS (fū-lij'-i-nus) *a.* sooty; dusky; smoky.—fuliginosity *n.* [L. *fulgur*, lightning].

FULL (fool) *a.* filled up; replete; satisfied with food; final, as a stop; showing its whole surface, as the moon;—*n.* utmost extent; highest degree;—*v.t.* to fill; to complete;—*v.i.* to be or become full;—*adv.* quite; completely; exactly; very.—fully *adv.*—fulness *n.*—fulsome *a.* disgusting by excess or grossness; nauseous. —fulsomely *adv.*—fulsomeness *n.*—full-blown, fully developed.—full-bottomed, fully spread at the extremities, as a wig.—full-dress *a.* suitable to ceremonial functions; formal;—*n.* evening-dress.—full of, in South Africa, covered with. — full-pay, a retiring allowance equivalent to the pay when on active service.—full swing, at utmost speed [M.E. and A.S. *ful*].

FULL (fool) *v.t.* to thicken in a mill, as cloth; to scour; to cleanse;—*v.i.* to become thick or felted.—fuller

n. one whose occupation is to full cloth.—**fuller's earth**, a marly, friable clay, useful in fulling cloth.—**fuller's-herb**, soap-wort, good for bleaching cloth [O.F. *fuler*].

FULLER (fool'-er) *n.* a set hammer used for grooving and spreading iron; a groove or fluting;—*v.t.* to form a groove or channel in [fr. FULL, to make full].

FULLERY (fool'-er-i) *n.* the place or works where fulling of cloth is carried on [fr. FULL].

FULLING (fool'-ing) *n.* the art of thickening cloth in a mill, and making it firm and compact [fr. FULL].

FULMAR (fool'-mar) *n.* the foumart. a kind of petrel found in the northern seas [Scand.].

FULMINATE (ful'-mi-nāt) *v.t.* to cause to explode; to utter or send out, as a denunciation;—*v.i.* to thunder; to detonate; to issue denunciation or menaces;—*n.* a compound of fulminic acid, exploding by percussion, friction, or heat.—**fulminatory** *a.* thundering; striking terror.—**fulmination** (ful-mi-nā'-shun) *n.* act of fulminating; menace or censure.—**fulminating-cap**, a percussion-cap.—**fulminate of mercury**, an explosive used for percussion-caps.—**fulminic acid**, an acid that forms highly explosive salts [L. (part.) *fulminātus*, fr. *fulmināre*].

FULVOUS (ful'-vus) *a.* tawny; dull yellow.—**fulvescent** *a.* of a dull yellowish colour [L. *fulvus*, deep yellow, fr. *fulgere*, to shine].

FUMADO (fū-mā-dō) *n.* a smoked fish, esp. a smoked pilchard [Sp. *fumado*, smoked].

FUMAROLE (fū-ma-rōl) *n.* an opening in a volcanic district from which steam issues [F. *fumerolle*].

FUMBLE (fum'-bl) *v.i.* to manage awkwardly;—*v.i.* to feel or grope about.—**fumbler** *n.* [D.].

FUME (fūm) *n.* vapour from combustion or exhalation; rage;—*v.t.* to throw off, in vapours;—*v.i.* to smoke; to be in a rage.—**fumy** *a.* producing fumes; vaporous.—**fume abstractor**, in motoring, type of ventilation which draws fumes out of the body of the car while running [L. *fumus*, smoke].

FUMER (fūm-er) *n.* fuel and vaporising device to facilitate starting of a motor vehicle [L. *fumus*, smoke].

FUMET, fumette (fu'-met, fu-met') *n.* the smell of game, or other that has been kept long, or of meat cooking [F.].

FUMIFEROUS (fū-mif'-e-rus) *a.* producing fumes or smoke [L. *fumus*, smoke, and *ferre*, to bear].

FUMIGATE (fū'-mi-gāt) *v.t.* to expose to smoke or gas, as in clean infected apartments, clothing, e **fumigator** *n.* a contrivance for infecting apartments, destroying sect life, etc.—**fumigation** (fū-mi shun) *n.* act of fumigating to p from infection [L. *fumigatus*].

FUMINGLY (fū'-ming-li) angrily [fr. FUME, to be in a rage

FUN (fun) *n.* sport; merrim frolicsome amusement. — **funny** droll; comical; sportive; stra odd.—**funnily** *adv.* [Prob. Ir. delight].

FUNAMBULATE (fū-nam'-bū *v.i.* to walk or dance on a rope *funambulo*].

FUNAMBULIST (fū-nam'-bū *n.* a rope-walker or dancer *funambulo*].

FUNCTION (fungk'-shun) *n.* formance; discharge; duty; of business; the organic action member in an animal or vege body; a mathematical qua whose value varies with tha another quantity.—**functional** *a* lating to some duty or offi **functionally** *adv.*—**functionary** *n* official [L. *functio*, fr. *fungi*, to form].

FUNCTIONALISM (fungk'-shu ism) *n.* modern movement in a tecture based on "fitness for pose".—**functionalist** *n., a.* [L.].

FUND (fund) *n.* a stock or cap an invested sum whose incon devoted to a specific object store; ample stock; *pl.* the of a national debt; public securi —*v.t.* to provide a permanent rev for the payment of the interes —**funded** *a.* denoting that part o national debt for which certain f are appropriated for the payme the interest; invested in p funds.—**fundable** *a.*—**fund-holder** that has property in the p funds.—**sinking-fund**, fund e lished for the reduction or redem of the national debt.—**the funds** national debt [F. *fond*, the botto

FUNDAMENT (fun'-da-ment the lower part of the body; seat.—**fundamental** (fun-da-men *a.* pert. to the foundation; essen —*n.* an essential or primary ru principle.—**fundamentally** *adv.* *fundamentum*, fr. *fundus*, the bott

FUNDAMENTALISM (fun men'-tal-ism) *n.* conservative ligious movement which asserts verbal inspiration of the B more broadly, the doctrine w seeks to rest religious faith some external, infallible authorit *fondemental*].

FUNDING (fun'-ding) *n.* ac converting a floating debt into

cing regular interest [fr. FUND].
UNERAL (fū'-nę-rąl) *n.* the cere-ny of burying a dead body; equies;—*a.* pert. to burial.—ereal (fū-nē'-re-ąl) *a.* dismal; rnful.—**funereally** *adv.* [L.L. *fu-ia*].
UNGIA (fun'-ji-ą.) *n.* a genus of ds resembling a mushroom in r shape [N.L., fr. L. *fungus*, a shroom].
UNGIBLE (fun'-ji-bl) *n.* a thing such a nature that it may be aced by another of equal quantity quality; a movable, estimated veight or measure [L.L. *fungibiles*, *s. fungi*, to discharge].
UNGITE (fun'-jit) *n.* a fossil d [L. *fungus*, mushroom].
UNGOID (fung'-goid) *a.* fungus-; characteristic of a fungus *fungus*, and G. *eidos*, appearance].
UNGUS (fun'-gus) *n.*; *pl.* **fungi** '-ji) a cryptogamic plant, as the shroom, toadstool, etc.; a spongy, bid growth; proud-flesh.—**fun-s** *a.* like fungus; excrescent; ving suddenly, but not durable *fungus*, a mushroom].
UNICLE (fū'-ni-kl) *n.* a ligature; ore. *Bot.* stalk of a seed.—**funi-r** (fū-nik'-ū-ląr) *a.* consisting of cles; dependent on the tension cord [L. *funiculus*, dim. of *funis*,].
UNK (funk) *n.* great fear and nking back; panic;—*v.i.* to be great fear, and shrink back.—**ky** *a.* [Etym. doubtful].
UNNEL (fun'-el) *n.* an inverted ow cone with a pipe, used in ig vessels with narrow mouths; shaft through which smoke nds; the chimney, as of a steam-.—**funnelled** *a.* provided with a nel; funnel shaped [L. *infundi-m*, fr. *infundere*, pour in].
UNNIOSITY (fun'-i-os'-it-i) *n.* *oq.* something full of fun; funny y [fr. FUN].
UR (fur) the short, fine, soft hair certain animals; the skin of ain wild animals with the fur; article of dress made or skirted a fur; a coat of morbid matter ected on the tongue in fever; incrustation deposited on the rior of kettles, boilers, etc.;—to line, face, or cover, with fur; cover with morbid matter.—ing *n.* an incrustation in boilers. **rry** *a.* covered with fur; re-bling fur.—**furrier** *n.*—**furriery** *n.* in general; business of a furrier *furrer*].
URBELOW (fur'-be-lō) *n.* a plait-on a gown; an ornamental ler.—*v.t.* to put a furbelow on *falbala*].
FURBISH (fur'-bish) *v.t.* to rub or scour to brightness; to polish; to burnish; to renovate.—**furbisher** *n.* [O.F. *fourbir*].
FURCATE, furcated (fur'-kāt, -kā-ted) *a.* forked; branching like the prongs of a fork [L., fr. *furca*, fork].
FURCIFER (fur'-si-fęr) *n.* a South American deer, named from the shape of its antlers [L. *furca*, fork, and *ferre*, to bear].
FURCULA (fur'-kū-lą) *n.* the breast bone in birds, serving to distend the wings in flying.—**furcular** *a.* [L. = a forked prop, dim. of *furca*].
FURFUR (fur'-fur) *n.* scurf; dandruff; *pl.* scales like bran [L. bran].
FURIOUS (fū'-ri-us) *a.* rushing with violence; raging; transported with passion; impetuous.—**furiously** *adv* [L. *furiosus*]. *See* FURY.
FURL (furl) *v.t.* to roll, as a sail, close to the yard, stay, or mast [Abbrev. of *furdle*, fr. *fardle*, a bundle].
FURLONG (fur'-long) *n.* the eighth part of a mile [A.S. *furh*, furrow, and *lang*, long].
FURLOUGH (fur'-lō) *n.* leave of absence, esp. leave given to a soldier;—*v.t.* to grant leave of absence [Prob. fr. D.].
FURMENTY, furmity (fur'-men-ti, -mi-ti) *n.* frumenty [*See* FRUMENTATION].
FURNACE (fur'-nes) *n.* a place where a hot fire is maintained for smelting ores, etc.; a place or time of severe trial or affliction.—**furnaceman** *n.* a man that looks after a furnace [O.F. *fornais*].
FURNISH (fur'-nish) *v.t.* to supply; to provide; to equip; to fit up;—*v.i.* to supply a room or house with furniture.—**furnishing** *n.* act of supplying with fittings;—*pl.* fittings.—**furnisher** *n.* [F. *fournir*].
FURNITURE (fur'-ni-tūr) *n.* equipage; outfit; movables; whatever is put into a house or apartment for use or ornament; necessary materials, as the mountings of a gun, the masts and rigging of a ship, etc. *Print.* the piece of wood or iron to separate and secure the pages of type in the chase [F. *fourniture*, fr. *fournir*, to furnish].
FURO (fū'-rō) *n.* the ferret [L.].
FUROLE (fū-rōl) *n.* a corposant [O.F., fr. L. *focus*, fireplace].
FUROR, furore (fū'-ror, fóó-rō'-re) *n.* excitement; enthusiasm [L. *furor*].
FURROW (fur'-ō) *n.* a trench in the earth made by a plough; a channel or groove; a wrinkle, as on the face;—*v.t.* to plough; to mark with wrinkles.—**furrowy** *a.* full of furrows [A.S. *furh*].
FURTHER (fur'-THęr) *a.* more

remote; additional;—*adv.* to a greater distance; moreover.—**furthest** *a.* most distant;—*adv.* furthest off.—**furthermore** *adv.* moreover; besides.—**furthermost** *a.* most remote; furthest [A.S.; comp. of FORE or FURTH].

FURTHER (fur'-THęr) *v.t.* to help forward; to promote.—**furtherance** *n.* act of furthering; promotion; advancement.—**furtherer** *n.* [A.S. *fyrthran*].

Syn. to advance, to assist, to succour, to encourage. *Ant.* to hinder, to impede, to thwart, to discourage.

FURTIVE (fur'-tiv) *a.* stolen; sly;—**furtively** *adv.* [L. *furtivus*, fr. *fur*, thief].

Syn. stealthy, secret, clandestine. *Ant.* open, frank, undisguised.

FURUNCLE (fū'-rung-kl) *n.* a tumour with a central core; a boil [L. *furunculus*, lit. a little thief].

FURY (fū'-ri) *n.* rage; passion; frenzy; enthusiasm; a virago; a termagant. *Myth.* a goddess of vengeance [L. *furia*, fr. *furere*, to rage].

FURZE (furz) *n.* a thorny evergreen shrub with beautiful yellow flowers. *Also* GORSE, WHIN.—**furzy** *a.* overgrown with furze; full of gorse.—**furze-chat**, the whin-chat [A.S. *fyrs*].

FURZELING (furz'-ling) *n.* the Dartford warbler [fr. FURZE].

FUSCITE (fus'-īt) *n.* gabbromite, a mineral of a grayish or greenish-black colour, found in Norway [L. *fuscus*, swarthy].

FUSCOUS (fus'-kus) *a.* of a dark colour; brown or grayish black [L. *fuscus*, swarthy].

FUSE (fūz) *v.t.* to liquefy by heat; to melt; to unite as if by melting together;—*v.i.* to melt; to become united;—*n.* a tube filled with combustible matter, used in blasting or in discharging a shell, etc.; a soft wire, used as a safety device in electric lighting and heating systems.—**fusible** *a.* capable of being melted or liquefied.—**fusibility** (fū-zi-bil'-i-ti) *n.* quality of being fusible.—**fusion** (fū-zhun) *n.* act or operation of melting without the aid of a solvent; state of being melted; blending of things into one [L. (part.) *fusus*, of *fundere*, to pour, melt].

FUSEE (fū-zē') *n.* the wheel of a watch or clock, round which the chain is wound, to equalise the power of the mainspring [O.F. *fusée*, a spindleful].

FUSEE (fū-zē') *n.* a match used by tobacco-smokers [F. *fusée*].

FUSEL-OIL (fū'-zel-oil) *n.* a poisonous oily spirit obtained during alcoholic fermentation [Ger. *fusel*, bad spirits].

FUSELAGE (fū'-ze-lij) *n.* the framework of the body of an aeropl [L. *fusus*, a spindle].

FUSIL (fū-zil) *n.* *Her.* a bea named from its spindle sha form [O.F. *fusel*, spindle].

FUSIL (fū'-zil) *n.* a light fi lock musket or firelock.—**fusil** fusilier (fū-zi-lēr') *n.* an infa soldier (formerly, a soldier ar with a fusil).—**fusillade** (fū-zi-lād' a simultaneous discharge of arms [O.F. *fuisil*, a flint, musket

FUSS (fus) *n.* a bustle; unne sary ado; needless activity;—*v.i* make a bustle.—**fussy** *a.* makin fuss about trifles; bustling.—**fus** *adv.*—**fussiness** *n.* [A.S. *fūs*, rea quick].

FUST (fust) *n.* the shaft o column; a strong, musty smell *fustis*, stick].

FUSTIAN (fust'-yan) *n.* twi cotton stuff, including corduroy, veteen, etc.; bombast;—*a.* made fustian; bombastic [O.F. *fustaigne*

FUSTIC (fus'-tik) *n.* the wood West Indian tree, used in dy yellow [F. *fustoc*].

FUSTIGATE (fus'-ti-gāt) *v.t.* beat with a stick.—**fustigation** *n.* of fustigating; a cudgelling *fustis*, stick, and *agere*, use).

FUSTY (fus'-ti) *a.* mouldy; mus rank; rancid.—**fustiness** *n.* [*fusté*, cask].

FUTILE (fū'-tīl) *a.* of no imp ance; unavailing; ineffectiv **futilely** *adv.*—**futility** (fū-til'-i-ti) quality of being futile [F., fr. *futilis*, fr. *fundere*, pour].

Syn. useless, vain, fruitless, tri *Ant.* of importance, availing, ef tual, fruitful.

FUTTER, futtah (fut'-ęr) *n.* Australia, a storehouse raised four posts especially designed to unclimbable by rats [Corrupted f Maori, *whata*, a storehouse].

FUTTOCK (fut'-uk) *n.* one of timbers in the rib of a vesse **futtock-plates**, iron plates on the of a mast [Corr. of *foot-hook*].

FUTURE (fū'-tūr) *a.* about to that is to come hereafter;—*n.* t to come.—**futurity** (fū-tūr'-i-ti) the state of being yet to co future time.—**the future tense** presses future time.—**to deal futures**, to speculate in stocks commodities, in the hope tha change in the market value, be the specified time of settlement delivery, may bring profit [L. *futur*

FUTURISM (fū'-tūr-ism) *n.* modern movement in poetry, sc ture and painting based on the th that movement and conflict are dominant characteristics of moder [fr. FUTURE].

FUTURIST (fū'-tūr-ist) *n.* one of group of painters who regard ir ideas and methods as those the future. — futuristic *a.* [fr. TURE].

FUZZ (fuz) *n.* fine, light particles ; se, volatile matter ;—*v.i.* to fly in light particles.—fuzz-ball, a kind of fungus which, when pressed, bursts and scatters a fine dust ; a puff-ball [Etym. doubtful].

FY (fī) *int.* Same as FIE.

FYKE (fik) *n.* a long bag net for catching fish [D. *fuik*, a bow net].

FYLFOT (fil'-fot) *n.* the swastika [Prob. FILL and FOOT].

G

G, g, the seventh letter and the h consonant of the English habet, has two sounds — one iple (called the hard sound), as *rave, go, gull* ; the other compound, e that of *j* (called the soft sound), ng nearly equivalent to *dzh*, as in *a, gin, gyve, dingy*. G is the name the fifth tone of the natural le (called also *sol*) ; in psychology, symbol of general mental ability measured by intelligence tests.

GAB (gab) *n.* idle prate ;—*v.i.* to k idly ; to prate.—**gabble** *v.i.* to k noisily or without meaning ; utter inarticulate sounds with idity ;—*n.* loud or rapid talk hout meaning ; sounds rapidly ered, as of fowls.—**gabbler** *n.* [O.F. , mocking].

GABARAGE (ga'-ba-rij) *n.* coarse king cloth [Etym. doubtful].

GABARDINE, gaberdine (gab'-ar-ı, -ər-dēn) *n.* a coarse frock or ber garment [Sp.].

GABBRO (gab'-rō) *n.* a rock of ying composition containing dial- e and felspar [It.].

GABEL (gā'-bel) *n.* a tax or duty ; . a tax on salt in France [F. *elle*, a tax].

GABERLUNZIE (gab-er-lun'-zi) *n.* beggar's pouch ; a beggar [*gaber-ue*) and *lunzie*, wallet].

GABION (gā'-bi-on) *n.* a wicker inder filled with earth, and used shelter from the enemy's fire.— ionade *n.* a defensive work med of gabions [F.].

GABLE (gā'-bl) *n.* the end of a ise, esp. the vertical triangular ls of a building from the eaves the top ;—*v.t.* and *i.* to furnish h gables.—**gable-end**, a side of a lding with a gable.—**gable-window**, vindow in the gable of a building .E.].

GABY (gā'-bi) *n.* a silly person ; a pleton [Icel. *gapa*, to gape].

GAD (gad) *n.* a bar of metal ; a ige-shaped instrument used by ers ; a graver ; a goad [A.S.].

GAD (gad) *v.i.* to rove or ramble .—**gadder** *n.*—**gad-about**, one that es idly [Prob. fr. *gad*, a goad].

GADFLY (gad'-flī) *n.* an insect that stings cattle, and deposits its eggs in their skin [fr. GAD, a goad].

GADGET (gaj'-et) *n.* an appliance or contrivance for getting something done, hence *Collog.* practice, dodge, idea [Perh. fr. Scot. *gadge*, gauge].

GADHELIC (gad'-e-lik, ga-del'-ik) *a.* belonging to the branch of the Celtic race that includes the Irish, the Scottish Gaels, and the Manx.— **gael** (gāl) *n.* a Scottish Highlander of Celtic origin (often used collectively for the Celtic race).—Gaelic *a.* belonging to the Gaels ;—*n.* language of the Highlanders of Scotland [Gael. *Gaidhealach*].

GADLING (gad'-ling) *n.* a mean fellow ; a vagabond [A.S. *gœdeling*, a comrade].

GADOID (gad'-oid) *n.* one of a family of soft-formed fishes, of which family the cod is the type [G. *gados*, fish, and *eidos*, shape].

GADSMAN (gadz'-man) *n.* one that drives horses or oxen at the plough [Scot. and E. dial.].

GADWALL (gad'-wawl) *n.* a bird of the duck species, frequenting marshes [Etym. unknown].

GAEL (gāl) *n.* a Scottish Highlander of Celtic origin (often used collectively for the Celtic race).—Gaelic *a.* [Gael.].

GAFF (gaf) *n.* a light spear or barbed iron used by fishermen ; a boom or yard extending the upper edge of a fore-and-aft sail ;—*v.t.* to hook with a gaff ;—*v.i.* to use the gaff [F. *gaffe*, iron hook].

GAFF (gaf) *n.* a penny theatre ; a music-hall of poor repute [Etym. unknown].

GAFFER (gaf'-ər) *n.* an old man ; an aged rustic ; the foreman in a workshop [Contr. for GRANDFATHER].

GAFFLE (gaf'-l) *n.* a steel lever to bend cross-bows ; an artificial spur of steel put on a cock when it is set to fight [D. *gaffel*, fork].

GAG (gag) *v.t.* to stop the mouth of, by thrusting in something, so as to hinder speaking ; to silence ; —*n.* something thrust into the mouth

to hinder speaking; an interpolation by an actor [M.E. *gaggen*].

GAGE (gāj) *n.* a pledge or pawn; security; a challenge to combat; a glove, a gauntlet, or the like, cast on the ground by the challenger, and taken up by the acceptor of the challenge;—*v.t.* to bind by pledge or security; to engage [O.F. *gauge*].

GAGE (gāj) *n.* a kind of plum [From Sir William *Gage*].

GAGEA (gā'-jē-à) *n. Bot.* a genus of small bulbous herbs of Southern Europe and Western Asia; a plant fo this genus [N.L. after Sir Thomas Gage, English botanist].

GAGGER (gag'-er) *n.* one that gags; a tool used in moulding [fr. GAG].

GAGGLE (gag'-l) *v.i.* to make a noise like a goose; to shatter; to babble [Imit.].

GAIETY, gayety (gā'-e-ti) *n.* finery; the state of being gay; liveliness; gaudy show [O.F. *gai*].

GAIN (gān) *v.t.* to attain to; to reach, as the summit; to get profit or advantage; to earn; to win;—*v.i.* to have advantage or profit; to advance on; to encroach; to make up with;—*n.* profit; advantage.—**gainings** *n.pl.* wealth acquired by labour or enterprise; winnings.—**gainer** *n.*—**gainful** *a.*—**gainless** *a.* [F. *gagner*, to earn].

Syn. to arrive at, enrich, acquire, receive. *Ant.* to depart from, lose, fail.

GAINSAY (gān'-sā) *v.t.* to contradict.—**gainsayer** *n.* [M.E. *geinseien*].

GAIRFOWL, garefowl (gār'-foul) *n.* the auk or penguin [Scand.].

GAIT (gāt) *n.* walk; march; way; manner of walking [Variant of GATE].

GAITER (gā'-tęr) *n.* a covering of cloth for the ankle, fitting upon the shoe [F. *guêtre*].

GALA (gā'-lą) *n.* pomp, show, or festivity.—**gala-day,** a holiday with rejoicings.—**gala-dress,** a costume suited for a gala-day [F.].

GALACTIC (gą-lak'-tik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, milk; lactic; pertaining to the Galaxy or Milky Way [G. *gala, galaktos*, milk].

GALACTOMETER (gal-ak-tom'-ē-ter) *n.* an instrument for ascertaining the quality of milk by indicating its specific gravity; a lactometer [G. *gala, galaktos*, milk, and *metron*, measure].

GALANTHUS (gą-lan'-thus) *n.* the snowdrop genus of plants [G. *gala* and *anthus*].

GALANTINE (gal'-ąn-tīn) *n.* a dish of veal or poultry, freed from bone, boiled, and served cold, with a border of jelly [F.].

GALATEA (gą-lą-tē'-ą) *n.* a gaily striped cotton skirt for women's holiday wear [After the *Galatea*, British man-of-war].

GALAXY (gal'-ąk-si) *n.* the Mi Way; an assemblage of splen persons or things [F. *galaxie*].

GALBANUM (gal'-bą-num) *n.* bitter, odorous, gum resin obtai from Persian species of Ferula, ingredient in the anointing-oil the Jews.—**galbanean** *a.* [L., fr. *chalbane*].

GALE (gāl) *n.* a periodical payme of rent, interest, etc.—**gale-day,** r day [fr. *gavel*, tribute].

GALE (gāl) *n.* a wind between stiff breeze and a storm or tempe a moderate current of air; a bree —*v.i.* to sail, or sail fast [Scand.]

GALE (gāl) *n.* a native plant, fou in marshes and wet heaths, a having a pleasant odour [A.S. *gag*

GALENA (gą-lē'-ną) *n.* sulphide lead; the principal ore from wh lead is extracted. In wireless us as crystal detector [L. = lead o

GALILEAN (gal-i-lē'-ąn) *n.* native or inhabitant of Galilee *a.* pert. to Galilee [L. *Galilaeus*].

GALILEE (gal'-i-lē) *n.* a porch chapel at the entrance of a churc named perhaps as less sacred [Pr an allusion to *Galilee* of the Gentile

GALINGALE (gal'-ing-gāl) *n.* t aromatic root-stock of certain E Indian plants, formerly used in co ing; a rare English sedge [O *galingal*].

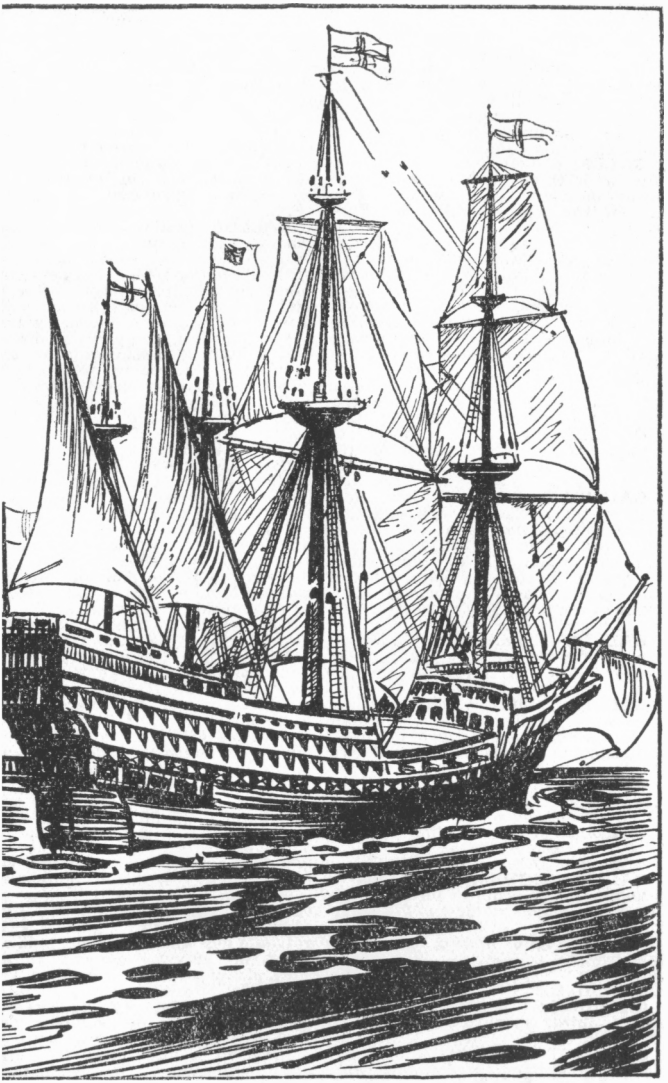
GALIOT (gal'-i-ot) *n.* a small gal or brigantine built for chase [F.].

GALL (gawl) *n.* the bitter alkal fluid secreted from the liver; a thing bitter.—**gall-bladder,** a sm sac, on the under side of the liv into which the bile is received.—**g duct,** a duct conveying gall or b from the liver to the gall-bladder to the intestines.—**gall sickness** *n.* South Africa, a general term for li diseases in cattle, sheep, and goa —**gall-stone,** a concretion formed the gall-bladder [A.S. *gealla*].

GALL (gawl) *n.* a vegetable crescence produced by an insect the bark or leaves of a plant, as oak apple, etc.—**gallic** (gal'-ik) belonging to galls or oak-appl derived from galls.—**gall-apple, g nut,** an oak apple; a gall used dyeing, etc. [L. *galla*, an oak-appl

GALL (gawl) *v.t.* to fret and w away by friction;—*n.* a wound in skin by rubbing; a fault or blem [A.S. *callus*, hard, thick skin].

GALLANT (gal'-ąnt) *a.* show noble in bearing or spirit;—*n.* a or sprightly man; a brave, hi spirited fellow; a courtly or fashi able man.—**gallantly** *adv.*—**gallan** *n.* showy appearance; brave



A STATELY 16TH CENTURY GALLEON

Originally used by the Spaniards to bring gold from their South American colonies, galleons later became conspicuous as men-of-war, and the Armada was composed mainly of large three or four-decked sailing vessels of this type.

polite attentions to ladies; debauchery.—**gallant** (gą-lant') *a.* courtly; polite; amorous;—*n.* one that is polite to ladies; a suitor;—*v.t.* to attend or wait on [F. *galant*].

Sym. heroic, courageous, brave, dignified. *Ant.* ungallant, discourteous, rude, cowardly, timid.

GALLEON (gal'-e-on) *n.* a large ship with three or four decks, formerly used by the Spaniards as a man-of-war [Sp. *galeón*]. (See illus. p. 413.)

GALLERY (gal'-ėr-i) *n.* a long corridor or connecting passage-way; a succession of rooms for the exhibition of works of art; a collection of paintings, sculptures, etc.; a platform attached to the sides of the interior of a building, and supported by brackets or columns: the upper floor of a theatre, church, etc.—**gallery-pipe,** in internal-combustion engine, oil pipe in crank-case having leads to points requiring lubrication [O.F. *galerie*].

GALLET (gal'-et, -it) *n.* a chip of stone;—*v.t.* to fill in the fresh mortar joints of (rubble masonry) with gallets [F.].

GALLEY (gal'-i) *n.* a low, flat-built vessel, navigated with sails and oars; the cooking room of a ship of war; an oblong tray on which type is placed when set up.—**galley-fire,** the fire in the cook's galley on board ship.—**galley-slave,** a person condemned for a crime to work at the oar of a galley [O.F. *galie*].

GALLIARD (gal'-yard) *a.* gay; lively; brisk; spruce;—*n.* a brisk young fellow; a lively measure or dance [O.F.].

GALLIC (gal'-ik) *a.* pert. to Gaul or France.—**gallicise** *v.t.* to render conformable to the French idiom.—**gallicism** *n.* a French idiom [L. *Gallia,* Gaul].

GALLIGASKINS (gal-i-gas'-kinz) *n.pl.* leather guards worn on the legs [O.F. corr. *garguesque*].

GALLIMAUFRY (gal-i-maw'-fri) *n.* a hash of various meats; any ridiculous medley [O.F. *galimafrée*].

GALLINACEOUS (gal-i-nā'-shus) *a.* belonging to an order of birds including the common domestic fowls [L. *gallina,* hen].

GALLING (gaw'-ling) *a.* such as to gall, irritate, or distress; annoying; harrowing; provoking.—**gallingly** *adv.* [fr. GALL].

GALLINULE (gal'-i-nūl) *n.* an aquatic bird, akin to the coot [L. *gallina,* hen].

GALLIPOT (gal'-i-pot) *n.* a small glazed earthen pot, used for containing medicines [D.].

GALLIUM (gal'-i-um) *n.* a soft, gray metal of extreme fusibility [L. *gallus,* a cock; suggesting *Lecoq* Boisbaudran, the discoverer].

GALLIWASP (gal'-i-wosp) *n.* lizard, about a foot long and br in colour [Etym. doubtful].

GALLON (gal'-on) *n.* a measur capacity for dry or liquid things, containing four quarts [O.F.].

GALLOON (gą-lōōn') *n.* gold silver lace used in embroider; gallooned *a.* furnished with gall [F. *galon*].

GALLOP (gal'-op) *v.i.* to m with leaps or bounds; to ride at gallop—hence, to run or pass without notice;—*n.* the pace horse, lifting alternately his fore and his hind feet simultaneously a forward bound; a dance.—gall *n.*—**galliopade** (gal-o-pād') *n.* a d and a kind of music appropriate the dance.—**galloping** *n.* the ac of a horse that gallops [F. *galoper*

GALLOWAY (gal'-ō-wā) *n.* a s variety of horse, first bred in G way; a breed of black, horn cattle [Place name].

GALLOWGLASS (gal'-ō-glas *n* soldier, or armed retainer of a [Ir.].

GALLOWS (gal'-ōz) *n.* a frame sisting of two posts and a cross-b on the top, to which a crimina suspended by a rope fastened ro his neck;—*pl.* a pair of brace **gallows-bird,** a person that dese to be hanged [A.S. *galga*].

GALOCHE, galoshe (gą-losh') an overshoe [F.].

GALOP (gal'-op) *n.* a lively ro dance of German origin; the m for such a dance [O.F.].

GALORE (gą-lō'r) *adv.* abundan in plenty [Ir.].

GALVANISM (gal'-va-nizm) *n.* tricity developed by chemical ac between different substances with the aid of friction.—**galvanist** *n.* versed in galvanism.—**galvanize** *v.* affect with galvanism; to plate coat with metal by means of galv ism; to restore to consciousness galvanic action.—**galvanic** (gal-v ik) *a.* pert. to galvanism.—**galvani iron,** iron coated with zinc.— **vanic-battery,** any apparatus for erating electricity by chemical act **galvanic belt** *n.* an electrical belt curatively galvanic current [fr. *vani,* of Bologna, the discoverer, 1 1798; F. *galvanisme*].

GALVANOGRAPHY (gal-va-n ra-fi) *n.* a process for producing pl that will give impressions after manner of a plate used in cop plate engraving [G. *graphein,* write].

GALVANOLOGY (gal-va-nol' ji) *n.* a description of the phenom

galvanism [GALVANISM and G. discourse].

ALVANOMETER (gal-va-nom'-e-*n.* an instrument for measuring force of minute quantities of anic electricity [fr. *galvanism*, G. *metron*, measure].—**galvo** *n.*

ALVANOSCOPE (gal-van'-o-) *n.* an instrument for detecting existence and direction of an ric current [F.].

AMBA (gam'-ba) *n.* an organ with a violin or 'cello tone [It.].

AMBADO (gam-ba'-dō) *n.* a case ather formerly used to defend the in riding on horseback [F. *gam-*].

AMBET (gam'-bet) *n.* a bird being to northern climates, such as greenshank and the redshank [F. *bette*].

AMBIER (gam'-bēr) *n.* an ext prepared from the leaves of a ayan shrub, used as an astringent, in tanning and dyeing [Malay].

AMBIT (gam'-bit) *n.* a mode of ing the game in chess playing *gambitto*].

AMBLE (gam'-bl) *v.i.* to squander aming;—*v.i.* to play for money; a reckless speculation.—**gam-***n.*—**gambling-house**, a house for persons who play at games azard for stakes [A.S. *gamen*, to e].

AMBOGE (gam'-bōj', -bōōj') *n.* a table juice of a reddish-yellow ur, brought from Cambodia m].

AMBOL (gam'-bol) *v.i.* to skip it in sport; to frisk; to frolic; a skipping about in frolic; a ; a hop [F. *gambade*].

AMBREL (gam'-brel) *n.* the hind of a horse [O.F. *gambe*, leg].

AMBROON (gam-brōōn') *n.* a of twilled linen cloth for lining *mbroon* in Persia].

AMDEBOO (gam'-de-bōō) *n.* the kwood of Natal, a small tree with ugh light coloured wood [Afr.].

AME (gām) *n.* sport of any kind; e; object of ridicule; an exer- for amusement; trial of strength, , or hazard; a scheme pursued; nals protected by law and hunted portsmen—deer, hares, pheasants, ise, partridges, blackcock; *pl.* lic contests for the gratification he people;—*a.* ready to fight to last; pert. to animals hunted for e;—*v.i.* to play at any sport; amble.—**gaming** *n.* a practice of ing cards, dice, etc., for money; bling.—**gamy** *a.* having the fla- of dead game when kept un- ed until tainted.—**gamely** *adv.*— eness *n.*—**gameful** *a.* sportive; frolicsome.—**gamesome** *a.* gay; sportive; frolicsome.—**gamesomely** *adv.*—**gamesomeness** *n.*—**gamester** *n.* a gambler.—**gamekeeper** *n.* one that has the care of game.—**game-bird**, a bird which is, or may be, the subject of a game-law.—**game-cock**, a cock bred to fight.—**game-law**, a law enacted for the preservation of the animals called game.—**game-preserve**, a tract of land stocked with game.—**gaming-table**, a table used in gambling.—**to make game of**, to make sport of [A.S. *gamen*, to play].

GAMETE (gam'-ēt) *n.* protoplasmic body, ovum, or sperm, which unites with another of opposite sex for conception.—**gametogenesis** (gam'-ē-tō-jen'-e-sis) *n.* [G. *gamos*, marriage].

GAMIN (gam'-in) *n.* a neglected and unruly child in the streets; a city arab [F.].

GAMINESQUE (gam'-in-ĕsk') *a.* rascally, street-arabish [F.].

GAMMA-RAY (gam'-a-rā) *n.* a very penetrative X-ray.—**gamma radiation** *n.* [G. *gamma*].

GAMMER (gam'-er) *n.* an old wife, correlative of GRANDFATHER, GAFFER [Contr. for GRANDMOTHER].

GAMMON (gam'-on) *n.* the thigh of a hog pickled and smoked; a smoked ham [O.F. *gambon*, big leg].

GAMMON (gam'-on) *n.* a hoax; nonsense;—*v.t.* to humbug [A.S. *gamen*, game].

GAMMON (gam'-on) *v.t.* *Naut.* to fasten (a bowsprit) to the stem of a vessel [Etym. uncertain].

GAMMONING (gam'-on-ing) *n.* lashing; seizing, esp. the lashing by which the bowsprit is attached to the prow of a ship [fr. GAMMON, to fasten].

GAMMY (gam'-mi) *a.* *Colloq.* injured, crippled.—**gammy leg.**

GAMOGENESIS (gam-o-jen-e-sis) *n.* sexual reproduction [G.].

GAMP (gamp) *n.* a large umbrella [fr. Mrs. *Gamp*, in Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit*].

GAMUT (gam'-ut) *n.* the musical scale; whole extent of a thing [G. *gamma*, and *ut*, the name of a musical note].

GANCH (gansh) *v.t.* to put to death by letting fall on sharp stakes;—*v.i.* to make a snatch at anything with open jaws;—*n.* a bite [F. *gancher*, to let fall on stakes].

GANDER (gan'-dĕr) *n.* the male of the goose [A.S. *gandra*, for *ganra*].

GANG (gang) *n.* a number going in company. *Min.* a vein; the substance that contains the ore.—**ganger** *n.* the foreman of a gang of labourers.—**ganged control**, in wireless, a mechanical arrangement for timing by use of one handle, the

several high-frequency circuits in a receiver [A.S. *gangan*, to go].

Syn. crew, band, troop.

GANGLION (gan'gli-on) *n.* a collection of nerve cells from which nerve fibres are given off; a globular, hard tumour, situated on a tendon. —**ganglionic** (gan-gli-on'-ik) *a.* pert. to a ganglion [L. *ganglion*, a swelling].

GANGREL (gang'-rel) *n.* a vagrant [A.S. *gangan*, to go, walk].

GANGRENE (gang'-grēn) *n.* the first stage of mortification of living flesh;—*v.t.* to mortify;—*v.i.* to become mortified.—**gangrenous** *a.* mortified [L. *gangræna*].

GANGSTER (gang'-stęr) *n.* orig. a member of a political party organisation in the U.S.A.; now means any member of a criminal gang; a notorious or hardened criminal anywhere. —**gangdom** *n.* the haunt of gangsters [U.S.].

GANGUE (gang) *n.* the mineral substance that encloses metallic ore [F.].

GANGWAY (gang'-wā) *n.* the temporary access to a building or a ship, formed of planks or boards; a passage across the House of Commons. — **gangway - ladder,** a ladder from the gangway of a vessel to the water's edge [A.S. *gangweg*].

GANISTER (gan'-is-tęr) *n.* the close-grained sandstone under some coal-seams [Ger.].

GANJA (gan'-ją) *n.* a dried preparation of Indian hemp, smoked as an intoxicant and narcotic [Hind. *ganjha*].

GANNET (gan'-et) *n.* the solan goose, a sea-fowl of the pelican tribe [A.S. *ganot*].

GANOID (gan'-oid) *a.* having a smooth, shining surface; having scales or plates, as a fish [G. *ganos*, brightness, and *eidos*, appearance].

GANTLET (gânt'-let) a military or naval punishment in which the offender is made to run between files of men who strike him as he passes. Also **gantlope** [Scand.].

GAOL (jāl) *n.* a place of confinement for criminals and debtors [O.F.].

GAP (gap) *n.* an opening; a breach; in aviation, the distance between upper and lower wings of biplane.—**gap-toothed,** having gaps in the line of teeth [M.E.].

Syn. hiatus, chasm, interstice, vacuity.

GAPE (gāp) *v.i.* to open the mouth wide; to yawn;—*n.* the act of gaping; the width of the mouth when opened.—**gaper** *n.* [Scand.].

GAPING (gā-ping) *a.* standing wide open; having the mouth wide open. —**gapingly** *adv.*—**gaping-stock,** a person or thing that is an object wonder, curiosity, etc. [fr. GAPE].

GAR (gâr) *n.* a fish of the family.—**garfish** *n.* a long and slen fish, with a sharp, pointed snout [*gâr*, dart].

GAR (gâr) *v.t.* to force, to cor [A.S. *gierwan*].

GARAGE (gar'-azh) *n.* a cov enclosure for housing motor-cars motor stable; a fuel and re station for motor-vehicles;—*v.t.* place or keep in a garage.—**gara** *n.*, *a.* [F. *gare*, railway station, suffix *-age*].

GARB (gârb) *n.* clothing; m of dress;—*v.t.* to dress [O.F. *ga* dress].

GARBAGE (gâr'-bij) *n.* offal; refuse matter from a kitchen; g language or writing [Etym. uncer

GARBLE (gâr'-bl) *v.t.* to pick such parts of as may serve a purpo to mutilate.—**garbler** *n.* [A.].

GARBOARD (gâr-bōrd) *n.* first plank fastened on the keel ship [D. *gaarboord*].

GARÇON (gâr-song') *n.* a boy waiter [F.].

GARDANT (gâr'-dant) *a. Her.* full-faced position—applied to animal [F. *garder*, look].

GARDEN (gâr'-dn) *n.* a piece ground for the cultivation of fru flowers, or vegetables; a rich, v cultivated tract of country;—*v.i* cultivate a garden.—**gardener** gardenless *a.*—**garden-mould,** mo suitable for a garden.—**garden-pa** an entertainment held on the l or in the garden.—**market garde** one who raises fruits, vegetables, e for sale [F. *jardin*].

GARDEN CITY (gâr'-dn-sit'i) modern, planned industrial town country surroundings, having ind trial and residential areas, and ab dance of open spaces.

GARGLE (gâr'-gl) *v.t.* to wash rinse, as the mouth or throat;- a wash for the throat [O.F. *gargou* throat].

GARGOIL, gargoyle (gâr'-goil) a projecting water-spout in anc buildings, carved grotesquely [(*gargouille*].

GARIBALDI (gar-i-bal'-di) *n* loose blouse worn by women children [*Garibaldi*, It. patriot, 1 1882].

GARISH (gâr'-ish) *a.* gaudy; sho glaring; dazzling. — **garishly** *ad* **garishness** *n.* [O.F. *garer*, watch].

GARLAND (gar'-lând) *n.* a wre of branches, flowers, feathers, e a collection of little printed pie an anthology;—*v.t.* to deck wit garland [O.F. *garlande*].

GARLIC (gâr'-lik) *n.* a p

ng a bulbous root, a strong smell, a pungent taste [A.S. *gārlēac*].

ARMENT (gär'-ment) *n.* any le of clothing; *pl.* clothing in ral; dress.—**garmentless** *a.* [O.F. *iment*, fr. *garnir*, to furnish].

ARNER (gär'-ner) *n.* a granary; ace where grain is stored;—*v.t.* ore in a granary [O.F. *gernier*].

ARNET (gär'-net) *n.* a precious e of a red colour [O.F. *grenat*].

ARNET (gär'-net) *n.* a modern ety of wheat which can be sown le the Arctic circle in Canada, there matures in 90 days [Prob. semblance to pomegranate seeds].

ARNET (gar'-net, -nit) *n. Naut.* ckle, usually rigged on the main- for hoisting cargo in and out *arant*, fr. Breton *garan*, a crane].

ARNISH (gär'-nish) *v.t.* to adorn; rnament, as a dish with some- g laid about it;—*n.* decoration; thing set round a dish as an ellishment.—**garnisher** *n.*—**gar- ment** *n.* ornament; decoration.— **iture** *n.* that which garnishes; ellishment [O.F. *garnir*, furnish].

ARNISHEE (gär-ni-shē') *n.* a on forbidden by an injunction ie court to pay money which he or to deliver over property [fr. *ish*].

AROUS (gă'-rus) *a.* resembling le made of fish [L. *garum*, fish e].

ARRAN, garron (gar'-an, -on) *n.* nall horse; a Highland horse l.].

ARRET (gar'-et) *n.* that part of use which is on the upper floor, ediately under the roof; an .—**garreteer** (gar-e-tēr') *n.* a ary hack [O.F. *garite*, a place of ge].

ARRISON (ga.'-i-sn) *n.* a body roops stationed in a fort or fied town;—*v.t.* to place troops).F. *garison*].

ARROTE, garrotte (ga-rot') *n.* a ish mode of execution by strang- with an iron collar affixed to a and tightened by a screw until becomes extinct;—*v.t.* to seize ie throat from behind, with a view noke and rob.—**garroter, garrot-** . [Sp.].

ARRULOUS (gar'-ū-lus) *a.* talk- ; loquacious; chattering.— **ılously** *adv.*—**garrulousness** *n.*— **ality** (gar-ūl'-i-ti) *n.* talkative- ; loquacity [L. *garrulus*, fr. *re*, chatter].

ARTER (gär'-ter) *n.* a string or to tie a stocking to the leg; badge of the highest order of hthood in Great Britain, in- ted by Edward III., and con- ng of a garter, collar, and mantle; the order itself;—*v.t.* to bind with a garter [O.F. *gartier*, garter].

GARTH (gärth) *n.* a close; a yard; a croft; a garden [Scand.].

GARTHMAN (gärth'-man) *n.* the owner of a weir for taking fish [GARTH and MAN].

GARUM (gă'-rum) *n.* a sauce much prized by the ancients, made of small fish preserved in pickle or brine [L.].

GARVIE (gär'-vi) *n.* a sprat; pilchard [Gael.].

GAS (gas) *n.* any aeriform elastic fluid; carburetted hydrogen, commonly obtained from coal, and used for illuminating purposes; empty talk; in America, motor fuel;—*v.i.* to indulge in empty talk.—**gassy** *a.* full of gas; gaseous—hence, inflated.—**gaseous** (gā'-shus) *a.* in the form of gas or an aeriform fluid. —**gasify** (gas'-i-fy) *v.t.* to convert into gas, as by the application of heat, or by chemical processes.—**gasification** (gas-i-fi-kā'-shun) *n.* the process of converting into gas.—**gasogene** (gaz'-o-jēn) *n.* *See* GASOGENE.—**gas- bag**, a bag for holding gas; a boastful person. — **gas-bracket**, a pipe projecting from the wall.—**gas-burner**, the tip of a gas-burning lamp.—**gas- coal**, any coal for making gas.—**gas- engine**, an engine worked by gas.— **gas-field**, a region from which natural gas is obtained.—**gas-filled**, denotes electric light bulbs filled with nitrogen or argon.—**gas-fitter**, one that adjusts pipes, brackets, etc., for gas-lights.—**gas-furnace**, a furnace heated by gas.—**gas-gauge**, an instrument for ascertaining the pressure of gas.—**gas-globe**, a globe of glass to shade a gas-light.—**gas-jet**, a spout of flame from a gas-burner.— **gas-main**, a pipe that conveys gas from the gas-works to the places where it is to be consumed.—**gas- meter**, an instrument for measuring the quantity of gas consumed.—**gas- range**, a cooking-stove, in which gas is used as fuel.—**gas-retort**, a chamber in which coal is distilled to produce gas.—**gas-tar**, coal-tar which is produced in gas-works.—**gas-well**, a boring from which natural gas escapes.—**gas-works**, an establishment where gas is made [a word invented by Van Helmont, Dutch chemist, 1577-1644].

GAS (gas) *n.* any substance used to produce poisonous or incapacitating cloud or atmosphere for use against an enemy in warfare.—**gassed** *a.* incapacitated by gas.—**gas-attack**, concentrated delivery of poison gas over enemy fronts.—**gas-bomb**, high explosive bomb containing poison gas.— **gas-mask**, a form of anti-gas protection, used with respirator.

GASALIER (gas-a-lēr') *n.* a hanging frame with brackets in burning gas [Imit. of CHANDELIER].

GASCON (gas'-kon) *n.* a native of Gascony, in France; a boaster.—**gasconade** *n.* boasting talk; a bravado;—*v.i.* to boast; to brag; to vaunt; to bluster [fr. *Gascony*].

GASH (gash) *v.t.* to make a long, deep incision in, particularly in flesh;—*n.* a deep and long cut [O.F. *garser*, scarify].

GASKET (gas'-ket) *n.* a flat, plaited cord, used to furl the sail, or tie it to the yard [F. *garcette*].

GASKINS (gas'-kinz) *n.pl.* wide, open hose [fr. GALLIGASKINS].

GASOLENE (gas-ō-lēn') *n.* the American name for petrol.—**step on, put one's foot on the gas,** accelerate (*lit.* and *fig.*) [U.S.]

GASOMETER (gas-om'-e-tęr) *n.* a reservoir for coal gas; a chemical instrument for holding, testing, or mixing gases.—**gasometry** *n.* the art or practice of mixing gases [GAS, and G. *metron*, measure].

GASOSCOPE (gas'-ō-skōp) *n.* an instrument for indicating the pressure of gas [GAS, and G. *skopein*, view].

GASP (gasp) *v.t.* to emit breath with open mouth and spasmodic action of the lungs; to breathe with effort; —*v.i.* to labour for breath; to pant; to long for;—*n.* a painful catching of the breath [M.E. *gaspen*].

GASPER (gas'-pęr) *n. Colloq.* a cheap Virginian cigarette.

GASSING (gas'-ing) *n.* the process of singeing yarn to remove the hairy filaments [fr. GAS].

GASTEROPOD (gas'-te-rō-pod) *n.* a molluscous animal having a fleshy ventral disk, which serves as feet [G. *gastēr*, stomach, and stem *pod-* of *pous*, foot].

GASTRIC (gas'-trik) *a.* belonging to the stomach.—**gastritis** *n.* inflammation of the stomach.—**gastro-enteritis** *n.* inflammation of the stomach and intestines [G. *gastēr*, *gastros*, belly, stomach].

GASTRILOQUIST (gas-tril'-o-kwist) *n.* a ventriloquist [*gastro*, and L. *loqui*, speak].

GASTROMANCY (gas'-tro-man-si) *n.* a kind of divination among the ancients by means of words apparently uttered from the stomach [G. *gastēr*, belly, and *manteia*, divination].

GASTRONOMY (gas-tron'-o-mi) *n.* the art of preparing and serving rich and delicate food; epicurism.—**gastronomer** *n.* one that is fond of good living.—also **gastronomist** [G. *gastēr*, belly, and *nomos*, law].

GASTROTOMY (gas-trot'-o-mi) *n.* the operation of cutting into the stomach [G. *gastēr*, and *tom* cutting, fr. *temnein*, to cut].

GATE (gāt) *n.* the frame of tin etc., which closes the passage frame stopping the passage of w through a dam or lock; a mea entrance; in motoring, any de providing entry or exit for fi the number of people paying to game;—*v.t.* to compel to be wi the college at a certain hour.—**g change,** in motoring, mechanism gear-lever in which latter is held change; **gate-keeper,** one that k a gate.—**gate-money,** the rec taken at the gate.—**gateway** passage through a fence or wa **gates of death,** the near approac death [A.S. *geat*, a passage-way wall].

GATEAU (gá-tō) *n.* a cake [F.]

GATHER (gaTH'-ęr) *v.t.* to b together; to collect; to unite one body; to draw together, a piece of cloth, by a thread; pucker; to plait; to derive, as inference; to harvest;—*v.i.* to c together; to congregate; to crease; to come to a head, as a s to draw an inference;—*n.* a plai fold in cloth; a pucker.—**gathere —gatherable** *a.* [A.S. *gaderian*, *gador*, together].

Syn. to assemble, cull, pick, ph *Ant.* disperse, scatter, diffuse, tribute.

GATHERING (gaTH'-ęr-ing) *n.* which is gathered or brought toget a crowd; an abscess; the act making gathers in a garmen **gathering coal,** a piece of coal pla on the fire and surrounded embers, to keep up the fire.—**gat ing ground,** the district drained f town's water supply [fr. *gather*].

GATLING-GUN (gat'-ling-gun) a kind of mitrailleuse named a inventor, R. J. *Gatling*.

GAUCHERIE (gō-she-rē') *n.* awkward action; clumsiness [F.].

GAUCHO (gou'-chō) *n.* a nativ the La Plata pampas, of Spa descent, famous for horseman [Sp.].

GAUD (gawd) *n.* a piece of wo less finery; a trinket.—**gaudy** showy; gay.—**gaudily** *adv.*—**ga ness** *n.* [L. *gaudium*, joy, fr. *gaud* to rejoice].

GAUFFER (gaw'-fęr) *v.t.* to p crimp, or flute [O.F. *gauffrer*].

GAUGE (gāj) *v.t.* to ascertain contents of a cask; to measure capacity or ability of; to estim —*n.* an instrument to deter dimensions or capacity; a stan of any kind; the distance betw the rails of a railway; the calib a gun; in motoring, an indic

wing amount of petrol in tank; indicator showing if oil pump is 'king.—**gaugeable** *a.*—**gauger** *n.* F. *gauge*].

GAUL (gawl) *n.* a native, or abitant, of Gaul, or of ancient nce.—**gaulish** (gaw'-lish) *a.* [L. *lus*].

GAULT (golt) *v.t.* to cover (soil) h clay obtained from the subsoil; *.i.* to dig gault for embankments r.].

GAUNT (gânt) *a.* lean; meagre; ched and grim.—**gauntly** *adv.*—**ntness** *n.* [Scand.].

GAUNTLET (gânt'-let) *n.* a glove h metal plates on the back, worn armour in ancient times; a long ve covering the wrist.—**to throw m, to take up, the gauntlet,** to e, accept, a challenge [F. *gantelet*, ble dim. of *gant*, GLOVE].

GAUR (gour) *n.* a large wild ox of ia [Skr. *gaura*].

GAUSS (gaws) *n.* in magnetism, t of flux density; a field strength ne line per sq. cm. [After Karl F. *uss*].

GAUZE (gawz) *n.* a thin, transent stuff of silk or linen.—**gauzy** *a.* mbling gauze; thin as gauze [O.F. e].

GAUZE-DRESSER (gawz'-dres'-er) ne whose occupation is the stiffen- of gauze [GAUZE and DRESSER].

GAVEL (gă'-vel) *n.* tribute; toll; tom [A.S. *gafol*, tax].

GAVEL (gă'-vel) *n.* a small heap wheat, rye, or other grain, not l up [O.F. *gavelle*].

GAVEL (gav'-el) *n.* the mallet of a siding officer [Etym. uncert.].

GAVELKIND (gă'-vel-kind) *n.* a tom under which the lands of an estate descend to the sons in equal res [M.E. *gavelkynde*].

GAVELMAN (gă'-vel-man) *n.* a ant liable to tribute [GAVEL and n].

GAVELOCK (gă-vel-ok) *n.* a spear; velin; an iron crow or lever [M.E. *eloc*, a dart].

GAVIAL (gă'-vi-al) *n.* a species of codile found in India [Hind.].

GAVOT, gavotte (ga-vot') *n.* ively dance performed after the uet [F. *gavotte*].

GAWK (gawk) *n.* a cuckoo; a pleton; a booby.—**gawky** *a.* lish and awkward; clumsy;—*n.* a ow that is awkward.—**gawkiness** E. dial.].

GAY (gă) *a.* merry; cheerful; rtive; showy; bright; dis- ated; in North America, quarrel- ie, overbearing, unpleasant.—**gay-s** *n.*—**gaysome** *a.* full of gaiety.—**ly** *adv.* [O.F. gai],

Syn. gleeful, blithe, light-hearted, frolicsome. *Ant.* sad, gloomy, mournful, dull.

GAYAL, gyal (gī-al) *n.* a kind of East Indian ox [E. Ind. name].

GAZE (gāz) *v.i.* to behold earnestly; —*v.i.* to fix the eyes in a steady and earnest look; to stare;—*n.* a fixed look; a look of eagerness, wonder, or admiration.—**gazeful** *a.* looking intently; staring.—**gazer** *n.*—**gazing-stock** *n.* a person gazed at with curiosity or with contempt [M.E. *gasen*].

GAZEHOUND (gāz'-hound) *n.* a hound that pursues by sight rather than by scent [GAZE and HOUND].

GAZELLE (ga-zel') *n.* a small, swift species of antelope, with soft and lustrous eyes [F.].

GAZETTE (ga-zet') *n.* a newspaper, esp. an official journal;—*v.t.* to insert or publish in a gazette.—**gazetteer** (gaz-e-tēr') *n.* a writer for a gazette; the title of a newspaper; a geographical dictionary [It. *gazzetta*].

GAZOGENE (gaz'-o-jēn) *n.* an apparatus for making aerated water on a small scale [F. *gazogène*].

GAZON (gă-zon') *n.* pieces of turf used to line parapets and earthworks [F.].

GEAN (gēn) *n.* the wild cherry of Britain [O.F. *guigne*].

GEAR (gēr) *n.* apparatus; furniture; harness for horses or oxen; riches; a toothed wheel, or toothed wheels collectively;—*v.t.* to dress; to harness.—**gear-wheel,** any wheel having teeth or cogs.—**gearing-chain,** an endless chain, with regular projections like those of a rack, passing like a belt around toothed wheels, and transmitting motion between them.—**out of gear,** out of working order [A.S.].

Syn. accoutrements, dress, habits, ornaments, possessions.

GEAR (gēr) *n.* in motoring, mechanism for converting engine speed into lower speed and turning power for propeller shaft; mechanism transmitting rotary motion from one shaft to another.—**gearing** *n.* a train of toothed wheels for transmitting and varying motion in machinery.—**gearbox** *n.* box containing gear mechanism and lubricant.—**gear-change,** meshing of wheels of different sizes to convert speed into power according to requirements imposed on vehicle by gradient.—**gear-pump,** pump forcing fluid through by gear wheels acting as rotary cams [A.S.].

GEAT (jēt) *n.* the hole through which metal runs into a mould in casting [D.].

GECK (gek) *n.* a fool; a simpleton [Ger.].

GECKO (gek'-ō) *n.* a nocturnal lizard of the Saurian genus having flattened toes and sharp claws, by means of which it is enabled to run upon walls and ceilings [Imit. from the cry].

GEE (jē') *interj.* to turn to the offside, or from the driver; to move faster [Etym. doubtful].

GEEST (gēst) *n.* high, dry, and sandy land; drift or gravel [Low Ger.].

GEHENNA (ge-hen'-a) *n.* the valley of Hinnom, near Jerusalem, in which the refuse of the city was burned; hell [H. *ge.* valley of, and *Hinnom*].

GELASTIC (je-las'tik) *a.* pertaining to laughter [G. *gelastos*, laughable].

GELATINE, gelatin (jel'-ą-tēn, -tin) *n.* an animal substance soluble in hot water, and congealing into a tremulous jelly.—**gelatinous** (je-lat'-i-nus) *a.* of the nature and consistence of gelatine.—**gelatinate** *v.t.* to convert into gelatine.—**gelatination** (je-lat-i-nā'-shun) *n.* process of converting into gelatine [F. *gélatine*].

GELD (geld) *n.* a payment, tax, tribute, or fine [A.S. = payment].

GELD (gelt') *n.* in South Africa, money [D.].

GELD (geld) *v.t.* to emasculate.—**gelding** *n.* act of castrating; a castrated animal, esp. a horse [Scand.].

GELDER-ROSE, guelder-rose (gel'-dęr-rōz) *n.* a plant bearing large white balls of flowers [*Gelderland*, Holland, and ROSE].

GELID (jel'-id) *a.* cold as ice [L. *gelidus*, fr. *gelu*, frost].

GELOSCOPY (je-los'-kō-pi) *n.* a divination drawn from laughter [G. *gelōs*, laughter, and *skopein*, view].

GEM (jem) *n.* a precious stone of any kind; a jewel;—*v.t.* to adorn with gems.—**gemmy** *a.* full of gems; bright.—**gemmeous** *a.* pert. to, or resembling, gems.—**gem-ring,** a ring with a jewel set in it.—**gem-sculpture,** the art of engraving on precious stones (when raised, it is called *cameo*; when cut into the stone, *intaglio*) [A.S. *gim*].

GEMARA (ge-mä'-rą) *n.* the second part of the Talmud [H.].

GEMEL (jem'el) *n. Her.* a pair.—**gemel-ring,** a double or triple ring used as a keepsake [L. *gemellus*, dim. *geminus*, twin].

GEMINATE (jem'-i-nāt) *a.* doubled; formed or existing in pairs.—**germinately** *adv.*—**germination** *n.* a doubling; repetition [L. *geminatus*].

GEMINI (jem'-i-nī) *n.pl.* a constellation of the zodiac, containing the two bright stars, Castor and Pollux; the third sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about May 21 [L., twins, pl. of *geminus*, twin-bo

GEMMA (jem'-ą) *n.* a bud. a bud-like out-growth which beco a separate individual. *Zool.*—g mation (je-mā'-shun) *n.* budding; arrangement of buds on the sta *Zool.* reproduction by gemmæ [L.]

GEMMIPAROUS (jem-ip'-ą-rus producing buds or gems; produc young by buds.—**gemmiparity** [L. *gemma*, a bud, and *parere*, produce].

GEMMOID (jem'-oid) *a.* hav the nature, or form, of a gemma bud [L. *gemma* and G. *eidos*, form

GEMMULE (jem'-ūl) *n.* a little or bud [L. *gemmula*, dim. of *gem*

GEMSBOK (jemz'-bok) *n.* a spe of the antelope found in So Africa [D.].

GENAPPE (je-nap') *n.* a wors yarn, adapted for braids, fringes, [*genappe*, Belgium].

GENDARME (zhong-därm') *n.* armed policeman in France.—g **darmerie** (zhong-därm'-re) *n.* armed police of France [F. fr. *d'armes*, men-at-arms].

GENDER (jen'-dęr) *n.* sex, mal female; *Gram.* a difference in wo to express distinction of sex;— to beget; to engender [F. *genre*, L. *genus, generis*, kind].

GENE (jen-nē') *n.* hereditary fact determinant [fr. G. rt. *gen* in *gignor* to become].

GENEALOGY (jen-e-al'-ō-ji) *n.* account of the descent of a per or family from an ancestor; pedigree; lineage.—**genealogist** one that traces the descent of pers or families.—**genealogical** *a.* pert genealogy; exhibiting the desc of a person or family from an cestor.—**genealogically** *adv.* [F., L., fr. G. *genealogia*, fr. *genea*, bi and *logos*, discourse, fr. *legein*, speak of].

GENEARCH (jen'-e-ärk) *n.* chief of a family or tribe [G. *arch* rule].

GENERA (jen'-e-rą) *n.pl.* GENUS.

GENERAL (jen'-e-rąl) *a.* rela to a genus or kind; pert. to a wl class or order; not precise or ticular;—*n.* the whole; the pub the commander of an army; military officer commanding a brig or division of an army.—**gener** *adv.*—**generalship** *n.* skill and duct of a general officer.—**ge ality** (jen-e-ral'-i-ti) *n.* a general vague statement or phrase; the m body; the bulk.—**generalissimo** (e-rą-lis'-i-mō) *n.* the chief comma of an army of two or more divisi [F., fr. L. *generālis*, fr. *genus*].

Syn. universal, common, pul

gar, extensive, prevalent, usual. *t.* singular, extraordinary, unusual, ticular.

ENERALE (jen-e-ral′) *n.* a calling rms by beat of drums [F.].

ENERALISE (jen′-ẽr′al-īz) *v.t.* bring under a genus or under era; to make universal in applica-n, as a formula or rule; to derive, general conception or principle; *.i.* to form classes or genera; take general or comprehensive ws.—**generalisable** *a.*—**generalisa-n** (jen-e-ral-i-zā′-shun) *n.* act of eralising; an induction [*See* ERAL].

ENERANT (jen′-e-rant) *n.* that ch generates; productive prin-le or force;—*a.* begetting; pro-ing; generative [L. *generare*, to et].

ENERATE (jen′-e-rāt) *v.t.* to et; to propagate; to originate chemical process.—**generator** *n.* that, or that which, generates; essel in which steam is generated; chine for converting mechanical o electrical energy; device for ducing electrical oscillations from non-oscillating source of energy. **eneration** (jen-e-rā′-shun) *n.* act begetting; act of producing; that ich is generated; race; an age, ally calculated at 33 years; h successive period and race of n; family; genealogy.—**generic** ner′-ik) *a.* pert. to a genus or d; of a general nature; not cial; very comprehensive—op-ed to *specific*.—**generically** *adv.*—**ericalness** *n.* [L. (part.) *generātus*, *nerārе*, fr. *genus*, a kind].

Syn. engender, produce, cause;—of eneration," propagation, produc-n, formation, progeny, offspring, ed, kind, stock.

ENEROUS (jen′-e-rus) *a.* noble; nourable, as extraction; full of cit, as wine; full.—**generously** .—**generousness** *n.*—**generosity** n-e-ros′-i-ti) *n.* nobleness of heart l feeling; liberality in giving; nificence; bountifulness [L. *gene-us*, of noble birth, fr. *genus*, th].

Syn. magnanimous, high-spirited, eral, bountiful, strong, lively. *t.* ungenerous, close-fisted, mean, simonious.

ENESIOLOGY (je-nē-si-ol′-ō-ji) *n.* science or doctrines of generation NESIS and G. *logos*, a discourse].

ENESIS (jen′-e-sis) *n.* act of ducing or giving birth or origin; duction; formation; origination; first book of the Old Testament [L., G., fr. *gignesthai*, to be produced].

ENET (jen′-et) *n.* a small-sized l-proportioned Spanish horse [A.].

GENET (jen′-et) *n.* a carnivorous animal, allied to the civet, found in the South of Europe and in Africa [Sp. *ginata*].

GENETIC, genetical (je-net′-ik, -i-kal) *a.* pert. to the creation or mode of production of anything.—**genetically** *adv.*—**genetics** (je-net′-iks) *n.* scientific study of heredity and variation, including the physiology of reproduction and the art of breeding.—**geneticist** *n.* [fr. G. *gignesthai*, to beget].

GENEVA (je-nē′-va) *n.* a spirit distilled from grain, and flavoured with juniper berries [F. *genièvre*, fr. L. *juniperis*, juniper].

GENEVAN (je-nē′-van) *a.* belonging to Geneva; an inhabitant of Geneva.—**Geneva cross,** a red Greek cross on a white ground, for the protection of persons serving in ambulances and hospitals.—**Geneva gown,** the loose black silk gown worn by Presbyterian ministers.—**Geneva watch,** a Swiss horizontal watch [*Geneva*, a Swiss town].

GENIAL (jē′-nyal) *a.* sympathetically cheerful and cheering; enlivening; merry; cordial.—**geniality** (jē-ni-al′-i-ti) *n.* a quality of being genial; gaiety; sympathetic cheerfulness.—**genially** *adv.*—**genialness** *n.* [L. *genialis*, fr. *genius*, the spirit of social enjoyment].

Syn. of "geniality," cheerfulness, joviality, kindliness, cordiality, friendliness. *Ant.* surliness, moroseness, unfriendliness, stiffness, uncongeniality.

GENICULATED (je-nik′-ū-lāt-ed) *a. Bot.* bent abruptly at an angle, like the knee—**geniculately** *adv.* [L. (part.) *geniculātus*, of *geniculāre*, fr. *geniculum*, dim. of *genu*, the knee].

GENIE (jē′-ni) *n.*; *pl.* **genii** (jē′-ni-ī) in Mohammedan mythology, a spirit fabled to have been under the control of Solomon [A., corr. fr. *jinnee* through confusion with GENIUS].

GENIE (jē′-ni) *n.* inclination; bent of mind; disposition [L. *See* GENIUS].

GENIO (jē′-ni-ō) *n.* a man of a particular turn of mind [L. *See* GENIUS].

GENISTA (je-nis′-ta) *n.* a large genus of shrubby plants with simple leaves and yellow flowers [L. = Spanish broom].

GENITAL (jen′-i-tal) *a.* pert. to generation;—*n.pl.* the sexual organs [L. *genitālis*, fr. (part.) *genitus*, of *gignere*, to beget].

GENITIVE (jen′-i-tiv) *a.* pert. to source, origin, possession, and the like;—*n. Gram.* the genitive case.—**genitival** (jen-i-tī′-val) *a.* relating to the genitive [L. *genitīvus*, fr. *gignere*, to beget].

GENITURE (jen'-i-tūr) *n.* birth, nativity; power of procreation; virility [L. *genituram*, begetting].

GENIUS (jē'-nyus) *n.* a tutelary deity supposed by the ancients to preside over a man's life and fortune; the protecting power of a particular man or locality; the animating spirit of a people or generation; individual talent, faculty, or disposition; uncommon intellectual powers; a man endowed with the highest mental gifts; spirit [L., fr. *gignere*, to beget].

GENOESE (jen'-ō-ēz) *a.* relating to Genoa;—*n.* an inhabitant of Genoa; *pl.* the people of Genoa.—Also **Genovese** [fr. *Genoa*, an Italian town].

GENRE (zhong'-r) *a.* genus; kind; sort; style; a painting of some homely scene in everyday life [F., fr. L. *genus*, kind].

GENS (jenz) *n.* a tribe or clan; any community of persons in a primitive state [L.].

GENT (jent) *n. Colloq.* a gentleman; a would-be gentleman [Abbrev. fr. GENTLEMAN].

GENTEEL (jen-tēl') *a.* possessing the qualities belonging to high birth and breeding; well-bred; easy in manners; pretentiously refined.—**genteelly** *adv.*—**genteelness** *n.*—**gentility** (jen-til'-i-ti) *n.* politeness of manner; graceful and easy mien or behaviour [F. *gentil*, fr. L. *gentilis*, fr. *gens*, race].

Syn. graceful, decorous, polite, refined, polished, elegant, fashionable. *Ant.* rough, rude, brusque, vulgar, uncultured.

GENTIAN (jen'-shan) *n.* the common name of Gentiana, a genus of plants whose root is a tonic, stomachic, antiseptic, and febrifuge [L. *gentiana*].

GENTIANELLA (jen-sha-nel'-a) *n.* a genus of perennial plants allied to the gentian, found in boggy land in the south of England (one species produces beautiful blue flowers—hence a kind of blue colour) [Dim. of L. *gentiana*, gentian].

GENTILE (jen'-til) *n.* one of a gentile or non-Jewish nation; a heathen; a pagan;—*a.* belonging to the nations at large, as distinguished from the Jews.—**gentilitial, gentilitious** (jen-ti-lish'-al, -us) *a.* peculiar to a gens, people, or nation [L. *gentilis*, belonging to the same *gens*, clan or nation].

GENTILESSE (jen'-til-es) *n.* gentle birth, character, or manners; courtesy; delicacy [O.F.].

GENTLE (jen'-tl) *a.* well-born; of a good family or respectable birth; soft and refined in manners;—*n.* a gentleman; a trained hawk.—**gentlefolk** *n.pl.* persons of good breeding and family.—**gentleman** a man that is well-born; one that i good family; one of refined manne a title of courtesy; *pl.* citize people; a common appellation popular assemblies.—**gentlemanlik** gentlemanly.—**gentlemanliness** gentlemanly *a.* pert. to, or becom a gentleman; polite; complaisan **gentleness** *n.*—**gentlewoman** *n.* woman of good family, or of g breeding; a woman that waits ab the person of one of high rank **gently** *adv.*—**gentry** (jen'-tri) *n.* pe of birth and good breeding; the c of people between the nobi and the middle class.—**gentlem commoner**, a member of a higher cl of commoners at Oxford Univers —**gentleman-farmer**, a landowner v occupies his own farm.—**gentlem usher**, one whose office it is to int duce others into the presence of sovereign.—**gentlemen-at-arms**, bodyguard of the sovereign.—**gentle craft**, angling.—**the gentle s** womankind [F., fr. L. *gentilis*, *gens*, clan].

Syn. bland, mild, meek, soothi —of "gentleness," mildness, suavi meekness, tenderness. *Ant.* ungen unkind, rough, rude, wild.

GENUFLECTION, genuflexion (j ū-flek'-shun) *n.* act of bending knee, particularly in worship *genu*, knee, and *flectere*, bend].

GENUINE (jen'-ū-in) *a.* belong to the original stock; nativ natural.—**genuinely** *adv.*—**genui ness** *n.* [L. *genuinus*, fr. *gignere*, beg

Syn. real, true, unadulterat authentic, pure, unalloyed. *A* false, unreal, unauthentic, ad terated.

GENUS (jē'-nus) *n.*; *pl.* **gen** (jen'-e-ra) a race; a class; a kin in logic, a class embracing seve particulars; *Nat. Hist.* an asse blage of species possessing cert characters in common; a tribe animal, mineral, or vegetable bodi larger than a species, but subordin to an order or family [L. *gen generis*, birth].

GEOCENTRIC (jē-ō-sen'-trik) *Astr.* having reference to the earth centre; in contradistinction to *hel centric*, as seen from the sun [G. the earth, and *kentron*, centre].

GEOCYCLIC (jē-ō-sī'-klik) *a.* or pertaining to, the revolutions the earth [G. *gē* and *kuklos*, circle].

GEODE (jē'-ōd) *n.* in mineralogy rounded nodule of stone, contain a small cavity, usually lined w crystals.—**geodiferous** (jē-o-dif'-e-r *a*, containing, or abounding in, geo [L. *geodes*, certain precious stone].

GEODESY (jē-od'-e-si) *n.* mat

survey and measurement of rth's surface.—**geodetic, geo-** (jē-o-det'-ik, -i-kal) *a.* pert. to *r*, or to surveying.—Also **geo-eodesical.**—**geodetically** *adv.*—**odesically** [F. *géodésie*, fr. G. *ia*, fr. *gē*, and *daiein*, to divide].

GNOSY (jē-og'-no-si) *n.* science y of the structure of the earth. **nostic** *a.* [G. *gē*, the earth, and *ein*, to know].

GONY (jē-og'-o-ni) *n.* the e of the formation of the G. *gē* and *gonē*, birth].

GRAPHY (jē-og'-ra-fi) *n.* a description of the earth, its l divisions into seas, rivers, ains, plains, etc., and the ls, plants, and animals in each; tical divisions into countries, ms, states, cities, etc.—**geo-** *n.* one versed in geography. **raphic, geographically** *a.* pert. **ography.**—**geographically** *adv.* earth, and *graphō*, write].

LOGY (jē-ol'-ō-ji) *n.* the science treats of the structure and l constitution of the globe, ference to the different strata h it is composed, the changes ave taken place in its organic rganic matter, the causes that roduced these, the effect they n altering its configuration, ation of each geological era or and the antiquity of the globe. **gise** *v.i.* to make geological in-tions.—**geologist** *n.* one versed ogy.—**geological** (jē-o-loj'-i-kal) to geology.—**geologically** *adv.* *logie*, fr. G. *gē* and *logos*, dis-.

MANCY (jē'-o-man-si) *n.* a of divination by means of or lines, originally formed on rth, and afterward on paper *mancie*, fr. G. *gē* and *manteia*, ion].

METRY (jē-om'-e-tri) *n.* the of extension, magnitude, or y; that branch of mathe- which investigates the rela- properties, and measurement s, surfaces, lines, and angles.—**er** (jē-om'-e-ter) *n.* one skilled ometry; a geometrician.—**rise** *v.i.* to solve geometrical ns. — **geometric, geometrical** et'-rik, -ri-kal) *a.* pert. to ry.—**geometrically** *adv.*—**geo-an** (jē-om-e-trish'-an) *n.* a er [F. *géométrie*, fr. L., fr. G. *ia*, fr. *gē* and *metron*, measure].

MORPHOLOGY (jē-ō-mor'-fol- *n.* study of the underlying re of the earth in so far as it the exterior crust.—**geomor-cal** *a.*—**geomorphologist** *n.* [G. h, and *morphē*, form].

GEO-NAVIGATION (jē-ō-nav-i-gā'-shun) *n.* that mode of navigation in which the place of a ship at sea is determined by referring it to some other spot on the surface of the earth [G. *gē*, earth, and NAVIGATION].

GEONOMY (jē-on'-o-mi) *n.* the science of the physical laws relating to the earth [G. *gē* and *homos*, a law].

GEOPONIC, geoponical (jē-o-pon'-ik, -i-kal) *a.* pertaining to tillage of the earth or to agriculture [G. *gē* and *ponos*, labour].

GEORAMA (jē-o-rā'-ma) *n.* an invention for exhibiting, on a hollow sphere, a general view of the earth's surface [G. *gē* and *horama*, sight, view].

GEORGE (jorj) *n.* an ornament worn by the knights of the garter, having the figure of St. George on horseback.—**Georgian** (jor'-ji-an) *a.* pert. to the reigns of the four Georges in Great Britain; relating to Georgia in Transcaucasia, Russia, or to Georgia, U.S.A. [fr. proper name *George*].

GEORGETTE (jor-jet') *n.* a fine semi-transparent dress material [fr. Madam *Georgette*, a French modiste].

GEORGIC (jor'-jik) *a.* relating to agriculture or rustic affairs;—*n.* a poetical composition on the subject of husbandry [L. *georgicus*, fr. G. *geōrgikos*, fr. *geōrgia*, agriculture, fr. *gē* and *ergon*, work].

GEOSCOPY (jē-os'-kō-pi) *n.* knowledge of the earth, ground, or soil, obtained by inspection [G. *gē*, the earth, and *skopein*, to view].

GERANIUM (je-rā'-ni-um) *n.* a genus of plants having a beak-like receptacle and large showy flowers. Popularly called **crane's bill** [L., fr. G. *geranos*, a crane].

GERANT, gerent (jē'-rant) *n.* the acting partner or manager of an association, newspaper establishment [F., fr. L. *gerere*, carry on].

GERFALCON (jer'-faw-kn) *n.* a large falcon of northern regions [O.F. *gerfaucon*, fr. Late L. *gyrfalco*; cp. Ger. *geier*].

GERM (jerm) *n.* that which is to develop an embryo; a bud; that from which anything springs; first principle.—**germ-cell** *n.* parent cell from which an organism develops.—**germ-plasm** *n.* that part of the protoplasm in the fertilised cell which does not go to body-making, but to form the reproductive organs of the offspring.—**germ theory,** the theory that infectious diseases are due to the presence in the body of living organisms [F. *germe*, fr. L. *germen*, bud].

GERMAN (jer'-man) *a.* near akin; sprung from the same parents; of the first degree, as cousins-german; ger-

mane.—**germane** (jẽr-mān') *a.* akin; allied; appropriate; relevant [O.F. *germain*, fr. L. *germanus*, near akin].

GERMAN (jẽr'-mạn) *a.* belonging to Germany;—*n.* a native or inhabitant of Germany; the German language. —**Germanise** *v.t.* to render German in character or sentiment.—**Germanic** (jẽr-mạn'-ik) *a.* pert. to Germany.—**German-silver**, an alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel.—**German-text**, black letter with large capital letters.—**High German**, the speech of High or Southern Germany, now the literary language of all Germany.—**Low German**, or *Platt Deutsch*, all dialects not High German, esp. English, Dutch, Frisian [L. *Germani*].

GERMICIDE (jẽr'-mi-sīd) *n.* that which destroys germs [L. *cædere*, kill].

GERMINAL (jẽr'-mi-nạl) *a.* pert. to a germ or seed-bud.—**germinant** *a.* sprouting.—**germinate** *v.i.* to sprout; to bud; to shoot.—**germinative** *a.* pert. to germination; germinal.—**germination** (jẽr-mi-nā'-shun) *n.* act of sprouting; the time in which seeds vegetate [L. *germen*, a bud].

GERMULE (jẽr'-mūl) *n.* a germ, esp. a small or incipient germ [Dim. of L. *germen*, bud].

GERRYMANDER (jer-i-man'-der) *v.t.* to arrange or redistribute to private advantage, as electoral districts for the benefit of a particular political party [Invented word fr. Elbridge *Gerry*, an American politican, and *-mander*, abbrev. of SALAMANDER].

GERUND (jẽr'-und) *n.* a verbal noun, part of the Latin verb; the dative of the A.S. infinitive, or the English infinitive, used to express purpose.—**gerundial** (je-run'-di-ạl) *a.* of the nature of a gerund.—**gerundive** *n.* the future participle passive of a Latin verb.—**gerund grinder**, a pedantic schoolmaster [L. *gerundium*, fr. *gerere*, to bear].

GESSO (jes'-ō) *n.* a prepared ground of plaster of Paris for painting or sculpture.—**gesso work** *n.* [It., fr. L. *gypsum*].

GESTATION (jes-tā'-shun) *n.* the act of carrying young in the womb; pregnancy.—**gestatory** *a.* capable of being carried or worn; pert. to gestation or pregnancy [L. (acc.) *gestā-tiōnem*, fr. *egstāre*, carry, fr. *gerere*, bear].

GESTIC (jes'-tik) *a.* pert. to deeds or feats of arms; legendary; romantic; relating to bodily motion [L. *gerere*, to bear].

GESTICULATE (jes-tik'-ū-lāt) *v.t.* to represent by gesture; to imitate by action;—*v.i.* to make gestures, as in speaking.—**gesticulator** *n.* one who gesticulates.—**gesticulatory** *a.* representing by gestures.—**gesticulation** (jes-tik-ū-lā'-shun) *n.* act of gesticulating; a gesture [L. (part.) *gesti-lātus*, of *gesticulāri*, fr. *gesticulus*, d of *gestus*, gesture, fr. *gerere*, to car

GESTURE (jes'-tūr) *n.* a mot expressive of sentiment or passi carriage.—**gestureless** *a.*—**gestural** pert. to gesture [Late L. *gestura*, L. *gestus*, fr. *gerere*, to bear].

GET (get) *v.t.* to procure; to obta to gain possession of; to come by; win, by almost any means;—*v.i.* arrive at any place, state, or postu to go.—**getter** *n.*—**getaway** (get'-a- *n. Colloq.* escape; evasion.—**get-** equipment; dress; appearance.— **get ahead**, or **along**, to advance.— **get off**, to procure acquittal for **to get on**, to make progress.—**to round**, to talk over.—**to get throu** to complete.—**to get up**, to arise [*gitan*].

GEWGAW (gū'-gaw) *n.* a sho trifle; a toy; a bauble; a splen plaything [A.S. *gifu*, gift].

GEYSER (gī'-zẽr) *n.* a hot spri common in Iceland, which spo forth water [Icel. *geysa*, to gush].

GHASTLY (gast'-li) *a.* ghost-li death-like.—**ghastliness** *n.* [A.S. *gā lic*, terrible].

Syn. pale, dismal, horrible, sho ing. *Ant.* healthy, cheerful, hom pleasant.

GHAT, ghaut (gawt) *n.* a mount pass; a range of mountains in Ind a flight of stairs leading down to water's edge [Hind.].

GHEE (gē) *n.* in India, butter cl fied by boiling, and thus conver into a kind of oil [Hind.].

GHERKIN (gẽr'-kin) *n.* a sn species of cucumber used for pickl [D. *agurkje*].

GHETTO (get'-ō) *n.* the quarter certain Italian towns, in which J were formerly compelled to live [I

GHIBELLINE (gib'-e-lin) *n.* one the imperial and aristocratic party Italy in the middle ages, opposed the Guelfs, the papal and popu party [It.].

GHOST (gōst) *n.* the spirit; soul of man; an apparition; a m shadow.—**ghostly** *a.* spiritual; p to apparitions.—**ghostliness** *n* **ghost-like**, ghastly.—**ghost the** Spencer's theory that all forms worship arose from man's desire propitiate ghosts.—**Holy Ghost**, Holy Spirit; the third person in Trinity.—**to give up the ghost**, to [A.S. *gāst*; cp. Ger. *geist*].

GHOUL (gōōl) *n.* an imaginary being among Eastern nations, s posed to feed upon the dead **ghoulish** *a.* resembling a ghoul [Per

GIANT (jī'-ạnt) *n.* a man of ex ordinary bulk and stature; a per of extraordinary powers, bodily

lectual ; *fem.* **giantess.**—*a.* like iant.—**giant-killer,** in nursery ıture, a destroyer of giants.—**ship** (jī'-ant-ship) *n.* the state, ity, or character of a giant [O.F. '=F. *géant*, fr. L., fr. G. stem *it-*, of *gigas*, a giant].

AOUR (jour) *n.* an infidel (a term led by the Turks to disbelievers ahometanism, esp. to Christians) k., fr. A.].

B (jib) *v.t.* to castrate, as a cat ; . to behave like a cat.—**gib-cat,** a cat, esp. an old tom cat (often ying castration) [Abbrev. fr. *rt*].

B (jib) *n.* a piece or slip, in a ine or structure, to hold other ; together ; the arm of a crane ; bbet ;—*v.t.* to secure or fasten a gib.—**gibstaff** (jib'-staf) *n.* a with which to gauge water, or a boat ; a staff formerly used in ng beasts on the stage [O.F.].

BBER (gib'-ėr) *v.i.* to speak ly and inarticulately.—**gibberish** abble ; unmeaning words ;—*a.* aning, as words [Conn. with LE].

BBER (gib'-ėr) *n.* in Australia, one ; a rock.—**gibber-gunyah** -yà) *n.* a cave hollowed out th rocks, used by the aboriginals riginal].

BBET (jib'-et) *n.* a gallows ; the cting beam of a crane, on which ulley is fixed ;—*v.t.* to hang on lows ; to expose to infamy.—**-tree,** a gallows-tree [O.F. *gibet*,

BBLE-GABBLE (gib'-l-gab'-l) *n.* talk ; chatter ; gabble [*See* LE].

BBON (gib'-on) *n.* a kind of tail- pe remarkable for the length of ns, a native of the East Indies

BOUS (gib'-us) *a.* protuberant ; ıg ; convex, as the moon when full.—**gibbosity** (gi-bos'-i-ti) *n.* berance ; convexity [L. *gib-gibberōsus*, fr. *gibber*, a hump].

E (jib) *v.t.* to deride ; to scoff *i.* to rail ; to flout ; to sneer ; ı expression of censure mingled contempt.—**giber** *n.*—**gibingly** g-li) *adv.* in a taunting or sneer- nner ; scornfully ; censoriously ; ically [Scand.].

of *n.* scoff, railing, taunt.

EONITE (gib'-e-on-īt) *n.* an in- ıt of Gibeon, near Jerusalem ; ıer's drudge ; the lowest of ts [*See* Josh. ix.].

LETS (jib'-lets) *n.pl.* the neck ternal eatable parts of a fowl, heart, liver, gizzard, etc., re- before cooking ;—*sing. a.* made ts [O.F. *gibelet*].

GID (gid) *n.* a disease in sheep, caused by a cystic worm in the brain ; the staggers [*See* GIDDY].

GIDDY (gid'-i) *a.* having in the head a sensation of whirling or reeling about ; whirling with celerity. —**giddily** *adv.*—**giddiness** *n.*—**giddy-brained, giddy-headed,** heedless ; unsteady ; thoughtless [A.S. *giddian*, to sing, fr. *gid*, song].

Syn. light-headed, dizzy, gyratory, inconstant, changeable, wild, thoughtless. *Ant.* steady, serious, sober, reliable, trustworthy.

GIER-EAGLE (jėr'-ē'-gl) *n.* a bird of the eagle kind [Ger. *geier*, vulture].

GIFF-GAFF (gif'-gaf) *n.* mutual giving and taking ; mutual obligation [A.S. *gifan*, give].

GIFT (gift) *n.* a present ; anything given ; transfer of property without consideration ; power to give ; mental power given to man by God ;—*v.t.* to endow with some power or faculty.—**gifted** *a.* endowed by nature.—**giftedness** *n.* a state of being endowed by nature, or of possessing high mental or moral qualities.—**to look a gift-horse in the mouth,** to criticise a gift received [A.S. *gifan*, to give].

Syn. donation, reward, bribe, faculty, endowment.

GIG (gig) *n.* a light carriage with one pair of wheels, drawn by one horse ; a ship's wherry, or light boat. —**gigman** *n.* one that keeps or drives a gig ; a person of narrow ideas, but ambitious to seem respectable.—**gigmanity** (gig-man'-i-ti) *n.* a narrow-minded respectability [M.E. *gigge*, a whirling thing ; cp. WHIRLIGIG].

GIG (gig) *n.* a fishing spear or harpoon ;—*v.t.* and *i.* to spear a fish with a gig [Etym. uncertain].

GIGANTIC (jī-gan'-tik) *a.* of extraordinary size ; very large.—**gigantically** *adv.*—**gigantean** (jī-gan-tē'-an) *a.* like a giant ; mighty [L. (acc.) *gigantem*, of *gigas*, a giant].

Syn. huge, enormous, colossal, immense, prodigious. *Ant.* diminutive, Lilliputian, tiny, dwarfish.

GIGGLE (gig'-l) *n.* a laugh with short catches of the voice or breath ; —*v.i.* to titter.—**giggler** *n.* [Imit.].

GIGLET, giglot (gig'-let, -lot) *n.* a wanton girl ; a romping, flirting girl ; —*a.* giddy ; light ; wanton [Icel. *gikkr*, pert person].

GIGMILL (gig'-mil) *n.* a machine for raising nap on cloth ; a factory provided with such machines [*See* GIG (1) and MILL].

GIGOLO (zhig'-o-lo) *n.* a male professional dancing partner [Sp.].

GIGOT (jig'-ot) *n.* a leg of mutton [F., fr. O.F. *gigue*, leg].

GILBERTIAN (gil-bėrt'-i-an) *a.* whimsical, like a Gilbert and Sullivan

opera [Sir W. S. *Gilbert*, playwright].

GILD (gild) *v.t.* to overlay with gold-leaf or gold-dust; to illuminate; to brighten; to give a fair and agreeable appearance to.—**gilding** *n.* a thin surface of gold covering some other substance.—**gilder** *n.*—**gilding-press,** a press used to gild the covers and edges of books [A.S. *gyldan*].

GILL (gil) *n.* the organ of respiration in fishes and other water animals; the flap below the beak of a bird;—*v.t.* to catch fish by the gills.—**gilling** *n.* the act of catching fish with gill-nets.—**gilled radiator,** in motoring, a radiator composed of cubes with the metal fins attached to conduct away heat [Scand.].

GILL (jil) *n.* a measure of capacity containing the fourth part of a pint [O.F. *gelle*].

GILL (jil) *n.* a girl; a sweetheart; the ground-ivy; malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy [M.E., fr. *Gillian*, a girl's name.]

GILL (gil) *n.* a ravine, esp. one with a rapid stream running through it [Icel. *gil*, fissure].

GILLIE (gil'-i) *n.* a male servant attending in sporting or deer-stalking [Gael. = a lad].

GILLYFLOWER (jil'-i-flow-ẹr) *n.* the stock or wallflower, so called from its clove-like smell [O.F. *giroflée*, fr. G. *karyophyllon*, clove tree, fr. *karyon*, a nut, and *phyllon*, a leaf].

GILT (gilt) *n.* gold laid on the surface of a thing; gilding.—*a.* gilded; past tense and past part. of the verb GILD.—**gilt-edged,** having the edges gilt; of the highest quality.—**gilt-edged securities,** stocks whose interest is considered perfectly safe [*See* GILD].

GIMBAL (gim'-bạl) *n.* two brass rings moving each perpendicularly to its plane about two axes, which are at right angles to each other, used for suspending a ship's compass [F., fr. L. *gemelli*, twins].

GIMCRACK (jim'-krak) *n.* a trivial mechanism; a device; a toy;—*a.* showy but trivial; trumpery [Prov. E., fr. *jim*, neat, and *crack*, a lively lad].

GIMLET (gim'-let) *n.* a small instrument with a screw point for boring holes in wood;—*v.t.* to form a hole with a gimlet.—**gimlet-eye,** a squint-eye; a small, sharp, prying eye [O.F. *gimbelet*, fr. Teut.].

GIMMER (gim'-ẹr) *n.* a two-year-old ewe [Scand.].

GIMP (gimp) *n.* a kind of silk, cotton twist, or edging, used as trimming;—*v.t.* to make or furnish with gimp.—**gimping** (gim'-ping) *n.* gimp; trimming formed of gimp [F. *guimpe*, fr. Teut.].

GIMP (jimp) *a.* smart; s comely; slender; short in n or weight [W.].

GIN (jin) *n.* an Australian woman [Austral.].

GIN (jin) *n.* a distilled spiri oured with juniper berries **palace,** a gaudily decorated gi —**gin-shop,** a house for the re gin; a dram-shop [Contr. an of GENEVA].

GIN (jin) *n.* a machine for heavy weights, etc., or driving a machine for separating the from cotton; a snare; a trap to clear cotton of its seeds machine; to catch in a trap **ning** (jin'-ing) *n.* the operat separating the seeds from cot means of a gin.—**gin-horse,** horse.—**gin-ring,** the circle which a horse moves in wor gin.—**gin-wheel,** the saw or the wheel of a cotton gin [Co ENGINE].

GINGER (jin'-jẹr) *n.* a plant in both the East and West the hot and spicy root of w used in cookery and in medi **gingerly** *adv.*—**ginger-ale,** an e beverage.—**ginger-beer,** an eff ing beverage made by fern ginger, cream of tartar, and etc.—**ginger-bread,** a sweet cak oured with ginger.—**ginger-pop** ginger-beer. — **ginger-snap,** brittle cake, spiced with gi **ginger-wine,** wine made from by fermentation with other ingr [M.E. *gin-givere*, fr. O.F. *genj* L. *zingiber*, fr. G.].

GINGHAM (ging'-am) *n.* a cotton cloth, the yarn of w dyed before it is woven [F. *g* corr. fr. *Guingamp*, in Brittan

GINGING (jing'-ing) *n.* in mining, the walling or lining of [Etym. doubtful].

GINSENG (jin'-seng) *n.* a pla root of which is highly value medicine among the Chinese *jin-tsan*].

GIPSY, gypsy (jip'-si) *n.* o nomadic tribe of Indian origi spread over Europe, that ca way of Egypt in the 14th cen called Bohemians because th tered Western Europe from Bo Zingari in Italy, and Gitanos in language of gipsies; playful na a woman, suggesting artifice o —*a.* pert. to gipsies.—**gipsyism** si-izm) *n.* the arts and pract gipsies; deception; cheating tery.—**gipsy-cart,** vehicle, in gipsy families live.—**gipsy-gipsy-hat,** woman's bonnet wit flaps. — **gipsy-table,** light ta displaying embroidery, etc.—

on, gipsy-caravan, van used as a lling-house [Corr. fr. EGYPTIAN].
IRAFFE (ji-rȧf′) *n.* the camel-d; an African ruminant with arkably long neck and legs [F., A.].
IRANDOLE (jir′-an-dōl) *n.* a ndelier; a kind of revolving fire-k [F., fr. L. *gyrare*, turn].
IRASOLE (jir′-ą-sōl) *n.* a plant, otrope; a mineral, a kind of opal fr. L. *gyrāre*, and *sol*, sun].
IRD (gęrd) *n.* the stroke of a rod—e, a severe pang; a cut; a gibe; *t.* to strike; to reproach; to at;—*v.i.* to gibe; to jeer.—**girder** '-der) *n.* one that girds or gibes; atirist.—**girding** *a.* gibing [A.S. , rod].
IRD (gęrd) *v.t.* to encircle with flexible band; to bind; to sur-nd;—*n.* a hoop.—**girder** *n.* the cipal piece of timber or iron in a , binding the others together.—**ing** (gir′-ding) *n.* the act of bind-confining, or retaining with a le.—**girding-hook,** a reaping hook. **rder-bridge,** a bridge whose span mposed of girders [A.S. *gyrdan*].
IRDLE (gęr′-dl) *n.* that which s or encircles, esp. a band which rcles the body; the zodiac; a id iron plate for baking;—*v.t.* to l with a belt or sash; to environ. **rdler** *n.* a maker of girdles.—**le-belt,** a belt that encircles the st [A.S. *gyrdel*, fr. *gyrdan*, to bind].
IRL (gęrl) *n.* a female child or ng woman; a maid-servant.—**hood** *n.* the state, or time, of being l.—**girlish** *a.* like a girl.—**girlishly** —**girlishness** *n.*—**girl guide** (gęrl-*n.* a member of the Girl Guides' ociation, an organisation for girls, he lines of Boy Scouts [Perh. fr. ler. *gör*, child].
IRT (gęrt) past tense and past . of the verb GIRD;—*v.t.* to gird; urround.—**girt-line,** a whip pur-e, consisting of a rope passing ugh a block on the head of a mast GIRD].
IRTH, girt (gęrth) *n.* a strap, by ch a saddle is fastened upon the k of a horse; the measure round body; the circumference of any-g;—*v.t.* to bind with a girth [*See* D].
IST (jist) *n.* the main point of a stion; the pith of a matter [F. r, lie, fr. F. proverb, "I know re the hare *lies*"].
ITTERN (git′-ęrn] *n.* a stringed rument of music; a guitar [L. *ra*, fr. G. *kithara*, a kind of lyre].
IVE (giv) *v.t.* to bestow; to grant; upply; to pronounce, as a judg-t; to send forth; to addict; to ge, as one's word; to offer, as one's hand;—*v.i.* to yield to force or pressure; to move.—**given** (giv′-n) *pp.* granted; executed and delivered; admitted; supposed; certain; particular.—**giver** *n.*—**give and take,** fair exchange.—**to give chase,** to pursue.—**to give ear,** to listen.—**to give forth,** to publish.—**to give ground,** to yield.—**to give in,** to yield.—**to give one's self away,** by a slip of the tongue to betray one's secret.—**to give over,** to cease [A.S. *giefan*; cp. Ger. *geben*].
GIVES, gyves (jīvz) *n.* fetters or shackles for the feet or hands [Celt.].
GIZZARD (giz′-ęrd) *n.* the strong muscular part of the alimentary canal in birds [O.F. *gezier*, fr. L. *gigeria*, the cooked entrails of poultry].
GLABROUS (glā′-brus) *a.* smooth; having a surface without hairs or any unevenness.—**glabrate** (glā′-brāt) *a.* smooth; bald; being glabrous from age [L *glabex*].
GLACÉ (glȧ′-sā) *a.* iced, or with a surface like ice, as confectionery; polished, glossy, as leather goods [F.].
GLACIER (glā′-shęr) *n.* an immense mass of ice, or snow and ice, formed in the region of perpetual snow, and moving slowly down mountain slopes or valleys.—**glacial** (glā′-shal) *a.* pert. to ice or its action; pert. to glaciers; having a glassy appearance, as crystals; frozen.—**glaciate** *v.t.* to convert, or turn, to ice.—**glaciation** (glā-si-ā′-shun) *n.* act of freezing; congelation.—**glaciology** (glā-shi-ol′-ō-ji) *n.* the science of the formation and action of glaciers [F., fr. *glace*, fr. L. *glacies*, ice].
GLACIS (glā′-sis) *n.* in fortifications, a sloping bank serving as a parapet to the covered way; the declivity in front of a ditch [O.F. *glacer*, fr. *glace*, ice].
GLAD (glad) *a.* happy; well contented; joyous; pleased;—*v.t.* to make glad; to cheer; to gladden.—**gladly** *adv.*—**gladness** *n.*—**gladsome** *a.* —joyful; cheerful.—**gladsomely** *adv.* —**gladsomeness** *n.*—**gladden** *v.t.* to cheer; to please; to exhilarate;—*v.i.* to rejoice.—**glad eye,** *Colloq.* an enticingly eloquent glance.—**glad hand,** *n.* in North Amer., a welcome. —**glad neck,** *Colloq.* a neck exposed as far as the bosom [A.S. *glæd*].
Syn. joyful, merry, cheerful. *Ant.* sad, dismal, doleful, gloomy.
GLADE (glād) *n.* an open passage through a wood; a cleared space in a forest.—**glade net,** a kind of net used for the capture of birds [Scand.].
GLADIATE (glā′-di-āt) *a.* sword-shaped, as the legums of a plant [L. *gladius*, sword].
GLADIATOR (glad′-i-ā-tor) *n.* a sword-player; in ancient Rome, one that fought in the arena with men or

beasts for the entertainment of the people.—**gladiatorial** (glad-i-a-tō′-ri-al) *a.* pert. to gladiators, or to their combats.—**gladiature** (glad′-i-a-tūr) *n.* sword-play; fencing [L. =a swordsman, fr. *gladius*, a sword].

GLADIOLUS (gla-di-ō′lus) *n.* the plant sword-lily [L. dim. of *gladius*, sword].

GLAIR (glār) *n.* the white of an egg; any similar substance;—*v.t.* to smear with the white of an egg.—**glairine** (glār′-in) *n.* a glairy substance which forms on the surface of thermal waters.—**glairy** *a.* like glair [O.F. *glaire*, fr. Late L. *clarēvi*, white of egg, fr. L. *clarus*, clear].

GLAIVE (glāv) *n.* [*See* GLAVE].

GLAMOUR (glam′-ur) *n.* witchery, or a charm on the eyes, making them see things differently from what they really are; witchery;—*v.t.* to harm; to bewitch [Corr. of *grammar*, meaning grammar, and then enchantment].

GLANCE (glâns) *n.* a sudden shoot of light; a quick turn of the eye; a glimpse;—*v.i.* to shoot or dart suddenly or obliquely;—*v.i.* to fly off in an oblique direction; to snatch a hasty view; to allude.—**glance-coal**, anthracite, a mineral composed chiefly of carbon [fr. Teut.].

GLAND (gland) *n.* a cell, or collection of cells, having the power of secreting some peculiar substance from the blood or animal fluids; a cellular duct which secretes oil or aroma, as in orange-peel.—**glanders** *n.* a disease of the mucous membrane in the nostrils of horses.—**glandular** *a.* containing glands; consisting of glands.—**glandule** *n.* a small gland [F. *glande*, fr. L. stem *gland-*, of *glans*, acorn].

GLANS (glanz) *n.* the vascular body which forms the apex of the penis; a pessary; goitre; an acorn [L.].

GLARE (glār) *n.* a bright, dazzling light; a fierce, piercing look;—*v.i.* to shine with a bright, dazzling light; to look with fierce, piercing eyes.—**glaring** *a.* clear; brilliant; open and bold; barefaced.—**glaringly** *adv.*—**glaringness** *n.*—**glary** *a.* of a brilliant, dazzling lustre [Cp. A.S. *glær*, amber].

GLASS (glâs) *n.* a hard, brittle, transparent substance formed by fusing silica with fixed alkalies; a looking-glass; a drinking-glass; the quantity contained therein; a telescope; a spy-glass; barometer;—*a.* made of glass;—*v.t.* to cover with glass; to glaze.—**glasses** *n.pl.* spectacles.—**glassy** *a.* made of glass; vitreous; resembling glass.—**glassily** *adv.*—**glassiness** *n.*—**glassful** *n.*—**glassing** *n.* a method of finishing or dressing leather.—**glassman** (glâs′-man) *n.* one that makes or sells glass; a glazier.—**glassware** *n.* articles or u sils made of glass.—**glass-blower**, whose business is to blow and fas glass.—**glass-snake**, a large lim lizard, so called from the fragilit its tail.—**glass-spinning**, the ar drawing out threads of hot glas make spun glass [A.S. *glæs*].

GLASSITE (glas′-īt) *n.* one religious sect now known as Sa manians from Glas's son-in-law John *Glas* (1695-1773)].

GLASSWORT (glâs′-wort) *n.* a which, when burned, yields soda, in the manufacture of glass [G and A.S. *wyrt*, root].

GLAUBER-SALT (glaw′-ber-s *n.* sulphate of soda [fr. *Glaub* German chemist of 17th centur

GLAUCESCENT (glaw-ses′-ent having something of a bluish or green appearance [G. *glaukos*, gray].

GLAUCOMA (glaw-kō′-ma) serious eye disease causing great sion in the eyeball, and giving grayish-green opaque appearance

GLAUCOUS (glaw′-kus) *a.* of a green colour; covered with a bloom, as that on a blue plum cabbage leaf [L. *glaucus*, fr. G. *kos*].

GLAVE (glāv) *n.* a broadsword curved cutting weapon, formerly by infantry in repelling cavalry.—**glaive**.—**glaved** (glāvd) *a.* armed a glave; armed.—Also **glaived** [*glaive*, fr. L. *gladius*, a sword].

GLAZE (glāz) *v.t.* to furnish glass, as a window; to cover or lay with a thin surface, as eart ware;—*n.* the vitreous coatin pottery or porcelain; glazing.—**ing** *n.* the art of setting window gl the art of crusting with a vitr substance; enamel; glaze.—**glaz** a workman that glazes pottery, —**glazier** (glā′-zher) *n.* a deale glass; one that sets glass [M.E. *gl* fr. A.S. *glæs*, glass].

GLEAM (glēm) *n.* a shoot of li —*v.i.* to shoot or dart, as rays of li to shine; to flash.—**gleamy** *a.* fl ing [A.S. *glæm*, brightness. GLIMMER].

GLEAN (glēn) *v.t.* to gather aft reaper, as grain; to collect patient labour; to select, as pass from an author; to cull the bes fairest portion of;—*v.i.* to ga stalks or ears of grain left by reap —*n.* a collection made by gathe here and there.—**gleaner** *n.*—**glea** (glēn′-ing) *n.* collecting what is lef reapers; gathering in small parc that which is collected or gath [O.F. *glener*, glean].

GLEBE (glēb) *n.* soil; ground; land belonging to a parish churc

esiastical benefice.—**gleby** *a.* pert. lebe or soil [F., fr. L. *gleba*, a clod,].

LEDE (glēd) *n.* the common kite Europe [A.S. *glida*, fr. *glīdan*, to e].

LEE (glē) *n.* joy; merriment; th; a composition for three or e voices; a part song; a catch; ound.—**gleeful** *a.* merry; gay; ous.—**gleefully** *adv.*—**gleesome** *a.* ous.—**glee-maiden,** female minstrel **lee-man,** an itinerant minstrel 3. *glēo*, mirth].

LEET (glēt) *n.* slime; mucus; a ı ichor running from a sore; a ous discharge from the urethra.— **ty** *a.* thin; limpid [O.F. *glete*, a].

LEN (glen) *n.* a secluded and nar- valley worn by a river; a dale el. *gleann*].

LENGARRY (glen-gar'-i) *n.* a k-milled woollen cap woven in one e, with ribbons hanging down the k [*Glengarry*, in Inverness-shire].

LENLIVET (glen-lē'-vet) *n.* a ch whisky [Named from the glen anffshire in which it is made].

LENOID (glē-noid) *n.* a part hav- a shallow cavity;—*a.* shallow or ıtly cupped [G. *glēnœidēs*, fr. *ē*, socket, and *eidos*, form].

LIADINE (glē'-ą-din) *n.* a yellow ıtance obtained from gluten [G. , glue].

LIB (glib) *a.* smooth; fluent; oant;—*v.i.* to run smoothly.— **y** *adv.*—**glibness** *n.* [D.].

LIB (glib) *n.* a bushy head of hair; an wearing such a bush of hair tic, a lock of hair].

LIDE (glīd) *v.i.* to move gently or othly; to pass rapidly and easily; avigate or fly in a glider; to make ormal descent in an aeroplane, ı engine shut off;—*n.* a sliding ement.—**glider** (glī'-der) *n.* one , or that which glides; a fast bottomed boat used to hunt sub- ines; an aeroplane without hanical propulsion, which remains by utilising the air currents; lane.—**gliding** (glī'-ding) *n.* navi- on of, flight in, a glider;—*a.* [A.S. *m*, to slide; cp. Ger. *gleiten*].

LIFF (glif) *n.* a glimpse; a chance ; a moment [M.E.].

LIM (glim) *n.* a light or lamp; a ıpse;—*v.i.* to shine, to glance y [A.S. *gleomu*; cp. Ger. *glimm*].

LIMMER (glim'-ęr) *v.i.* to give le rays of light; to shine faintly unsteadily;—*n.* a faint light.— **mering** *n.* a faint gleam of light; tion or faint idea [M.E. *glimeren*, Scand.].

LIMPSE (glimps) *n.* a weak, faint ; a brief, passing view; a faint notion; an inkling;—*v.t.* to show by a glimpse; to see transiently;—*v.i.* to appear in flashes [M.E. *glimsen*, shine faintly; variant of GLIMMER].

GLIN (glin) *n.* a hazy appearance at sea, indicating foul weather [Etym. uncertain].

GLINT (glint) *n.* a glimpse; a glance; a gleam; a flash;—*v.i.* to glance; to gleam [Scand.].

GLISK (glisk) *n.* a gleam of light; a glimpse [A.S. *glisian*, to glance].

GLISSADE (gli-sâd') *n.* the act of sliding, as on ice; a slide;—*v.i.* to slide [F.].

GLIST (glist) *n.* mica; glimmer [Abbrev. fr. GLISTEN].

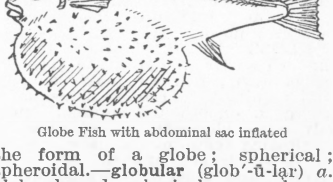
GLISTEN (glis'-n) *v.i.* to sparkle or shine.—**glister** (glis'-tęr) *n.* glitter; lustre;—*v.i.* to sparkle; to shine [M.E. *glisien*, fr. A.S. *glisnian*].

GLITTER (glit'-ęr) *v.i.* to sparkle with light; to be showy, or striking; —*n.* a bright, sparkling light; brilliancy; splendour; lustre [M.E. *gliteren*].

GLOAMING (glō'-ming) *n.* the fall of the evening; dusk; twilight;—*a.* of, or pert. to, the gloaming [A.S. *glōmung*, akin to GLOOM].

GLOAT (glōt) *v.i.* to gaze with eagerness, or desire; to see with evil satisfaction [Scand.].

GLOBE (glōb) *n.* a spherical body; an orb; a ball; a sphere; a body, every part of whose surface is equidistant from the centre; the earth; *pl.* two spheres of metal, paper, or other matter, on whose convex surfaces is drawn a map or figure of the earth, or of the heavens, called terrestrial and celestial globes.—**globate, globated** (glō'-bāt, -bā-ted) *a.* having



Globe Fish with abdominal sac inflated

the form of a globe; spherical; spheroidal.—**globular** (glob'-ū-lar) *a.* globe-shaped, spherical, or nearly so. —**globule** *n.* a little globe; a small particle of matter of a spherical form. —**globulous** (glob'-ū-lus) *a.* having the form of a small sphere; round; spherical.—**globe-fish,** a fish which, by inflating an abdominal sac, can swell out its body to globular shape. —**globe-lightning,** lightning that assumes a spherical shape [L. *globus*, ball].

GLOBOID (glō'-boid) *a.* approaching a globular form; globe shaped [G. *eidos*, form].

GLOBULIN (glob'-ū-lin) *n.* the main ingredient of blood globules [*See* GLOBE].

GLOMERATE (glom'-e-rāt) *v.t.* to gather into a ball;—*a.* gathered into a heap.—**glomeration** (glom-e-rā'-shun) *n.* the act of forming into a ball,—**glomerous** (glom-e-rus) *a.* gathered or formed into a ball or round mass [L. (part.) *glomerātus*, of *glomerāre*, fr. stem, *glomer-*, of *glomus*, a clew of yarn].

GLOOM (glōōm) *n.* thick shade; partial or total darkness; heaviness of mind;—*v.i.* to shine obscurely; to appear dark; to be dejected.—**gloomy** *a.* dark; dejected; downcast.—**gloomily** *adv.*—**gloominess** *n.*—[A.S. *glōm*].

Syn. melancholy, sadness, moroseness, sullenness. *Ant.* joy, happiness, brightness, light.

GLORY (glō'-ri) *n.* brightness; honour; renown; praise and adoration due to God; the happiness of the redeemed; ground of honourable pride; in painting, circle of rays round a head or figure;—*v.i.* to be proud of.—**gloria** *n.* a doxology, as *Gloria in excelsis*.—**gloriole** (glō'-ri-ōl) *n.* a glory or circle of rays.—**glorious** (glō'-ri-us) *a.* all perfect; entitled to highest adoration; illustrious; noble; grand; magnificent.—**gloriously** *adv.*—**gloriousness** *n.*—**glorify** (glō'-ri-fī) *v.t.* to exalt; to praise; esp. to extol in worship; to make eternally blessed.—**glorifier** *n.*—**glorification** (glō-ri-fi-kā'-shun) *n.* act of giving glory [O.F. *glorie*, fr. L. *gloria*].

Syn. Splendour, honour, magnificence, fame, praise; of "glorious," splendid, noble, renowned. *Ant.* of "glorious," inglorious, insignificant, obscure, mean.

GLOSS (glos) *n.* brightness, from a smooth surface; polish; a specious appearance;—*v.t.* to make smooth and shining; to render plausible.—**glossy** *a.* smooth and shining.—**glossily** *adv.*—**glossiness** *n.*—**glossless** *a.*—**glossing** (glos'-ing) *n.* an operation of twisting the hanks of silk after dyeing, and when dry [Scand.].

GLOSS (glos) *n.* an explanatory note upon some word or passage in a text, written on the margin or between the lines;—*v.t.* to explain by a note; to render plausible [L. *glossa*, a word to be explained, fr. G. *glōssa*, tongue].

GLOSSARY (glos'-a-ri) *n.* a vocabulary of obscure or antiquated terms; a vocabulary to a book.—**glossarist** *n.* a writer of glosses, or of a glossary; a commentator.—**glossarial** (glo-ri-al) *a.* containing explanatio
glossographer (glo-sog'-ra-fer) *n* writer of a glossary [G. *glōssa*, tong
GLOSSOGRAPH (glos'-o-graf) *n* instrument for recording the m ments of the tongue [G. *glōssa*, ton and *graphein*, write].

GLOSSOLOGY (glo-sol'-ō-ji) science of language; comparat philology. Also **glottology** [G. *glō* tongue, and *logos*, discourse].

GLOSSOTOMY (glo-sot'-ō-mi) dissection of the tongue; excisio the tongue [G. *glōssa*, tongue, *tomē*, a cutting].

GLOTTIS (glot'-is) *n.* the nar opening at the upper part of larynx, between the vocal cords *glōtta, glōssa*, the tongue].

GLOVE (gluv) *n.* a cover for hand;—*v.t.* to cover with a glove
glover *n.* one that makes, or se gloves.—**glove-fight,** a pugilistic c test, in which the hands are cove with gloves.—**glove-stretcher,** a s sors-shaped instrument for stretch the fingers of gloves [A.S. *glōf*].

GLOW (glō) *v.i.* to shine with intense or white heat; to be bri or red; to feel hot, as the skin; burn; to rage;—*n.* white heat; candescence; intense excitement earnestness.—**glow-worm,** a wing female beetle which emits, in night-time, a shining, green light [A *glōwan*].

Syn. of *n.*, brightness, redness, citement, earnestness, ardour.

GLOZE (glōz) *v.i.* to talk smooth to smooth over;—*n.* specious sh —**glozer** *n.* a fawner [M.E. *glosen*].

GLUCOMETER (glōō-kom'-e-ter an instrument for testing the suga wine [G. *glukus*, sweet, and *metr* measure].

GLUCOSE (glōō'-kōs) *n.* a su obtained from grapes, and fruits various kinds [G. *glukys*, sweet].

GLUE (glōō) *n.* a brownish gelati obtained by boiling the skins, ho etc., of animals;—*v.t.* to join w glue; to unite.—**gluey** *a.* viscou glutinous.—**glue-pot,** a utensil melting glue [O.F. *glu*, fr. Late *glus, glutis*, glue, fr. *gluere*, to dr together].

GLUM (glum) *a.* sullen; moody
glumly *adv.*—**glumness** *n.* [M.E. *gl men*, to frown].

GLUME (glōōm) *n.* the floral cov ing of grain or grasses [L. *gluma*, hu

GLUMP (glump) *v.i.* to exhi sullenness; to be out of humour [GLUM].

GLUT (glut) *v.t.* to swallow greed —*n.* overmuch; superabundance
glutition (glōō-tish'-un) *n.* the act swallowing [L. *glutire*, to swallow]

LUTEN (glōō'-ten) *n.* the viscid, ogenous substance found in grain, ch gives adhesiveness to dough.—**inate** *v.t.* to cement.—**glutinative** enacious; viscous; glutinous.—**inous** *a.* resembling glue; viscous; id.—**glutinousness** *n.*—**glutination** ō-ti-nā'-shun) *n.* the act of uniting h glue.—**gluten bread,** bread rich luten [L. *gluten,* fr. stem. *glut-,* of , glue].

LUTTON (glut'-n) *n.* one that eats aciously; a gormandiser; a carorous mammal of the weasel ily; the wolverine.—**gluttony** *n.* ess in cating.—**gluttonise** *v.i.* to to excess.—**gluttonous** *a.* belongto gluttony.—**gluttonously** *adv.* F. *gloton,* fr. L. *gluttire,* devour].

LYCERINE (glis'-ęr-in) *n.* a sweet, ourless, inodorous, viscid liquid ned from fatty substances, and sisting of carbon, hydrogen, and ygen [G. *glukeros,* fr. *glukys,* sweet].

LYPHOGRAPHY (gli-fog'-rą-fi) *n.* process of etching by means of taic electricity.—**glyphograph** f'-o-graf) *n.* a plate made by phography, or an impression taken n such a plate [G. *gluphein,* enve, and *graphē,* drawing].

LYPTIC (glip'-tik) *a.* figured; t. to engraving.—**glyptography** p-tog'-rą-fi) *n.* a description of the of engraving on precious stones.—**ptics** *n.* [G. *gluphein,* to carve].

LYPTODON (glip'-to-don) *n.* an inct quadruped of the armadillo d, found in South America [G. *ptos,* and *odous, odontos,* tooth].

LYPTOGRAPHY (glip-tog'-rą-fi) a description of the art of engraving precious stones.—**glyptograph** p'-to-graf) *n.* an engraving on a n or other small object [G. *gluptos,* ved, and *graphein,* write].

NARL (nârl) *v.i.* to growl; to rmur; to snarl [Imit.].

NARL (nârl) *n.* a knot in wood;—to give a rough ridging or milling —**gnarled, gnarly** *a.* knotty; full knots.—**gnarling** (nâr'-ling) *n.* ghened ridging on the edge of a screw [Teut.].

NASH (nash) *v.t.* to strike the teeth ether, as in anger or pain;—*v.i.* to nd the teeth;—*n.* a snap; a sudden e.—**gnashing** *n.* a grinding of the th in rage or pain [M.E. *gnasten*].

NAT (nat) *n.* a blood-sucking fly.

nat-catcher *n.* a bird that catches its [A.S. *gnæt*].

NATHIC, gnathal (nath-ik, nā'-l) *a.* of the jaws.—**gnathitis** (nątis) *n.* inflammation of the jaw *gnathos,* jaw].

NAW (naw) *v.t.* to wear away by aping with the teeth; to pick with teeth, as a dog a bone; to bite in pain or rage; to fret;—*v.i.* to use the teeth in biting; to cause steady pain.—**gnawer** *n.* [A.S. *gnagan*].

GNEISS (nīs) *n.* a crystalline rock, consisting of quartz, feldspar, and mica [Ger.].

GNOME (nōm) *n.* an imaginary being supposed to inhabit the inner parts of the earth, and to be the guardian of mines, quarries, etc.—**gnomic, gnomical** (nō'-mik, -mi-kąl) *a.* sententious; containing maxims [G. *gnōmē,* an opinion, fr. *gnōnai, gignoskein,* to know].

GNOMON (nō'-mon) *n.* the style or pin of a sun-dial; a geometrical figure.—**gnomonics** (nō-mon'-iks) *n.* the art or science of dialling [G. *gnōmōn,* interpreter, fr. *gnōnai,* know].

GNOSIS (nō'-sis) *n.* science; knowledge of the highest kind [G.].

GNOSTIC (nos'-tik) one of a sect in the first ages of Christianity, whose system was a combination of oriental theology and Greek philosophy with Christianity;—*a.* pert. to the Gnostics.—**gnosticism** *n.* the doctrines taught by the Gnostics [G. *gnōstikos,* good at knowing, fr. *gignōskein,* to know].

GNU (nóó) *n.* a South African antelope having the neck, body, and tail like those of a horse [Hottentot *gnu* or *nju*].

GO (gō) *v.i.* to pass from one place or condition to another; to proceed; to be in motion; to reach; to fare; to depart; to pass away.—**goer** *n.*—**gone** (gon) *a.* lapsed; lost; beyond recovery; weak and faint.—**go-ahead** pushing.—**go-between,** an agent or intriguer; an intermediary.—**go-by,** an intentional slight.—**go-cart,** a small framework running on castors, for teaching infants to walk.—**going-forth,** an outlet.—**goings-on,** behaviour.—**to go about one's business,** to do one's own work; to be off.—**to go down,** to founder; to be believed.—**to go for,** to attack.—**go-getter** *n.* hustler; person all out [A.S. *gān,* fr. *gangan,* go; cp. Ger. *gehen*].

GOAD (gōd) *n.* a pointed instrument to urge on a beast;—*v.t.* to prick; to urge forward.—**goadsman, goadster** (gōdz'-man, gōd'-stęr) *n.* one that drives oxen with a goad [A.S. *gād*].

GOAF (gōf) *n.* that part of a mine from which the mineral has been partially or wholly removed; the waste [Etym. doubtful].

GOAL (gōl) *n.* the point set to bound a race; the starting-post; the final purpose; in football, the space marked by two upright posts and a cross-bar; the act of putting a ball through or over the goal.—**goal-keeper,** a player whose duty it is to

prevent the ball from being thrown or kicked through the goal [F. *gaule*, pole].

GOANNA (gō-an′-a) *n.* in Australia, the popular name for a large Australian lizard [Corrupted from *Iguana*].

GOAT (gōt) *n.* a quadruped having cloven hoofs, and chewing the cud.—**goatherd** *n.*—**goatish** *a.* resembling a goat in any quality.—**goatishly** *adv.*—**goatishness** *n.*—**goatee** (gō′-tē) *n.* a tuft of beard like that of a goat, on the chin, while the rest of the face is shaven.—**goatskin** *n.* dressed leather from the skin of the goat.—**goat-sucker** *n.* a nocturnal bird, a British summer visitant (so called from the mistaken notion that it sucks goats). Also called fawn-owl, night-jar, and night-hawk, from its cry.—**goat-chafer,** a kind of beetle, the favourite food of the goat-sucker.—**get one's goat,** *Colloq.* make one angry, annoyed, irritated [A.S. *gāt*].

GO-ASHORE (gō′-a-shaw) *n.* in Australia, an iron cauldron or pot with three feet and two ears, by which it is suspended from a wire handle over a fire [Corrupted from Maori *kohua*, oven; boiler].

GOB (gob) *n.* a small quantity; a mouthful.—**gobbet** *n.* a small piece; a lump.—**gob-fire** (gob′-fīr) *n.* in coal-mining, a spontaneous fire among the waste or refuse [Gael. =mouth].

GOBBING (gob′-ing) *n.* in coal-mining, the refuse remaining after the removal of the coal. Also **gobbin.**

GOBBLE (gob′-l) *v.t.* to swallow hastily;—*v.i.* to make a noise in the throat, as a turkey;—*n.* the loud rattling noise made by the turkey-cock.—**gobbler** *n.* a greedy eater; a turkey-cock [O.F. *gober*, to devour].

GOBELIN (gōb′-lång, gob′-e-lin) *n.* a species of rich French tapestry [fr. the *Gobelins*, a national establishment in Paris, where this tapestry is manufactured].

GOBEMOUCHE (gōb-mòòsh′) *n.* a swallower of trifles; a weak, credulous person; a gull [O.F. *gobet*].

GOBLET (gob′-let) *n.* a drinking vessel without a handle [O.F. *gobelet*].

GOBLIN (gob′-lin) *n.* an evil spirit; an elf [O.F. *gobelin*, fr. Late L., fr. G. *kobalos*, a mischievous spirit].

GOBY (gō′-bi) *n.* a spiny-finned fish, having the ventral fins on the breast, capable of forming a funnel-shaped sucker [L. *gobius*, fr. G. *kobios*].

GOD (god) *n.* the Supreme Being; Jehovah; a divinity; a heathen deity; an idol; any person honoured sinfully; any object esteemed as the chief good;—*n.pl.* false deities; idols; the audience in the gallery of a theatre.—**goddess** *n.* a female deity or idol.—**godly** *a.* reverencing God; pious; holy; devout; religious;—*adv.* ously; devoutly; holily.—**godlin** *n.*—**godless** *a.*—**godlessly** *adv.*—**g** lessness *n.*—**godward** *adv.* toward G —**God-man,** an epithet of Je Christ.—**God's acre,** a burial-grou —**godhead** *n.* deity; divinity; div nature or essence; God.—**godlik** resembling God; divine.—**godling** a little or inferior deity.—**godsend** an unexpected piece of good fortu —**godship** *n.* deity; divinity; r or character of a god.—**godsmith** maker of idols; a divine smith Vulcan.—**godspeed** *n.* success; p perous journey [A.S.; cp. Ger. *G*

GODCHILD (god′-child) *n.* one whom a person becomes sponsor baptism.—**goddaughter** *n. fem.*—**g son** *n. masc.*—**godfather** *n.* a spon at baptism.—**godmother** *n. fem.* [A.

GODOWN (gō′-doun) *n.* in In etc., a warehouse or store [Ma *godong*].

GODROON (go-dròòn′) *n.* a cur ruffle or fluted ornament [F. *godr* plait].

GODWIT (god′-wit) *n.* a bird sembling the curlew, and having l legs and a long flexible bill [A.S. *g* good, and *wiht*, creature].

GOEL (gō′-ăl) *n.* the avenger blood among the Hebrews [H.].

GOETY (gō-e-ti) *n.* necromancy **goetic** (gō-et-ik) *a.* [G. *goes*, a wiza

GOFFER (gof′-ęr) *v.t.* to plait flute, as lace, etc.—**goffering-iron** crimping iron used for plaiting fluting frills, etc. [O.F. *gauffrer*, *goffre*, a wafer].

GOGGLE (gog′-l) *v.i.* to train roll the eyes;—*a.* full and rolling (s of the eyes);—*n.* a strained rolling the eyes; *pl.* spectacles to protect eyes, or to cure squinting; blinds horses.—**goggled** (gog′-ld) *a.* hav prominent squinting or rolling ey squint-eyed.—**goggler** (gog′-lęr) *n.* that goggles; a kind of fish.—**gogg eye,** a prominent squinting or star eye [Gael. *gog*, a nod].

GOGLET (gog′-let) *n.* a globular of porous earthenware, with a lo neck, used as a water cooler [Ety doubtful].

GOITRE (goi′-tęr) *n.* an enlar ment of the thyroid gland.—**goite** *a.* having a goitre [F., fr. L. *gutt* throat].

GOLD (gōld) *n.* a precious metal a bright yellow colour, remarkable its ductility and malleability; mon riches; wealth; a bright yell colour; in archery, a hit in the cen of the target; the centre of t target, from the colour used;— made of gold; golden.—**golden** made of gold; having the colour gold; yellow; precious; excelle

the golden rule ; pure and simple manners, as the golden age.—**ldless** *a.*—**goldfinch** *n.* a beautiful ıging bird, so named from the lour of its wings.—**goldfish** *n.* a ıall fish, so named from its colour native of China).—**goldsmith** *n.* one at manufactures vessels and orna-ents of gold.—**goldylocks** *n.* a plant ;ving tufts of yellow flowers ; a nunculus.—**gold-beater**, one that ats gold for gilding.—**gold-dust**,)ld in very fine particles.—**gold-ld**, a region where gold-mining is rried on.—**gold-leaf**, gold beaten to a thin leaf.—**gold-mine**, a place here gold is, or may be, mined ; ıything productive of great wealth. **golden-pheasant**, a native of China, teemed the most beautiful of its nus [A.S.].

GOLD STANDARD (gōld-stan'-ard) *n.* being "on the gold stan-ard" implies directly two things ; legal obligation on the part of the ntral bank of a country to try to ll gold at fixed rates in terms of its vn currency ; secondly, complete eedom for the individual to export id import gold [*See* GOLD and 'ANDARD].

GOLF (golf) *n.* a game played with small hard ball and a club-headed ick ;—*v.i.* to play at golf.—**golfer** *n.* **golf-club**, an implement for driving e ball in golf ; an organised com-ıny of golfers [D.].

GOLLYWOG (gol'-li-wog) *n.* a ack-faced, goggle-eyed, fantastically ressed doll.

GOLOSH (go-losh') *n.* a rubber ershoe [*See* GALOCHE].

GONDOLA (gon'-do-la) *n.* a flat-ottomed boat used at Venice on the ınals, about 30 ft. long by 4 ft. oad ; a pleasure boat with oars ; e passenger car of an airship.—**ndolier** (gon-do'-lēr') *n.* a man that anages a gondola [It.].

GONFALON (gon'-fa-lon) *n.* a pen-n attached to a lance or spear).F.].

GONG (gong) *n.* a circular plate ade of metal, producing, when ruck, a sonorous and piercing sound [alay].

GONIOMETER (gō-ni-om'-e-tęr) *n.* ı instrument for measuring angles, p. of crystals.—**goniometry** *n.* the t of measuring solid angles [G. *nia*, angle, and *metron*, measure].

GONORRHEA (gon-o-rē'-a) *n.* a ntagious inflammatory discharge of ucus from the membrane of the ethra or vagina [G. fr. *gonos*, seed, d *rhein*, to flow].

GOOD (good) *a.* virtuous ; honest ; st ; suitable ; affectionate ; un-ɔmished ; solvent ; pleasant ; full, as weight ; **skilful** (followed by *at*) ;—*n.* that which possesses desirable qualities ; welfare ; advantage ; *pl.* wares, commodities, and merchandise; freight ;—*int.* well ; right ; so be it. —**goodly** *a.* pleasant ; agreeable ; comely ; graceful ; large ;—*adv.*—**goodliness** *n.*—**goodness** *n.*—**goodish** *a.* pretty good.—**goodman** (good-man') *n.* a familiar appellation of civility ; a husband ; master of a house.—**goodwife** (goodwīf') *n.* the mistress of a household.—**goody** *n.* goodwife ; *pl.* sweetmeats, bonbons, and the like ;—*a.* sentimentally good ; weakly benevolent or pious (often in form **goody-goody**).—**goodiness** *n.*—**good-breeding**, polite manners or education.—**goodbye**, farewell.—**good-day**, a term of salutation at meeting or parting.—**good-fellowship**, companionableness.—**good-for** *n.* in South Africa, an I.O.U.: a promisory note issued by the Transvaal Government before the annexation by Sir Theophilus Shepstone.—**good-for-nothing** *a.* worthless ; idle ; shiftless ;—*n.* an idle person.—**good-humour**, a cheerful state of mind.—**good-luck**, a fortunate event.—**good-manners**, propriety of conduct ; decorum ; politeness.—**good-morning**, a form of salutation in the morning.—**good-nature**, natural kindness of disposition.—**good-night**, a form of salutation in parting for the night.—**Good-Templar**, a member of a society of total abstainers.—**goods-train** (goodz'-trān) *n.* a train of goods-wagons.—**good-will**, benevolence ; the custom of any trade or business.—**Good Friday**, a fast kept in the Friday of Passion-week [A.S. *god* ; cp. Ger. *gūt*].

GOOGLY (gòò'-gli) *n.* in cricket, a ball which "breaks" (changes direction on the bounce) in a way opposite to that which might be expected from the apparent action of the bowler's wrist and aim [Invented word].

GOORKHA, ghoorka (gòòr'-ka) *n.* one of the dominant race in Nepâl, India [Native name].

GOOSE (gòòs) *n.* a well-known aquatic fowl ; a tailor's smoothing-iron ; a simpleton.—**goosery** (gòòs'-ęr-i) *n.* a place for the keeping of geese ; silliness or stupidity.—**gosling** (gos'-ling) *n.* a young goose.—**goose-egg**, a zero, indicating failure to score, in athletic and other contests.—**goose-skin**, a rough condition of the skin, induced by cold, fear, etc.—**goose-quill**, the large feather of a goose ; a pen made from it.—**goose-step**, among soldiers, the marking of time by raising the feet alternately without advancing [A.S. *gōs* ; cp. Ger. *gans*].

GOOSEBERRY (gòòs'-bęr-i) *n.* the fruit of a shrub, and the shrub itself.

—**to play gooseberry,** to accompany other persons for propriety; to chaperon [O.F. *groisele*, fr. M.H. Ger. *krus*, curled, crisp; cp. Scot. *groset*].

GOPHER (gō'-fẹr) *n.* a species of wood used in the construction of Noah's ark; cypress [H.].

GOPHER (gō'-fẹr) *n.* in North America, the popular name for various species of burrowing rodents [F. *gaufre*, honeycomb].

GORAL (gō'-rạl) *n.* a kind of goat-antelope [E. Ind.].

GORAMY (gō'-rạ-mi) *n.* a kind of fish [Javanese].

GORBELLY (gor'-bel-i) *n.* a prominent belly; a person having a big belly [A.S. *gor*, filth].

GORCOCK (gor'-kok) *n.* the moor-cock, red-grouse, or red-game [*See* GORSE and COCK].

GORDIAN (gord'-yạn) *a.* pert. to Gordius, or to a knot tied by him, which could not be untied, but was cut by Alexander the Great—hence, intricate; complicated; difficult [fr. *Gordius*].

GORE (gōr) *n.* blood; thick or clotted blood.—**gory** *a.* covered with gore; bloody [A.S. *gor*, blood, dirt].

GORE (gōr) *v.t.* to pierce with a spear or with horns, as a bull [A.S. *gār*, spear with triangular blade].

GORE (gōr) *n.* a wedge-shaped or triangular piece; a triangular piece of land; a wedge-shaped piece of cloth sewed into a garment, etc.;—*v.t.* to make a gore of; supply with a gore.—**goring** *n.* a piece of cloth cut diagonally so as to increase the width of the part to which it is applied; a pricking; puncture;—*a.* cut so as to have a broadening slope; of a sail, cut sloping [A.S. *gōra*, point of land].

GORGE (gorj) *n.* the throat; the gullet; a narrow defile between mountains;—*v.t.* to swallow with greediness; to glut; to satiate;—*v.i.* to feed greedily.—**gorged** (gorjd) *a.* having a gorge or throat; glutted; over-fed; stuffed.—**gorger** (gor'-jẹr) *n.* one that gorges; a big haul or heavy deck of fish.—**gorge-hook,** a leaded fish-hook with two barbs [O.F. fr. L. *gurges*, whirlpool].

GORGEOUS (gor'-jus) *a.* showy; splendid; magnificent.—**gorgeously** *adv.*—**gorgeousness** *n.* [O.F. *gorgias*, beautiful, fr. *gorge*, the throat].

Syn. grand, splendid, imposing, magnificent. *Ant.* sordid, mean, drab, plain.

GORGET (gor'-jet) *n.* a piece of armour for defending the neck; an ornament formerly worn by officers when on duty [F. *gorgette*, fr. *gorge*, throat].

GORGON (gor'-gon) *n.* a fabulous monster of terrific aspect, with snal intertwined in place of hair, and her look turning the beholder i stone.—**gorgonesque** (gor-gon-esk') gorgon-like; repulsive; terrify [L., fr. G. *gorgō*, fr. *gorgos*, grim].

GORGONZOLA (gor-gon-zō'-la) a kind of Italian ewe-milk cheese [*Gorgonzola*, an Italian town].

GORILLA (go-ril'-ạ) *n.* an ape habiting western Africa, remarka for its strength [Afr.].

GORMAND (gor'-mand) *n.* a gree eater; a glutton; an epicure.—**g mandise** *v.t.* and *i.* to eat greedily. **gormandiser** *n.* [F. *gourmand*].

GORSE (gors) *n.* a thick, prick shrub bearing yellow flowers; furz whin.—**gorsy** *a.* [A.S. *gorst*, furze].

GOSHAWK (gos'-hawk) *n.* a sho winged bird of the hawk family [A *goshāfoc*, fr. *gōs*, goose, and *haf* hawk].

GOSLET (gos'-let) *n.* a very sm goose, about as large as a teal [Di of GOOSE].

GOSLING (gos'-ling) *n.* a you goose [A.S. *gōs*, goose, and dou dim. *-l-ing*].

GOSPEL (gos'-pel) *n.* glad tiding esp. the good news concerning Chris one of the narratives of the life a sayings of Christ; the word of Go doctrine; divinity; any general sy tem of truth;—*a.* pert. to, in acc dance with, the gospel;—*v.t.* to tea the truths of Christianity to.—**go peller** *n.* an evangelist; a priest th reads the gospel at the altar duri communion service.—**gospellise** (gos pel-Iz) *v.t.* to evangelise; to reduc or to conform to gospel law.—**gospe truth,** doctrines made known in t gospel; sure and certain truth [A. *god-spell*, fr. *god*, good, and *spe* story].

GOSS (gos) *n.* a kind of low gor or furze [Variant of GORSE].

GOSSAMER (gos'-ạ-mẹr) *n.* a filn substance, like cobwebs, floating the air, or stretched from blade blade along the grass; the delica webs of a species of spider or moth.- **gossamery** *a.* flimsy [M.E. *gossome* fr. GOOSE and SUMMER].

GOSSIP (gos'-ip) *n.* a sponsor; comrade; an idle tattler; tattl groundless rumour;—*v.i.* to prat to run about and tattle.—**gossiper** —**gossipy** *a.* chatty; entertaining a light, pleasing style of talk [M. *gossib*, fr. *god*, God, and *sib*, related

GOSSOON (go-sōōn') *n.* a you attendant; in Ireland, a lad [*garçon*, boy].

GOT (got) past tense and past pa ticiple of the verb GET.

GOTE (gōt) *n.* a drain, sluice, ditc or gutter; a deep, miry place [Dan.

ɜOTH (goth) *n.* one of an ancient utonic tribe who overran the man empire, founding kingdoms Italy, France, and Spain; a barian; a rude, ignorant person; e destitute of taste.—**gothic** *a.* pert. the Goths; pert. to a style of hitecture with high and sharply-inted arches, clustered columns, ;—*n.* the language of the Goths. **gothicism** *n.* conformity to the thic style of building [L. *Gothi*].

GOTHA (gō'-tą) *n.* large German hting aeroplane; type much used ring the European War [fr. *Gotha*, rt of the German republic of uringia].

GOTHAMITE (gō'-thąm-It) *n.* a aple-minded person; a simpleton *otham*, in Nottinghamshire].

GOUACHE (gwàsh) *n.* a method of inting with mixed water-colours, as to be opaque [It. *guazzo*, ddle].

GOUDA (gou'-dą) *n.* a well-known id of cheese, from Gouda, in Holid.

GOUGE (gouj) *n.* a chisel with a ni-cylindrical blade;—*v.t.* to scoop t with a gouge; to force out, as e eye.—**gouge-bit,** a bit sharpened e a gouge [O.F., fr. Late L. *guvia*, isel].

GOUJON (gôó'-jɔn) *n.* the flat-aded or mud cat-fish [F.].

GOULARD (gôó-lârd') *n.* a lotion subacetate of lead in solution [T. *nilard*, French surgeon].

GOURD (gôórd) *n.* a fleshy, many-ɜded fruit, as the melon, cucumber, ɔ. [O.F. *gourde*, fr. L. *cucurbita*].

GOURMAND (gôór'-mąnd) *n.* a ɜedy or ravenous eater; a glutton; gormand [F.].

GOURMET (gôór-mā', gôór-met) *n.* nice feeder; an epicure [F.].

GOUSLY (gous'-li) *n.* an old form harp used by the Slavonians.—**usla** *n.* a bard.—**gouslo** *n.* poetry ɔited by a gousla [Etym. doubtful].

GOUSTY (gows'-ti) *a.* gusty; ɔary [Scot.].

GOUT (gout) *n.* a painful constitu-nal disease; inflammation of the nts.—**gouty** *a.* diseased with, or ɔject to, the gout.—**goutily** *adv.*—**utiness** *n.*—**gout-stone,** a nodule rmed in some tissue as the result gout [O.F. *goutte*, fr. L. *gutta*, ɔp].

GOUT (gôó) *n.* taste; relish [F., L. *gustus*, taste].

GOUTTE D'OR (gôót dor) *n.* a ite wine of Burgundy [F., a drop gold].

GOVE (gōv) *v.i.* to go about staring e a fool [O.F. *goffe*, stupid].

GOVERN (guv'-ern) *v.t.* to regulate authority; to influence; to keep in subjection; *Gram.* to require to be in a particular case;—*v.i.* to exercise authority; to administer the laws.—**governable** *a.*—**government** *n.* exercise of authority; system of polity in a state; territory over which rule is exercised; administrative body; the executive power; the ministry; *Gram.* the relation of one word as depending on or construed by another.—**governmental** (guv-ern-men'-tąl) *a.* pert. to government; sanctioned by government.—**governor** *n.* one invested with supreme authority in a state; a ruler; a magistrate; a father; a guardian; a tutor; head manager, or director; regulator or contrivance in machinery for maintaining a uniform velocity by regulating the admission of steam.—**governess** *n.* an instructress of young ladies.—**governorship** *n.* the office of governor.—**governance** *n.* control; management.—**governor-general,** a governor that has under him deputy-governors; a viceroy [O.F. *goverver*, fr. L. *gubernāre*, to steer a ship].

Syn. of "government," regulation, control, restraint, empire, kingdom, state, commonwealth.

GOWAN (gou'-ân) *n.* the wild daisy [Scot.].

GOWK (gouk) *n.* a fool; a simpleton [Scand.].

GOWN (goun) *n.* a loose, flowing, upper garment; the ordinary outer dress of a woman; the official robe of professional men and scholars;—*v.t.* to dress in a gown;—*v.i.* to put on a gown.—**gownsman** *n.* one whose professional habit is a gown, as a divine, or lawyer, or student; a student of an English university [M.E. *goune*, fr. W. *gwn*, gown].

GRAB (grab) *n.* a sudden grasp;—*v.t.* and *i.* to grip suddenly; to seize; to clutch.—**grabber** *n.*—**grab handle,** handle on motor-bus or lorry to assist climbing on to vehicle.—**grab line,** a line hanging from a ship in such a way that it can be grabbed or seized if necessary [Scand.].

GRACE (grās) *n.* favour; kindness; the free gift of God; sanctification; natural excellence; a short prayer before or after meat; the title of a duke, archbishop, etc.;—*pl.* the three attendants of Venus; ornamental musical trills or shakes;—*v.t.* to adorn; to dignify; to honour.—**graceful** *a.*—**gracefully** *adv.*—**gracefulness** *n.*—**graceless** *a.* depraved; degenerate; corrupt.—**gracelessly** *adv.*—**gracelessness** *n.*—**grace-note,** *Mus.* a note that is an embellishment, not essential to the melody.—**grace-stroke,** a finishing touch; coup-de-grâce [F., fr. L.

gratia, favour, fr. *gratus*, agreeable].
Syn. mercy, pardon, salvation, beauty, ornament, elegance. *Ant.* severity, inclemency, awkwardness, boorishness.

GRACILE (gras′-il) *a.* slender; thin; gracefully slight.—**gracility** *n.* [L. *gracilis*, slender].

GRACIOUS (grā′-shus) *a.* favourable; kind; friendly; proceeding from divine grace.—**graciously** *adv.*—**graciousness** *n.* [L. *gratiōsus*, fr. *gratia*, favour, fr. *gratus*, agreeable].
Syn. benevolent, merciful, good, condescending. *Ant.* severe, distant, reserved, unsympathetic.

GRACKLE (grăk′-l, grąk-l) *n.* a bird of the genus *Gracula*, allied to the starling [L. *graculus*, a jackdaw].

GRADATION (grą-dā-shun) *n.* act of progressing by regular steps; the state of being graded or arranged in ranks.—**gradate** (grā′-dāt) *v.t.* to cause to pass from one colour to another by insensible degrees.—**gradatim** *adv.* gradually; step by step; by degrees; any degree in an order or series.—**gradational** *a.*—**gradatory** (grā-dą-tur-i) *a.* proceeding step by step; gradual [L. *gradatio*].

GRADE (grād) *n.* a step or degree in any series or order; in a railroad or highway, the rate of ascent or descent; a gradient;—*v.t.* to reduce to a level, or to an evenly progressive ascent, as the line of a canal or road [F., fr. L. *gradus*, fr. *gradi*, to step].

GRADIENT (grād′-yent) *a.* moving by steps; rising or descending by regular degrees;—*n.* rate of ascent or descent in a road, etc. [L. (part. stem) *gradient-*, of *gradi*].

GRADIN, gradine (grā′-din, grą-dēn′) *n.* a toothed chisel used by sculptors;—*pl.* seats raised over each other, as in an amphitheatre [F.].

GRADUAL (grad′-ū-ąl) *a.* proceeding by steps or degrees; progressive;—*n.* an order of steps; an ancient book of hymns and prayers.—**gradually** *adv.*

GRADUATE (grad′-ū-āt) *v.t.* to mark with degrees; to divide into regular steps or intervals; to admit to a certain grade or degree, esp. to an academic degree;—*v.i.* to receive an academic degree;—*n.* one that has been admitted to an academic degree.—**graduateship** *n.* state of a graduate in a university.—**graduator** (grad′-ū-ā-tor) *n.* one that graduates; an instrument for dividing any line into small regular intervals.—**graduation** (grad-ū-ā′-shun) *n.* act of conferring or receiving an academic degree; art of dividing into definite parts [*See* GRADE].

GRADUS (grā′-dus) *n.* a dictionary of prosody designed as an aid writing verses; in music, a work of exercises of increasing difficulty *contr.* of *gradus ad Parnassum*, a s to Parnassus].

GRAFFITO (graf-ē′-to) *n.* a r drawing or inscription scratched o wall of an ancient building [It. *graffiare*, to scrawl].

GRAFT, graff (gråft, grăf) *n* small shoot or scion of a tree inse in another tree;—*v.t.* to insert, a cutting from one tree in a bra or stem of another; to implant, a bud upon a stem;—*v.i.* to in scions from one tree into anothe **grafter** *n.*—**graffer** *n.*—**grafting** (gr ting) *n.* the act of inserting a sh or scion taken from one tree into stem of another [O.F. *graffe*, fr. *graphium*, a style for writing w fr. G. *graphein*, write].

GRAFT (gråft) *v.i.* to toil; in N Amer., to support oneself by ill means; to steal, swindle; to e cise privilege.—*n.* manual work North Amer., self-advancement profit by unfair means, esp. thro official or political privilege, a swir that obtained by graft [Dialect I lish].

GRAF ZEPPELIN (gråf-zep′-ę *n.* large German airship now maint ing trans-Atlantic service. [*See* PELIN].

GRAIL (grāl) *n.* in legends of Middle Ages, a dish or cup supp to have been used by Christ at Last Supper [O.F. *graal* or *greal*, dish].

GRAIN (grān) *n.* a tine, prong spike; the fork of a tree; the gr an iron instrument with ba points for striking and catching the fork of a river.—**grainsma** one that uses grains [Swedish *gr* branch, fork].

GRAIN (grān) *n.* a kernel, es corn, wheat, etc.; the fruit of tain kindred plants, viz., corn, w rye, oats, barley, and the like—collectively; any small, hard par a small portion; the 20th part scruple in apothecaries' weight, the 24th of a pennyweight troy; arrangement of the particles of body which determines its com tive roughness; direction of fibres of wood—hence, natural per, disposition;—*v.t.* to pain imitation of the grain of wood form into grains, as powder, s and the like;—*v.i.* to form grai assume a granular form.—gr (grānd) *a.* divided into small par or grains; dyed in grain; ingra —**grainer** *n.* one that paints in tation of the grain of wood; a vium obtained by infusing pig

ing in water (used by tanners to ve flexibility to skins).—**grainy** *a.* ll of grains or corns; full of ker-els.—**grain-leather,** dressed horse-des, etc., blacked on the grained le, for shoes, boots, etc.—**grain ill,** a mill for grinding grain; a ist-mill.—**against the grain,** diffi-lt; uncongenial; unpleasant [F., . L. *granum,* seed].

GRAINE (grān) *n.* the eggs of the k-worm [F., a seed].

GRAIP (grāp) *n.* a spade with ongs for digging [Variant of GROPE].

GRAITH (grāth) *n.* preparation; anner of doing a thing; furniture; ols;—*a.* ready, prepared [A.S. *ræde,* ready].

GRALLATORES (gral-ạ-tō′-rēs) *n.* . a class of wading birds, as coots, ipes, etc. [L. *grallae,* stilts].

GRALLOCH (gral′-ok) *n.* the offal a deer;—*v.t.* to remove the offal om [Etym. doubtful].

GRAM (gram) *n.* a pulse of various nds cultivated in India, and used fodder [Pg. *grão,* fr. L. *granum,* ain].

GRAM, grame (gram, grām) *a.* ıgry; fierce;—*n.* anger; bitter-ess; repugnance;—*v.t.* to vex; to ake sorry or angry;—*v.i.* to grieve, be sorry [A.S.].

GRAMARY, gramarye (gram′-ạ-) *n.* grammar; learning; magic; ıchantment [M.E. *gramery,* skill in ammar—hence magic.]

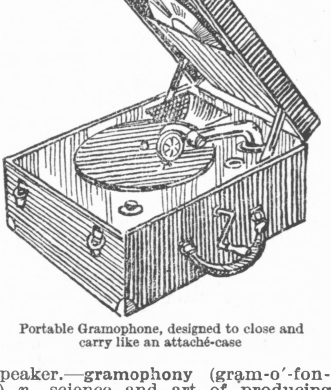
GRAMERCY (gra′-mer-si) *int.* bsolete) great thanks [O.F.].

GRAMINIVOROUS (gram-i-niv′-o-s) *a.* feeding on grass and the like od.—**Gramineal** (grạ-min′-e-ạl) *a.* ert. to grass; grassy [L. stem *amin-,* of *gramen,* grass, and *vorāre,* eat greedily].

GRAMMAR (grạm′-ạr) *n.* the ience of language; a system of neral principles for speaking and riting according to the forms and age of a language; a text-book in aching the elements of a language; ı outline of any science or art.—**ammarian** (grạ-mā′-ri-ạn) *n.* a ilologist; one that teaches gram-ar.—**grammatical** (grạ-mat′-i-kạl) *a.* longing to grammar; according to e rules of grammar.—**grammatically** *adv.*—**grammaticise** (grạ-mat′-i-:) *v.t.* to render grammatical.—**ammar school,** an endowed school, p. a school in which Latin and reek grammar are taught [O.F. *ımaire,* fr. G. *gramma,* writing, fr. *ıphein,* write].

GRAMME, gram (gram) *n.* the rench unit of weight, equivalent to ·43 troy grains [F., fr. G. *gramma,* letter, a small weight].

GRAMOPHONE (gram′-o-phōn) *n.* instrument for reproducing sounds from diaphragm vibrations engraved upon a wax disc—protected trade name.—**gramophone attachment,** in wireless, a device for direct conversion of the mechanical vibration imparted by a gramophone record to the needle into electric currents which may be amplified to work a loud-



Portable Gramophone, designed to close and carry like an attaché-case

speaker.—**gramophony** (grạm-o′-fon-i) *n.* science and art of producing gramophones and gramophone records [fr. G. *gramma,* letter, *phōnē,* sound].

GRAMPUS (gram′-pus) *n.* a fish of the cetaceous order, allied to the dolphin [Corr. of It. *gran pesce,* great fish, fr. L. *grandis pisces,* great fish].

GRANARY (gran′-ạ-ri) *n.* a store-house for grain after it is thrashed [L. *granaria,* fr. *granum,* grain).

GRAND (grand) *a.* great; illustrious; splendid.—**grandly** *adv.*—**grandness** *n.*—**grandiose** *a.* imposing; flaunting; turgid; bombastic.—**grandiosely** *adv.*—**grandam** (gran′-dam) *n.* an old woman; a grandmother.—**grandchild** *n.* a son's or daughter's child.—**grandson** *n.* the son of a son or daughter.—**granddaughter** *n.* the daughter of a son or daughter.—**grandparent** *n.* the parent of a parent.—**grandfather** *n.* a father's or mother's father.—**grandsire** *n.* a grandfather.—**grandmother** *n.* the mother of one's father or mother.—**grandmotherly** *a.* resembling a grandmother.—**grandee** (gran-dē′) *n.* in Spain, a nobleman of the first rank.—**grand duke,** a sovereign prince.—**grand jury,** a special jury which in-

quires if there is sufficient evidence to put an accused person on trial.—**grandmaster,** the head of the Freemasons.—**grand seignior,** a former title of the Turkish sovereign; the Sultan.—**grandstand,** the principal stand on a racecourse, etc.—**grandvizier, prime** minister.—**grand cross,** the highest order among Knights of the Bath.—**grand slam,** in Bridge, the winning of all the tricks [F., fr. L. *grandis*, great].

GRANDEUR (gran'-dŭr) *n.* the quality of being grand; nobility of action; majesty [F.].

Syn. splendour, magnificence. *Ant.* squalor, insignificance.

GRANDILOQUENT (gran-dil'-o-kwent) *a.* pompous; bombastic.—**grandiloquence** *n.* lofty words or phrases; pomposity of speech [L. *grandis*, grand, and *loqui*, speak].

GRANDINOUS (gran'-di-nus) *a.* consisting of hail [L. *grando*, hail].

GRANGE (grānj) *n.* a granary; a barn; a farm, with its stables, etc.; —*v.t.* to farm, as revenue of taxes [O.F. =a barn, fr. L. *granum*, grain].

GRANGERISE (grān'-jer-īz) *v.t.* to illustrate a book with engravings, etc., from other books [fr. James *Granger*, who, in 1769, did this].

GRANIFEROUS (gra-nif'-e-rus) *a.* bearing seeds like grain [L. *granum* and *ferre*].

GRANITE (gran'-it) *n.* an igneous rock, consisting of quartz, felspar, and mica.—**granitic** (gra-nit'-ik) *a.* consisting of granite. — **granolithic** (gra-no-lith'-ik) *n.* made of cement formed of pounded granite [It. *granito*, grained, fr. *granum*, grain].

GRANIVOROUS (gra-niv'-o-rus) *a.* eating grain or seeds [L. *granum*, grain, and *vorare*, eat greedily].

GRANNY (gran'-i) *n.* a grandmother [Abbrev. fr. GRANDMOTHER].

GRANT (grânt) *v.t.* to allow; to yield; to concede; to bestow; to give the possession or title of;—*n.* admission of something as true; concession; a gift; an allowance; a boon; *Law*, a transfer of property by deed or writing.—**grantable** *a.*—**grantor** *n. Law*, the person by whom a grant or conveyance is made.—**grantee** (grân-tē') *n.* one to whom a grant is made [O.F. *graanter*, to promise, as fr. Late L. *credentāre*, fr. *credere*, to believe].

GRANULE (gran'-ūl) *n.* a little grain; a small particle.—**granular** *a.* consisting of grains or granules.—**granularity** (gran-ū-lar'-i-ti) the condition or quality of being granular.—**granularly** *adv.*—**granulate,** to form into grains; make rough on the surface;—*v.i.* to be formed into grains; —*a.* granulated.—**granulation** (gran-ū-lā'-shun) *n.* development o grain-like cells in a sore.—**g tive** *a.*—**granulator** *n.*—gra ous (gran-ū-lif'-e-rus) *a.* or producing granules.—gra **granulose,** *a.* full of granula stances [L. *granulum*, dim. of *g* grain].

GRAPE (grāp) *n.* the fruit vine; a single berry of the **grapeless** *a.*—**grapery** *n.* a b for the cultivation of grapes.— **cure,** a system of medical tre consisting of a diet of grapes.— **fruit** *n.* fruit of shaddock *decumana*) akin to orange or but larger.—**grape-shot,** a nur shot or iron balls put toget means of circular iron plates top and bottom—they scatte fired [O.F. *grappe*, bunch of gr

GRAPH (graf) *n.* a represe by means of lines of the varis some phenomenon according tc conditions;—*v.t.* to show the tion of some phenomenon by of lines [G. *graphein*, write].

GRAPHIC, graphical (graf' kal) *n.* truly descriptive; fc telling; pert. to writing; w lineated or described.—**graj** *adv.*—**graphicness, graphicalne graphics** *n.* the art of drawir mechanical drawing.—**grap** (graf-i-ol'-ō-ji) *n.* a treatise on characters—the science of fo writing, graving, etc.—**grapho** the study of handwriting as a of character.—**graphometer** fom'-e-ter) *n.* a mathemati strument for measuring an surveying.—**graphotype** (gra *n.* a chemical process for ob blocks for use in surface prin **graphite** (graf'-it) *n.* carbon in its conditions; plumbago; lead [G. *graphē*, a writing, fr. *gr* write].

Syn. of "graphic," vivid, lucid. *Ant.* vague, obscure, d

GRAPNEL (grap'-nel) *n.* a anchor with four or five fluke to hold small vessels [O.F. *g* fr. *grappe*, a hook, with din *-el*].

GRAPPA (gra'-pa) *n.* a k brandy, made from the skii stems of grapes [It.].

GRAPPLE (grap'-l) *v.t.* to to lay fast hold on, with the h with hooks;—*v.i.* to contend i fight;—*n.* a hand-to-hand fig iron hook by which one shi fasten on another.—**grapple-s** shot attached to a cable, u the sea-coast in the life-savi vice.—**grappling** (grap'-ling) by which anything is seized an —**grappling-irons,** irons used

ments of grappling [O.F. *grappil, rappe*, a hook].

RASP (grâsp) *v.t.* to seize and ;—*v.i.* to catch at ;—*n.* gripe of hand ; possession ; hold ; men- power or capacity.—**grasping** *a.* dy of gain ; miserly.—**graspingly** —**graspingness** *n.*—**grasper** *n.* [. *graspen* = *grapsen*].

RASS (grâs) *n.* herbage ; an genous plant having simple es, a stem generally jointed and lar, a husky calyx, and the seed le ;—*v.t.* to cover with grass ; to g down to the grass, as a bird or —**grassy** *a.* covered with grass ; n.—**grassiness** *n.*—**grassing** (grâs'- *n.* the exposing of linen cloth in s to the influence of air, sunlight, —**grassless** *a.*—**grass-widow,** a separated from her husband his living abroad, etc.—**grass- ower,** a man living apart from vife [A.S. *græs, gyers*].

reat Green Grasshopper (approx. natural size)

RASSHOPPER *n.* a well-known ping insect, allied to the locust ly, which feeds on grass or leaves GRASS and HOP].

RATE (grât) *n.* a kind of lattice- ; such as is used in the windows risons and cloisters ; a frame of bars for holding coals used as —**grating** *n.* a partition of parallel ross bars [Late L. *grata*, fr. L. s, hurdle].

RATE (grât) *v.t.* to rub harshly, ne body against another ; to away by rubbing ; to fret ;— o make a harsh sound by the on of rough bodies.—**grater** *n.* nstrument for grating down a .—**grating** *n.* the act of rubbing ly ; the harsh sound of rubbing ; harsh ; disagreeable ; irritating ; g ; jarring [O.F. *grater*, scrape].

:ATEFUL (grât'-fool) *a.* agree- having a due sense of benefits ; ful ; pleasing to the taste.— fully *adv.*—**gratefulness** *n.* [L. s].

n. agreeable, acceptable, deli- *Ant.* ungrateful, thankless,

ATICULATION (gra-tik-ū-lā'- the division of a design into es in enlarging or reducing it *ates*, a hurdle, wickerwork].

GRATIFY (grat'-i-fī) *v.t.* to give pleasure to.—**gratifying** *a.*—**grati- fyingly** *adv.*—**gratifier** *n.*—**gratifica- tion** (grat-i-fi-kā'-shun) *n.* act of pleas- ing [L. *gratus*, pleasing, thankful, and *facere*, make].

Syn. to indulge, humour, requite, recompense. *Ant. v.t.* to deny, dis- appoint, fail.

GRATIN (grà-tang') *n.* a method of cooking so as to form a light crust ; a dish so cooked [F.].

GRATIS (grā'-tis) *adv.* for nothing [L. contr. of *gratiis*, ablative pl. of *gratia*, favour].

GRATITUDE (grat'-i-tūd) *n.* good- will and kindness awakened by a favour received ; thankfulness [L. *gratus*, pleasing, thankful].

GRATTOIR (grât-wâr') *n.* in archæ- ology, a flint implement ; a scraper [F.].

GRATUITY (grą-tū'-i-ti) *n.* a free gift ; a present ; a donation.—**gra- tuitous** *a.* free ; voluntary ; granted without claim, merit, or proof.— **gratuitously** *adv.*—**gratuitousness** *n.* [F., fr. Late L. (acc.) *gratuitat-em*, fr. *gratus*, pleasing].

Syn. of "gratuitous," unwarranted, groundless, uncalled-for, needless. *Ant.* warranted, necessary, needful.

GRATULATE (grat'-ū-lāt) *v.t.* to congratulate.—**gratulatory** *a.* ex- pressing joy.—**gratulation** (grat-ū- lā'-shun) *n.* the act of felicitating ; congratulation ; rejoicing [L. (part.) *gratulatus*, of *gratulări*, fr. *gratus*, pleasing].

GRAVAMEN (grą-vā'-men) *n.* stress laid on a part ; burden of a charge or accusation [L., fr. *gravis*, heavy].

GRAVE (grāv) *n.* a place of burial ; tomb ; sepulchre ;—*v.t.* to carve or cut ; to engrave ;—*v.i.* to practise engraving.—**graver** *n.*—**graveless** *a.* —**gravestone** *n.* a stone set upon or near a grave, as a memorial.—**grave- yard** *n.* a yard for the interment of the dead ; a cemetery ; a necropolis. —**grave-clothes,** the dress in which the dead are interred.—**grave-digger,** a sexton [A.S., fr. *grafan*, dig ; cp. Ger. *graben*].

GRAVE (grāv) *a.* weighty ; im- portant ; momentous ; *Mus.* slow ; low in tone ; deep ;—*n.* the grave accent or its sign (`).—**gravely** *adv.*— **graveness** *n.* [F., fr. L. *gravis*, heavy].

Syn. solemn, serious, plain, severe, stern. *Ant.* cheerful, merry, gay, irresponsible.

GRAVE (grāv) *v.t.* to clean a ship's bottom by burning or scraping off seaweeds, barnacles, etc., and cover- ing it over with pitch.—**graving- dock,** a dry dock in which ship's bottoms are graved [Scand.].

GRAVEL (grav'-el) *n.* sand con-

sisting of small pebbles; a disease produced by small concretions in the kidneys and bladder;—*v.t.* to cover with gravel; to puzzle.—**gravelly** *a.* abounding with gravel.—**gravel-pit,** a pit from which gravel is dug [O.F. *gravele,* sand = F. *gravier,* fr. Celt.].

GRAVEOLENCE (gra-vē′-o-lens) *n.* strong, offensive smell.—**graveolent** (grav-vē′-o-lent) *a.* [L. *gravis,* heavy, and *olere,* smell].

GRAVES, greaves (grāvz, grēvz) *n.pl.* the refuse of melted tallow made into cakes for dogs' meat [Scand.].

GRAVID (grav′-id) *a.* heavy, esp. being with child; pregnant [L. *gravis,* heavy].

GRAVIGRADE (grav′-i-grād) *a.* walking with heavy steps;—*n.* an animal that walks heavily [L. *gravis,* heavy, and *gradus,* step].

GRAVITATE (grav′-i-tāt) *v.i.* to obey the law of gravitation; to tend toward the centre of attraction.—**gravitation** *n.* the tendency of earthly bodies to each other and to the centre of the earth; the tendency of satellites to planets, planets to each other and to the sun as their centre, etc.—**gravitational** *a.* pert. to gravitation.—**gravitationally** *adv.* [*See* GRAVITY].

GRAVITY (grav′-i-ti) *n.* weight; heaviness; sobriety of conduct; critical state; tendency of a mass of matter toward a centre of attraction; the tendency of a body toward the centre of the earth.—**gravity feed,** in internal-combustion engines, a pipe for oil or petrol relying for its flow on gravity, the tank being a higher level than the outlet.—**gravimeter** (gra-vim′-e-ter) *n.* an instrument for determining the specific gravities of bodies.—**gravimetric** (grav-i-met′-rik) *a.* of, or pertaining to, measurement by weight.—**specific gravity,** the relative weight of any body considered with regard to the weight of an equal bulk of a standard substance, which is water for solids or liquids, air or hydrogen for gases [F. *gravité,* fr. L. (acc.) *gravitāt-em,* fr. *gravis,* heavy].

Syn. seriousness, solemnity, importance, enormity, atrocity.

GRAVY (grā′-vi) *n.* the juices obtained from meat in cooking.—**gravy-boat,** a small, deep dish for holding gravy or sauce [Probably fr. GREAVES].

GRAY, grey (grā) *a.* hoary; white mixed with black; ashy;—*n.* any mixture of white and black; an animal of gray colour;—*v.t.* to cause to become gray;—*v.i.* to become gray.—**grayly, greyly** *adv.*—**grayness** *n.*—**grayish** *a.* somewhat gray.—**gray-beard,** an old man; a coarse earthen jar for holding liquor.—**gray-hen,** the female of the black grouse or black-cock.—**gray-mare,** a woman that rules her husband [A.S. *græg*; cp. Ger. *grau*].

GRAYLING (grā′-ling) *n.* a nat fish of the genus Salmo, of a sil gray colour on the back and sid the umber [Perh. fr. GRAY].

GRAYWACKE (grā′-wak-e) *a.* c glomerate of grit-rock, consisting rounded pebbles and sand firn united together [Ger. *grau,* grey, a *wacke,* a flint].

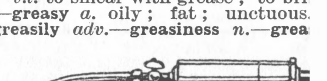
GRAYWETHER (grā′-weTH-er) one of the many blocks of sandsto scattered over the ground in Dors shire and Wiltshire [*See* GRAY a WETHER].

GRAZE (grāz) *v.t.* to rub lightly passing; to abrade; to scrape t skin from;—*v.i.* to touch lightly passing;—*n.* a slight scratch in pa ing [Etym. doubtful].

GRAZE (grāz) *v.t.* to feed, as catt with grass; to tend grazing catt —*v.i.* to eat grass or herbage. **grazing** *n.* pasture.—**grazer** *n.* animal that grazes.—**grazier** (g zher) *n.* one that pastures cattle the market [A.S. *grasian,* fr. *gr* grass].

GRAZIOSO (grā-tsē-ō′-so) *a Mus.* elegantly, smoothly, and gra fully [It.].

GREASE (grēs) *n.* fat; tallo lard; animal fat in a soft state; inflammation of the heels of a hors —*v.t.* to smear with grease; to bri —**greasy** *a.* oily; fat; unctuous. **greasily** *adv.*—**greasiness** *n.*—**grea**



Grease-gun for use on Motor-car

(grē′-zer) *n.* a Mexican creole. **grease-box,** the axle-box of a railwa truck.—**grease-cup** *n.* cup-shap receptacle with hole in bott through which grease is forced mechanism by screwing down cap cup.—**grease-gun** *n.* an appliance injecting oil or grease into machine etc. [O.F. *gresse,* fatness, fr. *gras,* f fr. L. *crassus,* gross].

GREAT (grāt) *a.* large in bulk number; big; long in time or du tion; teeming with young; den ing relationship, either in the ascen ing or descending line.—**greatly** *a* —**greatness** *n.*—**great-coat,** an ov coat.—**great-hearted,** noble.—**gre seal,** the principal seal of a sta kingdom, etc.—**Greater Britain,** t British Empire outside British Isl —**Great Powers,** the chief countri of Europe—Austria, Hungary, Fran

eat Britain, Germany, Italy, Rus- [A.S.].

Syn. numerous, superior, com- nding, strong, powerful, noble, inent, distinguished, weighty, im- rtant. *Ant.* small, insignificant, vial, unimportant, inconsiderable.

GREAVES (grēvz) *n.pl.* ancient nour for the legs [O.F., fr. *greve*, n bone].

GREAVES (grēvz) *n.* a mixture of low [*See* GRAVES].

GREBE (grēb) *n.* an aquatic bird ving short wings, and expert at ing.—**grebe-cloth** *n.* a cotton cloth ving a hairy or downy surface [F., Celt].

GRECIAN (grē'-shan) *a.* pert. to eece;—*n.* native of Greece; a eek; one well versed in Greek.— ecism (grē'-sizm) *n.* an idiom of the eek language; a Hellenism [F. *ec*, fr. L. *Græcus*, Greek, fr. G. *aikos*].

GRECQUE (grek) *n.* a vessel hav- a perforated bottom, fitted into coffee-pot and holding the coffee; reek fret [F.].

GREE (grē) *n.* pleasure; satis- tion; favour; the prize; honour F. *gre*, fr. L. *gratus*].

GREED (grēd) *n.* an eager desire; arice.—**greedy** *a.* having a keen petite for food or drink; ravenous; acious.—**greedily** *adv.*—**greedi- s** *n.* [A.S. *grædig*, hungry].

Syn. of *a.* gluttonous, grasping. *t.* temperate, abstemious, generous.

GREEK (grēk) *a.* pert. to Greece; ecian;—*n.* a native or inhabitant Greece; a Grecian; the language of eece.—**Greco-Roman** (grē-kō'-rō- n) *a.* and *n.* pert. to both Greece d Rome. Also GRÆCO-ROMAN.— **ek-cross**, an upright cross with ns of equal length—the cross of George.—**Greek-fire**, a combustible d in warfare—said to be composed asphalt, nitre, and sulphur, and extinguishable by water.—**Greek lers**, *Arch.* the Doric, Ionic, and rinthian Orders.—**Greekish** (grē'- h) *a.* of, or pertaining to, Greece; eek; of a Greek character or ality.

GREEN (grēn) *a.* having the colour grass when fresh and growing; nposed of blue and yellow rays; taining its natural juices; sickly; n;—*n.* the colour of growing plants; rassy plain or plat; the mown turf which the game of bowls is played which immediately surrounds the e at golf; *pl.* leaves and stems of ng plants dressed for food.— **enly** *adv.*—**greenness** *n.*—**greenish** somewhat green.—**greenishness** *n.* **greenery** *n.* a mass of plants or lage.—**greening** *n.* a sort of apple of a green colour.—**greenly** *adv.*— **greeny** *a.* greenish.—**greenfinch** *n.* a common British singing-bird. Called also **grossbeak.**—**greengage** *n.* a variety of plum.—**greengrocer** *n.* a retailer of vegetables or fruits in their fresh state.—**greenheart** (grēn'-hart) *n.* a very hard kind of wood, found in South America and the West Indies.—**greenhorn** *n.* a raw youth; one easily imposed on.—**greenhouse** *n.* a house for preserving tender plants during cold weather.—**greenroom** *n.* the retiring room of actors in a theatre. —**greensand** *n.* a sandstone of a green- ish hue, the colouring of which is caused by a silicate of iron and potash.— **greenshank** *n.* a name given to a species of snipe.—**greensickness** *n.* an anæmic disease of young women; chlorodis.—**greenstone** *n.* a rock of the trap formation, consisting of crystals of hornblende and felspar.— **greensward** *n.* turf green with grass. —**greenwood** *n.* trees in spring or summer;—*a.* pert. to greenwood.— **green-back**, paper money, the back being green, first issued in 1862 by United States.—**green-crop**, a crop of grasses, turnips, etc.—**green-eyed**, jealous.—**green-hand**, one that is raw and inexperienced.—**greensnake**, one or two different kinds of grass- snakes in the United States.—**green- tea**, tea having a greenish colour.— **green-vitriol**, sulphate of iron, used as a caustic [A.S. *grēne*—allied to *grow*; cp. Ger. *grün*].

Syn. verdant, emerald, flourish- ing, new, recent, immature, young, raw.

GREENBACKER (grēn'-bak-er) *n.* one that advocated the United States currency should be confined to Treasury notes.

GREET (grēt) *v.t.* to salute; to hail;—*v.i.* to give salutations.— **greeting** (grē'-ting) *n.* salutation at meeting; compliment addressed from one absent [A.S. *grētan*, to go to meet; cp. Ger. *grüssen*].

GREEVE, grieve (grēv) *n.* a reeve; a steward [Icel.].

GREGARIOUS (gre-gā'-ri-us) *a.* having the habit of living in a flock or herd.—**gregariously** *adv.*—**gre- gariousness** *n.*—**gregarian** (gre-gā'- ri-an) *a.* of, or pertaining to, a herd or common sort; ordinary.—**gre- garianism** *n.* [L. *gregarius*, fr. (acc.) *greg-em*, of *grex*, flock].

GREGORIAN (gre-gō'-ri-an) *a.* established by Pope Gregory, as the **Gregorian calendar**, reformed by Gregory XIII., 1582;—**Gregorian chants**, introduced in 6th century.

GREMIAL (grē'-mi-al) *a.* of, or per- taining to, the lap or bosom;—*n.* a bosom friend; a confidant; a

cloth used at mass or ordination to prevent the bishop's vestments being soiled with oil [F., fr. L. *gremium*, the lap].

GRENADE (gre-nād') *n.* a hollow ball, or shell, filled with powder, and fired by means of a fuse; a bomb shell.—**grenadier** (gren-a-dēr') *n.* formerly, a soldier who threw grenades; one of a company of soldiers that took post on the right of a battalion, and led it in every movement; now, one of a regiment of guards attached to the court—the Grenadier Guards [F., fr. Sp. *granada*, fr. L. *granatus*, full of seeds, fr. *granum*, grain].

GRENADINE (gren'-a-dīn) *n.* a thin silk used for ladies' dresses, shawls, etc. [F.].

GREY (grā) *n.* [*See* GRAY].

GREYHOUND (grā'-hound) *n.* a tall, slender dog, remarkable for its keen sight and swiftness in the chase. —**greyhound-racing**, the racing of greyhounds on enclosed track as public spectacle sport, with a mechanical hare as decoy [M.E. *greihund*, fr. Scand.].

GRICE (grīs) *n.* a young pig [Icel. *griss*].

GRID (grid) *n.* in motoring, luggage grid at rear of car; in wireless, the electrode in a thermionic valve controlling the stream of electrons emitted by the filament; usually a spiral of wire, round but not touching the filament.—**the grid**, in electricity, name for the system of main transmission lines in the national scheme developed by the Central Electricity Board for the supply of electricity in Great Britain.—**grid-bias** *n.* in wireless, voltage applied to grid to determine its potential with respect to the filament.—**grid-circuit**, in wireless, circuit connected between grid and filament.—**grid-condenser**, in wireless, condenser to control the grid-potential.—**grid control**, in wireless, method of controlling the high-frequency oscillations by introduction of low-frequency electro-motive forces (due to speech) into the grid circuit of the oscillator valve.—**grid-current**, in wireless, current passing between filament and grid.—**grid-leak** *n.* in wireless, a high resistance connected across grid condenser, or from grid to filament, to allow any electrons collected on grid to escape.—**grid potentiometer**, in wireless, potentiometer enabling critical adjustment of grid potential or grid bias.—**grid rectification**, in wireless, rectification using a three-electrode valve for detection of high-frequency oscillations.

GRIDDLE (grid'-l) *n.* a flat iron plate for baking cakes [O.F. *gredil*, fr. Late L. *craticulum*, dim. of *cratis*, a grate].

GRIDELIN (grid'-ē-lin) *n.* a col of mixed white and red, a gr violet or purple [F. *gris-de-lin*, gray].

GRIDIRON (grid'-i-ern) *n.* a gra utensil for broiling flesh and fish o the fire [M.E. *gredire*, a griddle].

GRIEF (grēf) *n.* sorrow; pa distress of mind; repenting pa cause of sorrow or distress [F., fr. *gravis*, heavy].

Syn. regret, sadness, angui grievance. *Ant.* joy, merrime hilarity.

GRIEVE (grēv) *v.t.* to occas grief to; to afflict; to vex; offend;—*v.i.* to feel grief; to be pain of mind; to mourn.—**griever** —**grievance** *n.* a cause of grief or easiness; just ground of complai wrong done and suffered.—**griev** *a.* painful; heavy; oppressiv burdensome.—**grievously** *adv.*—**gri ousness** *n.* [O.F. *grever*, fr. L. *g vāre*, fr. *gravis*, heavy].

Syn. of "grievance," grief, aff tion, oppression, hardship, inju injustice;—of "grievous," distressi atrocious, flagitious, offensive, hu ful, destructive. *Ant.* of "grievou pleasant, satisfactory, enjoyable.

Griffin

GRIFFIN (grif'-in) *n.* a fab animal, in the fore part represen as an eagle, in the hinder part a lion; a duenna [F. *griffon*, fr. fr. G. *grupos*, hook-nosed].

GRIFFON (grif'-on) *n.* a la mountain vulture; a breed of rou haired or wire-haired German hu ing dog [F.].

GRIG (grig) *n.* the sand-eel; merry little body; a cricket [imit

GRILL (gril) *v.t.* to broil on a gr iron;—*n.* a grated utensil for br ing meat.—**grille** *n.* an iron grati

grill-room, a restaurant where ops, steaks, etc., are grilled to ler [F. *griller*, fr. *gril*, a gridiron].
GRILSE (grils) *n.* a young salmon its first return to fresh water and. = gray salmon].
GRIM (grim) *a.* stern; fierce.—mly *adv.*—**grimness** *n.* [A.S.].
GRIMACE (gri-mās') *n.* a distorn of the face to express some feel-; a smirk;—*v.t.* to distort the ntenance [F.].
GRIMALKIN (gri-mal'-kin) *n.* an l cat [fr. GRAY, and MALKIN, a hare, lim. of *Moll* = Mary].
GRIME (grīm) *n.* foul matter; t;—*v.t.* to sully.—**grimy** *a.* dirty. grimily *adv.*—**griminess** *n.* [Scand.].
GRIMM'S LAW (grimz law) *n.* the v, discovered by Grimm, which gulates the interchange of mute sonants among the Aryan lan-ages [fr. J. *Grimm* and LAW].
GRIN (grin) *v.i.* to show the teeth, in laughter or pain;—*n.* the act closing the teeth and showing em.—grinner *n.*—**grinningly** *adv.* .S. *grennian*].
GRIND (grīnd) *v.t.* to reduce to wder by friction; to polish or arpen by friction; to prepare for amination; to oppress by severe actions;—*v.i.* to perform the operan of grinding; to be polished or arpened by friction; to drudge;—act of grinding, or turning a mill; rd or tedious work.—**grinder** *n.* e of the double teeth used to masti-te the food; a molar; *pl.* the eth.—**grindery** (grin'-der-i) *n.* a ace where knives, etc. are ground.—**indingly** (grīn'-ding-li) *adv.* in a inding manner; cruelly; oppres-ely.—**grindstone** *n.* a flat circular ndstone used for grinding or arpening tools [A.S. *grindan*].
GRINGO (gring'-gō) *n.* in America, contemptuous name for an English-an [Mexican Sp.].
GRIP (grip) *n.* a grasp or pressure the hand; the masonic grip; nacious bite of pincers or other ol; hold; clutch; in North ner., a suitcase or travelling bag; *v.t.* to grasp and squeeze; to nip, te. and hold fast [A.S. *grīpan*].
GRIPE (grīp) *v.t.* to catch with the nd; to seize and hold fast; to ain the bowels by pressure or con-action;—*v.i.* to hold or pinch; to t money by hard bargains; to ffer griping pains;—*n.* grasp; izure; clutch; oppression; pinch-g and spasmodic pain in the testines (chiefly used in *pl.*) [*See* IP].
Syn. to clutch, compress, squeeze, ghten, pinch, distress. *Ant.* to relax, lease, hold or touch lightly.

GRIPPE (grip) *n.* influenza; epidemic catarrh [F.].
GRIPPLE (grip'-l) *a.* gripping; tenacious. — **gripple-minded**, of a greedy, grasping, or miserly disposition.—**grippleness** *n.* [A.S. *grīpan*, seize].
GRIQUA (grē'-kwą) *n.* one of a South African race of half-castes descended from Dutch settlers and native women [Perh. Kaffir].
GRIS (grē, gris) *n.* a kind of fur, gray in colour.—**grisamber** (gris-am'-ber) a form of amber gris.—**griseous** (gris'-e-us) *a.* pearl-gray; gray verging on blue [F.].
GRISAILLE (grē-zāl') *n.* a system of painting in gray tints of various shades [F., fr. *gris*, grey].
GRISETTE (gri-zet') *n.* the wife or daughter of a tradesman, so called because of the gray woollen gown that was usually worn by that class; a gay young Frenchwoman [F. = a gray gown, fr. *gris*, gray].
GRISLY (griz'-li) *a.* frightful; horrible.—**grisliness** *n.* [A.S. *grīslīc*, fr. *grīsan*, to shudder].
GRISON (grī'-sun) *n.* a South American animal, the glutton, which is a little larger than a weasel [F. *grisor*, gray].
GRIST (grist) *n.* that which is ground at one time; profit; gain.—**grist-mill**, a mill for grinding grain by the grist, or for customers [A.S. = a grinding].
GRISTLE (gris'-l) *n.* a smooth, solid, elastic substance in animal bodies, cartilage.—**gristly** *a.*—**gristliness** *n.* [A.S.].
GRIT (grit) *n.* the coarse part of meal; oats or wheat coarsely ground; sand or gravel; a coarse-grained silicious sandstone; spirit; resolution;—*v.t.* to grind; to grate; —*v.i.* to give forth a sound, as of sand under the feet; to grind.—**gritty** *a.* consisting of sand or grit. — **grittiness** *n.*—**gritstone** *n.* a coarse-grained sandstone [A.S. *grēot*, bran, dust].
GRIZZLE (griz'-l) *n.* gray; a gray colour.—**grizzly** (griz'-li) *a.* somewhat gray [M.E. *grisel*, fr. F. *gris*, gray].
GROAN (grōn) *v.i.* to give forth a low, moaning sound, as in pain or sorrow;—*n.* a low, moaning sound, usually uttered in pain, sometimes in derision.—**groaner** *n.*—**groaning-chair**, the chair in which a woman formerly sat during labour [A.S. *grānian*].
GROAT (grōt) *n.* an old English coin and money of account, equal to fourpence; any small sum [Old Low Ger. *grote*, a coin of Bremen].
GROATS (grōts) *n.pl.* oats or wheat deprived of the hulls or outer coating [A.S. *grūtan*].

GROBIAN (grō'-bi-an) *n.* a coarse ill-bred fellow; a rude lout; a boor [Ger. *grob*, coarse].

GROCER (grō'-sęr) *n.* a trader that deals in tea, sugar, spices, coffee, liquors, fruits, etc.—**grocery** *n.* a grocer's store; *pl.* the commodities sold by a grocer [Formerly written *grosser*, one that sells by the *gross*, or wholesale].

GROG (grog) *n.* a mixture of spirits and cold water.—**groggery** (grog'-er-i) *n.* a grog-shop.—**groggy** *a.* overcome with grog; tipsy; moving in a hobbling manner (said of a horse).—**grogginess** *n.*—**grog-blossom,** a redness of the nose, due to ardent spirits.—**grog-shop,** a place where spirituous liquors are sold [fr. "Old *Grog*," the nickname of Admiral Vernon, who introduced it about 1745; he wore *grogram* breeches].

GROGRAM (grog'-ram) *n.* a coarse stuff made of silk and mohair; also, a kind of strong, coarse silk [O.F. *grosgrain*, of a coarse texture].

GROIN (groin) the depressed part of the body between the belly and the thigh; the angular curve made by the intersection of two semi-cylinders or arches;—*v.t.* to fashion into groins; to adorn with groins.—**groining** *n.* any system of vaulting.—**groined roof,** an arched roof or ceiling formed by the junction of two opposite sets of intersecting or groined vaults [Scand.].

GROMET, grommet (grum'-et) *n.* a ring formed of a strand of rope laid in three times round, and used to fasten the upper edge of a sail to the yard-rope or stay; a wad for cannon, made of rope [O.F.].

GROOM (grôôm) *n.* a servant, esp. a man or boy who has the charge of horses; one of several officers of the English royal household; a bridegroom;—*v.t.* to tend, as a horse.—**groomsman** *n.* an attendant of a bridegroom at his wedding [Icel. *gromr*, a boy].

GROOP (grôôp) *n.* a trench; a drain; a pen for cattle;—*v.i.* to make a channel or groove.—**grooping-iron,** a tool for forming grooves; a gouge [M.E. *grope*, ditch].

GROOVE (grôôv) *n.* a furrow, channel, or long hollow cut by a tool; fixed routine in life;—*v.t.* to cut a groove or channel in [D., a channel; cp. E. GRAVE].

GROPE (grōp) *v.t.* to search out by feeling in the dark;—*v.i.* to attempt to find something by feeling.—**groper** *n.*—**gropingly** *adv.* [A.S. *grâpian*, seize—allied to GRIPE].

GROS (grō) *n.* a textile fabric stronger or heavier than others of the same material;—*a.* strong decided in tint [F.].

GROSBEAK (grōs'-bēk) *n.* one several small birds having lar thick bills [fr. GROSS and BEAK].

GROSCHEN (grō'-shen) *n.* a silv coin in Germany, worth one and o sixth of a penny [Ger., fr. L. *gross* thick].

GROSS (grōs) *a.* coarse; ru rough, as work; dull, as perceptio total;—*n.* the bulk; the number twelve dozen.—**grossly** *adv.*—**gro ness** *n.*—**grossify** (grō'-si-fi) *v.t.* and to make or become gross.—**gros fication** *n.*—**in gross,** in bul wholesale [O.F. *gros*, fr. L. *gross* thick].

Syn. vulgar, indelicate, low, i pure, enormous, shameful, bulk fat, corpulent. *Ant.* fine, ni delicate.

GROSSULAR (gros'-u-lar) *a.* tra lucent garnet of pale-green colour; *a.* pertaining to or resembling gooseberry [O.F. *groselle*, a goo berry].

GROT (grot) *n.* a grotto.—**gro** *n.*—**grotto-work** *n.* ornamental shell-work on a garden grotto; cave; an artificial structure gardens [F. *grotte*, fr. G. *krup* vault].

GROTESQUE (grō-tesk') *a.* wild formed; irregular in design or forr —*n.* whimsical figure; caricature. **grotesquely** *adv.*—**grotesqueness, gr tesquery** *n.* an embodiment of gr tesqueness; a grotesque action [fr. It. *grotta*].

Syn. whimsical, extravagant, lu crous, antic. *Ant.* normal, ordinar classical, simple.

GROUND (ground) *n.* the surfa of the earth; dry land; territor in art, the surface on which an obje is represented; in electricity, eart *pl.* sediment; dregs; lees;—*v.t.* set on the ground; to set as on foundation; to instruct in element —*v.i.* to run aground.—**groundle** *a.*—**groundlessly** *adv.*—**groundles ness** *n.*—**groundling** *n.* a fish th keeps at the bottom of the wate a spectator in the pit of a theatr hence, a low, mean, vulgar perso —**groundwork** *n.* foundation; basi the essential part.—**ground-as** a sapling of ash.—**ground-ba** bait dropped to the bottom of t water to collect together the fish. **ground-floor,** the floor of a house a level, or nearly so, with the e terior ground.—**ground-ice,** ice form at the bottom of a river or oth body of water; anchor-ice.—**groun ivy,** a common British trailing plar —**ground-nut,** the pea-nut.—**groun plan,** the surface representation

e divisions of a building.—**ground-r**, in wireless, direct ray.—**ground-nt**, rent paid for the privilege of ilding on another man's land.—**ound station direction finding**, in iation, method of plotting an coplane's position by two ground ations.—**ground-swell**, a broad, deep ell of the ocean, caused by a long ntinued gale.—**ground-tackle**, a neral term for the anchors, cables, rps, etc., used for securing a ssel at anchor [A.S. *grund*].

Syn. land, estate, possession, floor, sis, foundation, reason, cause, origin.

GROUND (ground) past tense and st participle of the verb GRIND.

GROUNDAGE (ground'-ij) *n.* a x on dues paid for the ground or ace occupied by a ship while in rt [*See* GROUND].

GROUNDLING (ground'-ling) *n.* a h that keeps at the bottom of the ater; a spectator in the pit of a eatre; a low mean vulgar person.

GROUNDSEL (ground'-sel) *n.* a ant with yellow flowers, the seeds which are a common food for rds [A.S. *grund*, and *swelgan*, to allow].

GROUNDSELL (ground'-sel) *n.* the nber of building next to the ground .S. *grund*, and *syl*, sill].

GROUP (grōōp) *n.* a cluster, crowd, throng; an assemblage; *Mus.* a mber of eighth, sixteenth, etc., tes tied together;—*v.t.* to form a oup; to arrange in a group; to der.—**group captain**, commissioned nk in Royal Air Force, equivalent captain in the navy, colonel in the my.—**grouping** *n.* the relative rangement of figures or objects in awing, painting, and sculpture [F. *oupe*, cluster].

GROUSE (grous) *n.* a British bird, teemed as the best game, applied red grouse, black grouse or black me, ptarmigan, capercailzie, and oor-fowl;—*v.i. Collog.* grumble, com-ain.—**grouse, grousing** *n.* complaint erh. fr. O.F. *griesche*, gray].

GROUT (grout) *n.* coarse meal; es; grounds; a thin cement used in asonry work for filling up small ids, cracks, joints, etc.;—*a.* con-ting of grout;—*v.t.* to fill up with out, as the joints between stones; **grouting** *n.* the process of filling or finishing with grout;—the grout us filled in.—**grouty** (grou'-ti) *a.* ick; muddy sulky; surly; cross .S. *grūt*].

GROVE (grōv) *n.* a cluster of trees ading an avenue; a group of trees ıaller than a forest; a wood of ıall extent [A.S. *grāf*, grove].

GROVEL (grov'-l) *v.i.* to creep on e earth; be low or mean.—**groveller** *n.* [M.E. adv. *groveling*, flat on the ground].

GROW (grō) *v.t.* to cause to grow; to produce; to raise;—*v.i.* to enlarge in bulk or stature; to be produced or augmented by vegetation; to proceed from; to become attached or fixed.—**growable** *a.*—**grower** *n.*—**growth** (grōth) *n.* process of growing; gradual increase of animal and vegetable bodies; produce; product; advancement; improvement.—**growthful** *a.* susceptible of growth or improvement [A.S. *grōwan*. Conn. with GREEN].

Syn. to extend, thrive, flourish, swell, increase. *Ant.* diminish, shrink, wane, lessen, decrease.

GROWL (groul) *v.i.* to utter an angry, grumbling sound;—*n.* the snarl of a cross dog.—**growler** *n.* a grumbler; a four-wheeled cab (slang) [D.].

GROZET (groz'-et) *n.* a gooseberry [M.E., fr. O.F. *groselle*].

GRUB (grub) *v.t.* to dig up;—*v.i.* to dig in, or under, the ground;—*n.* a fleshy, dingy-coloured larva; a larva of a beetle; that which is grubbed up for food; victuals.—**grubber** *n.*—**grubby** *a.* dirty; unclean as if from grubbing.—**grub-saw**, a hand-saw for cutting marble.—**grub-screw**, small slotted screw with head.—**grub-stake** *n.* provisions and equipment given to a prospector against an anticipated find [M.E. *grobben*].

GRUB STREET (grub strēt) *n.* the tribe of needy or sordid authors;—*a.* paltry (applied to any mean literary work) [Name of a street near Moorfields, London, much inhabited by poor authors].

GRUBBLE (grub'-l) *v.i.* to feel in the dark; to grope; to fumble [Etym. uncertain].

GRUDGE (gruj) *v.t.* to envy; to give or take reluctantly;—*v.i.* to complain; to be covetous or envious;—*n.* uneasiness at the possession of something by another.—**grudgingness** *n.* [M.E. *grochen*, fr. O.F. *groucer*, grumble].

Syn. of *n.* ill-will, envy, enmity, aversion, dislike, spite, hatred. *Ant.* of *v.* to give generously, bestow, concede, rejoice, share.

GRUE, grew (grōō) *v.i.* to shudder; to feel horror.—**gruesome** *a.* causing one to shudder; repulsive.—**gruesomeness** *n.* [Scand.].

Syn. of *a.* ghastly, grim, horrible. *Ant.* of *a.* pleasant, delightful, agreeable.

GRUEL (grōō'-el) *n.* a light food, made by boiling meal in water [O.F., fr. Late L. *grutum*, meal].

GRUFF (gruf) *a.* rough or stern.—**gruffly** *adv.*—**gruffness** *n.* [D.].

GRUM (grum) *a.* morose, severe of countenance; grim; low; deep in the throat, as a sound; guttural [A.S. *grom*].

GRUMBLE (grum'-bl) *v.i.* to murmur with discontent; to growl; to snarl;—*n.* the act of grumbling; a grumbling speech.—**grumbler** *n.* [O.D. *grommelen*, to keep muttering on].

GRUME (grōōm) *n.* a clot, as of blood; a fluid of viscid consistence.—**grumous, grumose** *a.* thick; clotted; clubbed; knotted.—**grumousness** *n.* [O.F. *grume*, knot bunch, fr. L. *grumus*, a little heap].

GRUMPY (grum'-pi) *a.* surly; gruff.—**grumpily** *adv.*—**grumpiness** *n.* [O.D. *grommelen*, to keep on muttering].

GRUNT (grunt) *v.i.* to make a deep, guttural noise, like a hog;—*n.* a deep, guttural sound.—**grunter** *n.* a pig; a grumbler,—**gruntling** *n.* a young hog [Imit., A.S. *grunian*, allied to L. *grunnire*].

GRUYÈRE (grōō-yār') *n.* a cheese made at Gruyère in Switzerland.

GRYPHON (grif'-on) *n.* *See* GRIFFIN.

GRYSBOK (grīs'-bok) *n.* a small South African antelope [D.].

GUACHARO (gōō-à-chär'-ro) *n.* a nocturnal bird of South America [Sp.].

GUACO (gwà'-ko) *n.* name of various tropical American plants used as antidote to snake-bites [Perh. Amer. Ind.].

GUAIACUM (gwā'-ya-kum) *n.* a genus of small, crooked trees, growing in several of the West Indian islands [Sp. *guayeo*].

GUAN (gōō'-an) *n.* a Brazilian bird about the size of a guinea-hen [S. Amer.].

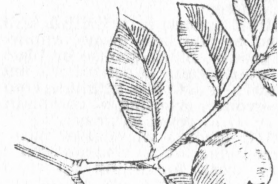
GUANACO (gwà-na'-kō) *n.* the largest species of wild llama, a native of South America [South Amer.].

GUANO (gwà'-nō) *n.* the excrement of certain sea-fowls, used as a manure [Sp. *guano* or *huano*, fr. Peruv.].

GUARANTEE (gar-an-tē') *n.* a promise to answer for the payment of some debt, or the performance of some duty, in case of the failure of another person who is primarily liable;—*v.t.* to warrant; to engage for the payment of a debt or the performance of a duty, etc.—**guaranty** (gar'-an-ti) *n.* a warrant or surety.—**guarantor** *n.* a surety; a warranter; a cautioner; one that undertakes that the promises of another shall be fulfilled [O.F. (part.) *garantie*, of *garantir*, to warrant].

GUARD (gärd) *v.t.* to protect from danger; to accompany for protection; to protect the edge of;—*v.i.* to watch by way of caution or d to be in a state of defence or —*n.* that which guards or s caution in statement; a n body of men, on guard; o has charge of a mail-coach, o way train; a conductor; pa sword-hilt which protects the a chain or cord for fastening to one's person; a posture of in fencing; *pl.* the picked the army; the British ho troops; the pads used in cri protect the legs.—**guardabl guardage,** wardship.—**guardle guardian** *n.* one that gua secures; a warden; one that custody of the person or prop an infant, a minor without parents, or a person incapa managing his own affairs;—*a.* ing; protecting.—**guardsman** soldier of the guards.—**guard** *a.*—**guardianship** *n.* the offic guardian.—**guard-duty,** the du formed by a guard or sen **guard-house,** a building in w military guard is stationed; for the detention of prisoners guard.—**guard-ring,** a plain rin to prevent a valuable one fro ping from the finger; a ke **guard-room,** a room for the modation of guards.—**guard-s** vessel of war to superinten marine affairs in a harbour o [O.F. *garder*, guard; A.S. *we* *See* WARD].

Syn. of *n.* protection, se defence, vigilance, watchfulr watch, a sentinel.



Leaves and fruit of the Guava tre

GUAVA (gwà'-vą) *n.* a t tree or its pear-shaped fruit [

GUBERNATION (gū-ber-nā *n.* government; rule.—**guberna** (gū'-ber-na-to'-ri-al) *a.* pert.

ernment or a governor [L. *guber-*
e, govern].

UDGEON (guj′-un) *n.* a small
h-water fish, allied to the carp;
ait; allurement; a person easily
ated;—*v.t.* to cheat; to impose
[O.F. *goujon*, fr. L. (acc.) *gobiōn-*
fr. G. *kōbios*].

UDGEON (guj′-un) *n.* the large
ot of the axis of a wheel; a metal
np bolted to the stern-post of a
for the rudder to hang on; a
for securing together two blocks
tone [O.F. *goujon*, pin of a pulley].

UE (gū) *n.* a rogue; a vagabond;
arper [F. *gueux*].

UEBER, gheber (gē′-bẹr) *n.* a fire-
shipper; a follower of Zoroaster
the ancient Persian religion [Per.
GIAOUR].

UELDER ROSE (gel′-dẹr-rōz) *n.*
GELDER ROSE.

UELPH, guelf (gwelf) *n.* one of
papal and popular party of Italy
ch, from 1250 to 1500, aimed at
ional independence in opposition
he Ghibellines [fr. *Welf*, a family
he party in the 12th century].

UERDON (gẹr′-don) *n.* a reward;
ital; recompense [O.F., corr. fr.
t.].

UERILLA, guerrilla (gẹr-ril′-ạ) *n.*
irregular, petty war;—*a.* pert. to
rillas [Sp., fr. *guerra*, war, F.
re, fr. Teut.].

UERNSEY (gẹrn′-zi) *n.* a close-
ng knitted woollen shirt [fr.
rnsey, one of the Channel Islands;
JERSEY].

UESS (ges) *v.t.* to conjecture; to
ge at random; to suppose; to
k; to hit upon by accident;—
to make a random judgment;—
judgment without sufficient evi-
ce or grounds.—**guessable** *a.*—
sser *n.*—**guesswork** *n.* work per-
ned at hazard; result obtained
conjecture [M.E. *gessen*, fr.
nd.].

UEST (gest) *n.* a visitor enter-
ed for a short time; a lodger
hotel, lodging or boarding house.
uest-chamber, a room for guests.
uest-house, an inn [A.S. *gest*,
t; cp. Ger. *gast*].

UFFAW (gu-faw′) *n.* a loud burst
aughter [Imit.].

UGGLE (gug′-l) *v.i.* to gurgle [fr.
GLE].

UHR (goor) *n.* a loose earthy
osit, formed by the infiltration
rock [Ger.].

UIDE (gīd) *v.t.* to lead or direct;
manage, as one's own affairs; to
ulate; to superintend, as the
ons of others;—*n.* one that leads
ther in his way; a conductor;
that directs or regulates; that
ch instructs and influences; in
internal-combustion engine, tube in
which valve-spindles and tappet-rods
slide.—**guider** *n.* one that, or that
which, guides; an adult officer in the
Girl Guides Association.—**guideship**
n. guidance.—**guideless** *a.*—**guidable**
a.—**guidance** *n.* direction; govern-
ment; mode of conducting.—**guiding**
n. theory and practice of Girl Guides
Association.—**guide-book**, a descrip-
tive hand-book for the use of travel-
lers.—**guide-post**, a post to direct
travellers in the way [F. *guider*, allied
to A.S. *witan*, to know].

Syn. pilot, govern, steer. *Ant.*
misguide, mislead.

GUIDON (gē′-dong) *n.* a small flag
or streamer; the flag of a guild or
fraternity; one that carries a flag [F.].

GUILD, gild (gild) *n.* a corporation;
a society of merchants or tradesmen;
in Scotland, a corporation of mer-
chants or tradesmen of all kinds
made freemen of the city.—**guild-
hall** *n.* the hall where a guild or cor-
poration usually assembles—hence,
the town hall.—**guildry** (Scot.) *n.* the
members of a guild.—**guild socialism**
n. a proposal to restore the old guild
organisation of industries on socialistic
lines and to unite the different
guilds in a national socialistic organi-
sation [A.S. *gild*, money, fr. *gildan*, to
pay].

GUILDER, gilder (gil′-dẹr) *n.* a
Dutch silver coin of the value of 1*s.* 8*d.*

GUILE (gīl) *n.* craft; cunning.—
guiler *n.* a beguiler.—**guileful** *a.*—
guilefully *adv.*—**guilefulness** *n.*—
guileless *a.*—**guilelessly** *adv.*—**guile-
lessness** *n.* [O.F. = deceit; cp. A.S.
wīl].

Syn. artifice, duplicity, deceit. *Ant.*
honesty, sincerity, faithfulness.

GUILE (gīl) *n.* the fermented
wort used by vinegar-makers; a
brewer's vat [F. *guiller*, ferment].

GUILLEMOT (gil′-e-mot) *n.* a
marine diving bird, allied to the pen-
guins, auks, and divers, and found in
the northern parts of Europe, Asia,
and America [F.]. (See illus. p. 448.)

GUILLOCHE (gi-lōsh′) *n.* an orna-
mental pattern composed of inter-
lacing curved lines, as on a watch-
case; *Arch.* an ornament of inter-
lacing bands or ribbons;—*v.t.* to
form guilloches on [F., fr. *Guillot*, the
inventor].

GUILLOTINE (gil-ū-tēn′) *n.* a
machine for beheading a person by
the descending stroke of a heavy
axe;—*v.t.* to behead with the guillo-
tine [F., fr. *Guillotin* (1738-1814), the
inventor].

GUILT (gilt) *n.* criminality and
consequent liability to punishment;
crime; offence; in civil law, expo-
sure to forfeiture or fine, etc.—

guilty *a.* criminal; sinful; wicked; evil.—**guiltily** *adv.*—**guiltiness** *n.*—**guiltless** *a.*—**guiltlessly** *adv.*—**guiltlessness** *n.* [A.S. *gylt*, crime (orig. fine for an offence), fr. *gildan*, to pay].

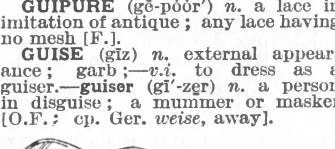
GUIMPE (gimp) *n.* a chemisette worn with a low or square-necked dress [F.].

Guillemot

GUINEA (gin′-e) *n.* a gold coin formerly current in Great Britain, current value 21*s.* sterling.—**guinea-corn**, the great, or Indian, millet.—**guinea-fowl**, a gallinaceous bird, with plumage of a dark-gray colour spotted with white, and a fleshy excrescence on each side of the head, orig. from Africa.—**guinea-pig** a small Brazilian rodent, somewhat resembling a small pig; one whose fee is a guinea; a professional and unqualified company director [fr. *Guinea*, in W. Africa].

GUIPURE (gē-pòòr′) *n.* a lace in imitation of antique; any lace having no mesh [F.].

GUISE (gīz) *n.* external appearance; garb;—*v.i.* to dress as a guiser.—**guiser** (gī′-zęr) *n.* a person in disguise; a mummer or masker [O.F.: cp. Ger. *weise*, away].



Guitar

GUITAR (gi-tär′) *n.* a stringed instrument of music resembling the violin but larger, and having six strings [F. *guitare*, fr. L. *cithara*, fr. G. *kithara*, a lyre or lute].

GULCH (gulch) *n.* a ravine; gu [Etym. unknown].

GULDEN (gòòl′-den) *n.* an Austr coin worth 2*s.* sterling [Ger.].

GULES (gūlz) *n.* a red colour; in heraldic shields [F. *gueules*, fr. P *ghul*, a rose, or fr. L. *gula*, the thro

GULF (gulf) *n.* a large bay; sea extending widely into the la an abyss; a deep chasm; anyth insatiable.—**gulfweed** *n.* a coa olive sea-weed, found in the G Stream.—**the gulf stream**, a bro warm current that issues from Gulf of Mexico, by the Strait Florida; it flows northwards al the coast of the United States, then, at Newfoundland, is deflec diagonally across the Atlantic, by its great heat influences the clim of W. Europe as far as Nova Zem [F. *golfe*, Late Gr. *kolphos*, fr. *kolpos*, the bosom].

GULL (gul) *n*, a web-footed s fowl;—*v.t.* (fr. above, as the *gull* formerly considered to be stupid) deceive; to trick; to defraud;—a trick; one easily cheated; dupe.—**guller** *n.*—**gullish** *a.* stupid **gullible** *a.* easily imposed on; cre lous.—**gullibility** (gul-i-bil′-i-ti) quality of being gullible; credul [Celt.].

GULLET (gul′-et) *n.* the thro the passage in the animal ne through which food enters into stomach; the œsophagus [O.F. *gou* fr. L. *gula*, throat].

GULLY (gul′-i) *n.* a channel w in the earth by a current of wat a ditch; a gutter.—**gully-hole**, aperture by which drains discha into the sewer.—**gully-raker** *n.* Australia, a long whip used by cat drivers [O.F. *goulet*; cp. GULLET].

GULO (gū′-lō) *n.* a genus of c nivorous animals, as the wolvere glutton, grison, etc.

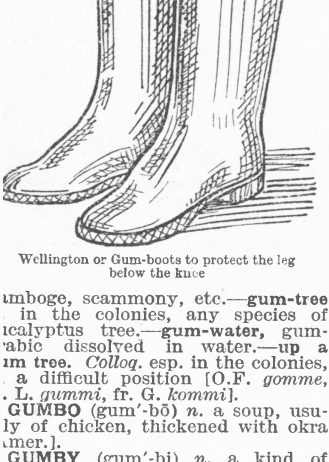
GULOSITY (gū-los′-i-ti) *n.* gree ness; voracity [L. *gula*, throat].

GULP (gulp) *v.t.* to swallow eager to swallow up;—*n.* as much as swallowed at once [D.=a gr draught].

GUM (gum) *n.* the hard, fles substance investing the teeth.—**gu boil**, a small abscess on the gum **gum-rash**, a disease in the gums, f quent in babies.—**gum-stick**, a sm piece of some hard substance, ivory or coral, given to children wh teething [A.S. *gōme*, jaws].

GUM (gum) *n.* a juice which exu from trees, and thickens on the s face (used for stiffening and adhes purposes);—*v.t.* to unite or stiffen gum.—**gummiferous** (gu-mif′-ę-r *a.* producing gum.—**gummy** *a.* cous; adhesive.—**gumminess** *n*

gum-arabic, a gum obtained from various species of the acacia, the best kind coming from Arabia.—**gum-boots** (gum'-bōōts) *n.pl.* Wellington pattern or thigh boots made of rubbered fabric.—**gum-cistus,** a plant of the genus *Cistus*; a species of rock-rose.—**gum-elastic,** india-rubber.—**gum-pot,** a metal pot in which the materials for varnish are melted.—**gum-resin,** a juice drawn from various plants by incision—as aloes, myrrh,



Wellington or Gum-boots to protect the leg below the knee

gamboge, scammony, etc.—**gum-tree** in the colonies, any species of eucalyptus tree.—**gum-water,** gum-arabic dissolved in water.—**up a gum tree.** *Colloq.* esp. in the colonies, a difficult position [O.F. *gomme*, L. *gummi*, fr. G. *kommi*].

GUMBO (gum'-bō) *n.* a soup, usually of chicken, thickened with okra [Amer.].

GUMBY (gum'-bi) *n.* a kind of African drum [W. Ind.].

GUMPTION (gum'-shun) *n.* capacity; shrewdness [Prob. A.S. *gȳ-man*, observe].

GUN (gun) *n.* a tube or barrel, for discharging balls, shot, or other missiles; a firearm in general (the larger kinds are called cannon, and the smaller, musket, carbine, rifle, fowling-piece, etc.). *See* also GREASE GUN.—**gunner** *n.*—**gunner's daughter** *n.* a gun to which sailors were lashed to be flogged. The victim was said to kiss or marry the gunner's daughter.—**gunnery** *n.* the art or science of firing guns.—**gunnery-ship,** a ship specially devoted to the practice of gunnery.—**gunboat** *n.* a small vessel of light draught fitted to carry one or more guns.—**gun-cotton** *n.* a highly explosive substance obtained by soaking cotton, etc., in nitric and sulphuric acids.—**gunman** *n.* armed criminal; gangster.—**gunpowder** *n.* mixture of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal pulverised, granulated, and dried; a fine kind of green tea.—**gunshot** *n.* the distance of the point-blank range of a cannon-shot; the distance to which shot can be thrown from a gun so as to be effective;—*a.* made by the shot of a gun.—**gunsmith** *n.*—**gun-barrel,** the barrel of a gun.—**gun-captain,** the chief of a gun's crew.—**gun-carriage,** a heavy wooden frame on which cannon are placed.—**gun-deck,** a lower deck of a ship where the gun-room is.—**gun-fire,** the hour at which the morning and evening gun is fired.—**gun-flint,** a piece of flint fixed in the lock of a gun, to strike against the cap and ignite the charge.—**gun-harpoon,** a toggle-iron discharged from a bomb-gun at a whale.—**gun-layer** *n.* an artillery man whose duty it is to lay a gun on its target.—**gun-maker,** a maker of guns or small firearms.—**gun-metal,** an alloy of nine parts of copper and one part of tin, used for cannon, etc.—**gun-port,** a hole in a ship's side for the muzzle of a cannon.—**gun-room,** an apartment in a ship of war, occupied as a mess-room by the lieutenants.—**gun-shy,** afraid of a gun; frightened by the report of a gun.—**gun-stick,** a ram-rod.—**gun-stock,** the stock or wood in which the barrel of a gun is fixed.—**gun-tackle,** the tackle for running a gun in or out of a port-hole.—**gun-wad,** a circular piece of cardboard or felt used to keep the ammunition in place in the gun-barrel or shell [M.E. *gonne*, fr. Welsh = bowl].

GUNNY (gun'-i) *n.* strong, coarse sacking [Hind.].

GUNTER'S CHAIN (gun'-tərz chān) *n.* the chain commonly used for measuring land (it is 4 rods or 66 feet long, and divided into 100 links).—**Gunter's scale** *n.* a rule, 2 feet long, marked with graduated lines, for solving questions in arithmetic and geometry, etc. [fr. Edmund *Gunter*, the inventor].

GUNWALE, gunnel (gun'-l) *n.* the upper edge of a ship's side [fr. GUN and WALE].

GUNYAH (gun'-yà) *n.* in Australia, a native hut made of boughs and bark; any rough shelter [aboriginal].

GURGE (gurj) *n.* a whirlpool [L. *gurges*, a whirlpool].

GURGITATION (gər-ji-tā'-shun) *n.* surging rise and fall; motion, as of boiling water [fr. L. *gurgitāre*, to flood].

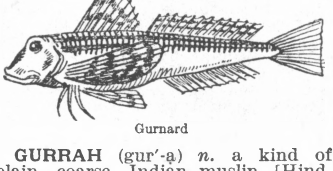
GURGLE (gurg'-gl) *v.i.* to flow in a broken, noisy current;—*n.* a gush or flow of liquid.—**gurgling** (gur'-

gling) *a.* flowing in a broken noisy current;—*n.* a running with a broken and noisy current [Through It. fr. L. *gurges*].

GURLET (gur'-let) *n.* a mason's pickaxe, with a sharp point and cutting edge.

GURLY (gur'-li) *a.* fierce; stormy.

GURNARD, gurnet (gur'-nard, -net) *n.* a sea-fish, having a large and spiny head, with mailed cheeks [O.F. *gronguard*, fr. *grogner*, to grunt, fr. L. *grunnīre*, to grunt].



Gurnard

GURRAH (gur'-ą) *n.* a kind of plain, coarse, Indian muslin [Hind. *garha*, cloth].

GUSH (gush) *v.i.* to flow copiously; to gush forth, as a fluid from confinement; to act with a sudden and rapid impulse;—*n.* a sudden and violent issue of a fluid; a fluid thus emitted.—**gusher** *n.*—**gushing** *a.* emitting copiously, as tears—hence, soft-hearted [D.].

GUSSET (gus'-et) *n.* a piece of cloth inserted in a garment to strengthen or enlarge some part.—**gusset plate,** in motoring, a flat triangular plate riveted at a corner of the frame of a motor-car for strength and to prevent distortion of right angle [F. *gousset*, arm-pit].

GUST (gust) *n.* the sense or pleasure of tasting; relish; enjoyment.—**gustable** (gus'-tą-bl) *a.* capable of taste; pleasant to the taste; eatable; enjoyable.—**gustatory** (gus'-tą-tor-i) *a.* pert. to the sense of taste.—**gusto** *n.* nice appreciation or enjoyment; relish [L. *gustus*, taste].

GUST (gust) *n.* a sudden squall or blast of wind; a violent burst of passion.—**gusty** *a.* squally; windy [Scand. = a blast].

GUSTOSO (gŏŏs-tō'-zō) *adv. Mus.* with taste; elegantly; feelingly [It.].

GUT (gut) *n.* the intestinal canal of an animal; the stomach; a preparation of the intestines used for violin strings, in angling, etc.; *pl.* the intestines. *Colloq.* courage, usually moral;—*v.t.* to take out the bowels from; to remove the contents of [A.S *gut*, *gēotan*, to pour; cp. Ger. *gosse*, a drain].

GUTTA-PERCHA (gut'-ą-pęr'-chą) *n.* a sap obtained from various trees found in the Malay Archipelag [Malay].

GUTTATE (gut'-āt) *a.* containir drops or droplike masses [L. *gutta*, drop].

GUTTER (gut'-ęr) *n.* any passag for water; a tube or pipe for co veying rain from the eaves of a buil ing; a channel for conveying wat (usually on the side of a road street); —*v.t.* to form into small, lo gitudinal hollows.—**guttering** (gut er-ing) *n.* the process of formir into gutters; the materials f gutters or rain-troughs. — **gutte snipe,** a street arab.—**gutter-spout,** t spout through which the water fro the eaves of a house passes off [O. *goutiere*, fr. L. *gutta*, a drop].

GUTTERA (gut'-e-rą) *n.* a gen of crested guinea-fowls [L. *gutta*, drop].

GUTTIFEROUS (gu-tif'-e-rus) yielding gum or resinous substanc [L. *gutta*, a drop, and *ferre*, to bea

GUTTURAL (gut'-u-ral) *a.* pert. t the throat; formed in the throat;- *n.* a letter pronounced in the throa as the Greek *χ*, or *ch* in the Scottis word *loch*.—**gutturally** *adv.*—**guttura ness** *n.*—**gutturalise** *v.t.* to speak enunciate gutturally [F., fr. L. *guttu* throat].

GUY (gī) *n. Naut.* a rope used t steady other parts of a ship's tackle —*v.t.* to steady.—**guy-rope,** a rope t steady a spar; a guy [O.F. *guie*, guide].

GUY (gī) *n.* a grotesque effigy; caricature; a dowdy; U.S. slang, person;—*v.t.* to treat as a guy; t ridicule [fr. *Guy* Fawkes].

GUZZLE (guz-l) *v.t.* to swallo much or often; to eat or drin inordinately;—*v.i.* to swallow liqu greedily;—*n.* drink; a debauch.- **guzzler** *n.* [O.F. *desgouziller*, t swallow down, fr. *gosier*, the throat

GUZZY, guzzie (guz'-i) *n.* India cotton cloth of the poorer kin [Hind. *gazi*].

GYBE (jīb). *v.t. See* GIB and GIB

GYMKHANA (jim-kā'-ną) *n.* place for athletic games; a meetir for such sports [Hind. = ball-house

GYMNASIUM (jim-nā'-zi-um) *n.* place where athletic exercises a performed; a school for the high branches of literature and science.- **gymnast** (jim'-nast) *n.* one tha teaches or practises gymnastic exe cises; the manager of a gymnasiur —**gymnastic** (jim-nas'-tik) *a.* pert. t athletic exercises.—**gymnastics** *n.* t art of performing athletic or disci linary exercises.—**gymnastically** *ad* [L., fr. G. *gymnasion*, fr. *gymno* naked].

GYMNOSOPHIST (jim-nos'-o-fis

one of a sect of East Indian ilosophers and religious teachers, 10 went almost naked [G. *gumnos*, ked, and *sophos*, wise].

GYMNOSPERM (jim'-nō-spęrm) *n.* plant that bears naked seeds, as e common pine and hemlock [G. *mnos*, naked, and *sperma*, seed].

GYMNOTUS (jim-nō'-tus) *n.* a nus of fresh-water fishes, having no rsal fin, including *Gymnotus elec- cus*, or electric eel (it is about five t in length, shaped like an eel, th small round pectoral fins, and s the power of giving a strong ctric shock [G. *gumnos*, naked, d *nōtos*, the back].

GYNANDROMORPHISM (ji-nan'- ō-mor'-fizm) *n.* in insects, exhibition the same individual of both male d female characters.—**gynandro- rph** (ji-nan'-drō-morf) *n.* an insect hibiting gynandromorphism [G. *nē*, woman, *anēr, andros* man, and *rphē*, form].

GYNARCHY (jin'-ar-ki) *n.* governnt by a female [G. *gunē*, woman, d *archein*, to rule].

GYNECOCRACY, gynocracy (jin- ok'-ra-si, jin-ok'-ra-si) *n.* governnt administered by a woman [G. *ē, gynaikos*, woman, and *kratein*, rule].

GYNECOLOGY (gīn-e-kol'-ō-ji) *n.* science of the diseases peculiar to men [G. *gynē*, woman, and *logos*, course, fr. *legein*, to speak].

GYNEOLATRY (jin-e-ol'-a-tri) *n.* ravagant devotion to or worship women [G. *gunē*, women, and *eia*, worship].

GYP (jip) *n.* a male attendant at nbridge University.—**gyp-room,** room in a college suite in which kept the utensils for the serving neals [Contr. for GYPSY].

GYPSUM (jip'-sum) *n.* a mineral sisting of sulphate of lime and per cent of water, and which, en burnt, and ground up, forms ster of Paris [L., fr. G. *gypsos*, lk].

GYPSY. *See* GIPSY.

GYRA (jī'-ra) *n.* the richly embroi- ed border of a robe [Low L.].

GYRATE (jī'-rāt) *v.i.* to revolve nd a central point; to move ally.—**gyratory** *a.* moving in a le, or spirally.—**gyration** (jī-rā'- n) *n.* act of turning or whirling und a fixed centre; a spiral tion; rotation [L. (part.) *gyrātus, yrāre*, to move in a circle].

GYRE (jīr) *n.* a circular motion, or a circle described by a moving body; a turn; a wheel [L., fr. G. *guros*, a ring].

GYRFALCON (jir'-faw-kn) *n.* the peregrine falcon [O.F. *gerfaucon*].

The Gyrfalcon or Peregrine Falcon

GYRO-COMPASS (jī'-ro-kom-pas) *n.* mariner's compass using a gyroscope, used particularly on submarines [G. *gyros*, and E. COMPASS].

GYROMANCY (jīr'-o-man-si) *n.* divination performed by drawing a circle, and walking in or around it [G. *gyros*, ring, circle, and *manteia*, divination].

GYROPTER (jī-rop'-ter) *n.* an aeroplane with revolving wings [L. *gyrare*, move in a circle, and G. *pteron*, wing].

GYROSCOPE (jī'-ro-skōp) *n.* a rotating wheel mounted in a ring or rings for illustrating the dynamics of rotating bodies, etc. [G. *gyros*, circle, and *skopein*, view].

GYRO-STABILISER (jī-ro-stab'-il- ī-zer) *n.* an apparatus using two or more gyroscopes or gyrostats to prevent rolling of a ship or aeroplane [G. *gyros*, and E. STABILISER].

GYROSTAT (jī'-ro-stat) *n.* an instrument for illustrating the dynamics of rotation, and distinguished from a gyroscope in being free to wander about in a horizontal plane.—**gyrostatic** (jī-ro-stat'-ik) *a.* relating to the principles in dynamics that a body in rotating tends to preserve its plane of rotation [G. *gyros*, round, and *statikos*, static].

GYVE (jīv) *n.* a shackle, esp. one to confine the legs; a fetter [M.E., fr. A.F. *gives*].

H

H, h, is the eighth letter of the English alphabet, and usually classed as the sixth consonant. Sometimes before vowels it is mute, as in *honest*, and also when allied with g, as in *bright, light*; when preceded by w it is pronounced before the w, as in *what, where.*

HA (hâ) *int.* an exclamation denoting surprise, joy, or grief.

HAAF (hâf) *n.* a deep-sea fishing ground, Shetland [Icel. *haf*, sea].

HAAR (hâr) *n.* a wet mist, sea fog [Perh. fr. Icel. *hârr*].

HABEAS CORPUS (hā'-be-as kor'-pus) *n.* a writ to inquire into the cause of a person's imprisonment or detention by another [L. = have the body, fr. *habēre*, to have, and *corpus*, the body].

HABECK (hā'-bek) *n.* an instrument used by clothiers in dressing cloth.

HABERDASHER (hab'-ėr-dash-er) *n.* a retailer of stuffs, as silks, lace, etc., or of small wares.—**haberdashery** *n.* [O.F. *hapertas*, of uncert. etym.].

HABERDINE (hab'-ėr-dīn) *n.* the common cod; esp. dried salt cod [O.F. *habordean*].

HABERGEON (ha-bėr'-jun) *n.* defensive armour descending from the neck to the middle [F. *haubergeon*, dim. of O.F. *hauberc*].

HABILIMENT (ha-bil'-i-ment) *n.* a garment.—**habilimented** (ha-bil'-i-men-ted) *a.* having habiliments; clothed.—**habilitate** *v.t.* to fit; to accoutre.—**habilitation** (ha-bil-i-tā'-shun) *n.* qualification [F., fr. *habiller*, to dress, fr. L. *habilis*, ready, fr. *habēre*, to have].

HABIT (hab'-it) *n.* dress; an upper coat worn by ladies; a coat with a long skirt worn in riding; custom; particular state or condition of the body; tendency to repeat an action or act;—*v.t.* to dress;—*v.i.* to dwell in; to inhabit.—**habitual** (ha-bit'-u-al) *a.* customary.—**habituate** *v.t.* to accustom to a practice.—**habitude** (hab'-i-tūd) *n.* external condition of a body; confirmed practice.—**habitué** (ha-bit'-ū-ā) *n.* a frequenter [O.F., fr. L. *habitus*, attire, fr. *habēre*, to have].

Syn. of *a.* usual, wonted. *Ant.* unaccustomed, unfamiliar, strange.

HABITABLE (hab'-i-ta-bl) *a.* capable of being dwelt in.—**habitation** (hab-i-tā'-shun) *n.* place of abode.—**habitance** (hab'-i-tans) *n.* dwelling; abode; residence.—**habitancy** (hab'-i-tan-si) *n.* legal residence or sett ment; domiciliation.—**habitant** (h -i-tant) *n.* an inhabitant.—**habitat** the natural abode or locality o plant or animal [L. *habitābilis*, *habitāre*, to dwell, fr. *habēre*, have].

HACHISCH (hash'-ēsh) *n.* HASHISH.

HACHURE (hach'-ūr, hash'-ūr) a short line used in delineat surfaces, esp. mountains [Same HATCHING].

HACIENDA (hà-thē-en'-dà) *n.* isolated farm or farm-house [Sp.].

HACK (hak) *v.t.* to cut irregular to notch; to mangle;—*v.i.* to ma an effort to raise phlegm;—*n.* a cu a blunt axe; a pick.—**hack-iron** miner's pick; a hack; a chi used in cutting nails.—**hack-log,** block for chopping ou [A.S. *haccia*

HACK (hak) *n.* a horse, or coa let out for hire; a literary drudge *a.* hackneyed; hired; mercenar worn out by service;—*v.t.* to let for hire;—*v.i.* to ride on the roa to ride with an ordinary horse pace. [Contr. fr. HACKNEY].

HACK (hak) *n.* a rack for feedi cattle; a frame for drying fish; place for drying bricks before bu ing;—*v.t.* to place bricks in a r to dry before burning.—**hack-trap** kind of weir for taking fish [fr. HATC

Fruit and Leaves of the American Hackberry T

HACKBERRY (hak'-ber-i) *n.* tree bearing sweet, edible fr [Scand.].

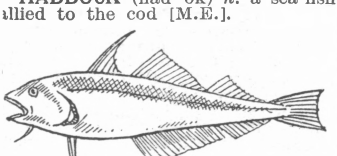
HACKLE (hak'-l) *v.t.* to separa as the coarse part of flax or her from the fine;—*n.* an instrument f separating the coarse part of flax hemp from the fine; a fly for anglir —**hackler** *n.* [D.].

HACKNEY (hak'-ni) *n.* a hor for riding or driving; a horse ke for hire; a horse and carriage ke

'or hire ;—*a.* let out for hire ; much ised ;—*v.t.* to make commonplace.—**ıackney-coach,** a coach kept for hire O.F. *haquenee,* a pacing-horse].

HAD (had) past tense and past participle of the verb HAVE.

HADDOCK (had'-ok) *n.* a sea-fish allied to the cod [M.E.].



Haddock

HADES (hā'-dēz) *n.* the habitation of the dead ; the state of departed souls [G., the unseen, fr. *a,* not, and *idein,* to see].

HADJ, hajj (hāj) *n.* the pilgrimage which every Mohammedan makes, if possible, to Mecca.—**hadji, hajji** (hā'-jē) *n.* a Mohammedan who has performed his hadji to Mecca [A. a pilgrimage].

HÆMORRHAGE (hem'-o-rij). *See* HEMORRHAGE.

HAEREMAI (hā-ē-rē-mā'-ē) *int.* in Australia, welcome! hallo! [Maori, come hither].

HAFIZ (hā'-fiz) *n.* a title of a Mohammedan who knows the *Koran* by heart [Per.].

HAFNIUM (haf'-ni-um) *n.* an element, resembling zirconium discovered in 1922 at Copenhagen [L. *Hafnia*].

HAFT (hâft) *n.* a handle, as of a knife, sword, or dagger ; hilt [A.S. *hæft* ; cp. Ger. *heft*].

HAG (hag) *n.* brushwood to be cut down ;—*v.t.* to hack [Scot.].

HAG (hag) *n.* an ugly old woman.—**haggish** (hag'-ish) *a.*—**haggishly** (hag'-ish-li) *adv.*—**hag-ridden,** ridden by hags ; afflicted with nightmare.—**hag-weed,** broom [fr. A.S. *hægtesse,* a witch ; cp. Ger. *hexe*].

HAGGARD (hag'-ard) *a.* lean and ghastly ;—*n.* a hawk.—**haggardly** *adv.* [O.F. *haggard*].

Syn. gaunt, wrinkled. *Ant.* well-conditioned, strapping, sleek.

HAGGIS (hag'-is) *n.* a dish made of the pluck of a sheep or lamb, chopped with herbs, suet, and oatmeal, etc., seasoned with leeks and spices, and boiled in the maw [Perh. fr. *hag,* to chop].

HAGGLE (hag'-l) *v.t.* to worry ;—*v.i.* to be difficult in bargaining ; to chaffer.—**haggler** *n.* [Freq. of HAG, chop].

HAGIOGRAPHA, hagiography (hā-i-, hag-i-og'-ra-fa, -fi) *n.pl.* the last of the three Jewish divisions of the Old Testament [G., fr. *hagios,* holy, and *graphein,* to write].

HAGIOLATRY (hā-ji-, hag-i-ol'-ā-tri) *n.* the worship of saints [G. *hagios,* holy, and *latreia,* worship].

HAGIOLOGY (hā-ji-, hag-i-ol'-ō-ji) *n.* a narrative of the lives of the saints [G. *hagios* and *logos,* discourse].

HAH (hâ) *int.* an exclamation expressing surprise ; ha.

HAHA (hâ-hâ') *n.* a fence or bank sunk in a slope, not visible until one is close upon it [F.].

HAIK (hāk) *n.* a large piece of woollen or cotton cloth worn by Arabs over the tunic [A.].

HAIL (hāl) *n.* frozen rain.—**hailstone,** a frozen rain-drop [A.S. *hagol* ; cp. Ger. *hagel*].

HAIL (hāl) *int.* an exclamation of respectful salutation.—**hail-fellow,** an intimate companion.—**to hail from,** to belong to [Scand. = health].

HAIR (hâr) *n.* a small filament growing from the skin of an animal ; fur ; down ; bristles.—**hairy** *a.* covered with, made of, or resembling hair.—**hair-brush,** a brush for dressing and smoothing the hair.—**hair-breadth** *n.* the breadth of a hair.—**hair-cloth** *n.* cloth made wholly or partly of hair.—**hair-dresser,** a barber.—**hair-line,** a very fine line, made of hair, used in fishing ; a fine line in drawing or writing.—**hair-pin,** a pin for supporting braids or plaits of hair.—**hair-pin bend,** a V-shaped turn of a road.—**hair-splitting,** minute distinctions in reasoning.—**hair spring,** the fine hair-like spring on the balance-wheel of a watch.—**hair-stroke,** a fine up-stroke in penmanship [A.S. *hær* ; cp. Ger. *haar*].

HAKA (hâ'-kâ) *n.* in Australia, a native dance [Maori].

HAKE (hāk) *n.* a sea-fish of the cod family [Scand.].

HAKE (hāk) *n.* *See* HACK.

HAKEM, hakim (hâ'-kem, -kim) *n.* a physician ; in the East, a ruler ; a governor [A.].

Ornamental Head of a Halberd

HALBERD, halbert (hal'-berd, -bert) *n.* a long shaft having a steel-pointed head, and a steel cross-piece with a cutting edge.—**halberdier** (hal-ber-dēr') *n.* one that is armed with a halberd [O.F. *halebarde,* fr. Teut.].

HALCYON (hal'-si-on) *n.* the kingfisher;—*a.* pert. to the halcyon, which was said to lay her eggs in nests floating on the sea, which remained calm during the period of incubation — hence, calm. — **halcyon days,** the seven days before, and as many after, the winter solstice, when the halcyon was believed to brood; days of peace [L., fr. G. *alkyōn,* wrongly derived fr. *hals,* sea, and *kyein,* to breed].

Syn. of *a.,* serene, peaceful, quiet. *Ant.* tempestuous, rough.

HALE (hāl) *a.* sound; healthy.— **haleness** *n.* [M.E. *hal*].

HALE (hāl) *n.* a haul;—*v.t.* to drag [Variant of HAUL].

HALF (hâf) *n.*; *pl.* **halves** (hâvz) one of two equal parts of a thing; part; behalf; account; a term at school (for *half-year*);—*a.* consisting of a moiety or half;—*adv.* in part, or in an equal part or degree:—*v.t.* to divide into halves; to separate into parts.—**half-and-half,** a mixture of beer or porter and ale in equal proportions.—**halfpenny** (hā'-pe-ni) *n.* a copper coin of the value of half a penny.—**halve** (hâv) *v.t.* to divide into two equal parts.—**half-baked,** raw; silly; immature.—**half-binding,** a style of book-binding in which the backs and corners are in leather and the sides in paper or cloth.—**half-blood,** relation between persons born of the same father or the same mother, but not of both.—**half-bound,** of a book, bound with leather only on back and corners.—**half-breed,** one that is half-blooded.—**half-brother,** a brother by one parent only.—**half-caste,** a person of mixed European and Asiatic parentage.—**half-cock,** the position of the cock of a gun when retained by the first notch.—**half-hearted,** wanting in true affection; indifferent; devoid of enthusiasm.—**half-heartedly** *adv.*—**half-heartedness** *n.* want of earnestness.—**half-holiday,** half day given up to recreation.—**half-mast,** the position of a flag lowered half-way down from the head of the staff.—**half-moon,** the moon when half its disc appears illuminated.—**half-note,** a minim, in value one-half of a semibreve.—**half-pay** *n.* half the amount of wages or salary;—*a.* receiving, or entitled to, half-pay.—**half-read,** superficially informed by reading.—**half-seas-over,** well on the way; half-drunk. — **half-servo,** in motoring, denoting a vacuum or mechanically assisted foot-brake still requiring a certain amount of foot pressure.—**half-sister,** a sister by one parent, but not by both.—**half-timbered,** built with a framework of timber filled in with brick, plastered rubble, etc.—**half-timer,** a child that does not require to attend an elementary school more than five times a week.—**half-tone** *n.* an illustration printed from a relief plate, showing lights and shadows by means of minute dots, made by photographing an original through a screen etched with a network of fine lines;—*a.* printed from a plate made by this process.—**half-track** *a.* in motoring, to denote a vehicle running on one pair of wheels and one pair of tracks.—**half-truth,** a statement only partly true.—**half-way** *adv.* in the middle;—*a.* equally distant from the extremes.—**half-wit,** a weak-minded person; a dolt; a block-head.—**half-yearly** *a.* occurring twice in the year.—**better-half,** a wife.—**to go halves,** to have an equal share or risk in [A.S. *healf*; cp. Ger. *halb*].

HALIBUT (hal'-i-but) *n.* a sea-fish allied to the turbot and flounder [M.E. *hali,* holy, and *butte,* flounder, that fish being much eaten on fast-days].

HALIDOM (hal'-i-dom) *n.* holy state [A.S. *hālig,* holy, and suff. *-dom*].

HALIMAS (hal'-i-mas) *n.* the feast of All Souls; Hallowmas [A.S. *hālig* holy, and *mæsse,* mass, festival].

HALL (hawl) *n.* a passage-way at the entrance of a house; a place of public assembly.—**hall-mark** *n.* the stamp of the Goldsmith's Company and other assay offices [A.S. *heal,* fr. *helan,* to cover].

HALLELUJAH (hal-e-lòò'-yą) *n.* and *int.* an exclamation used in songs of praise to God [H. = praise ye, and *Jāh,* Jehovah].

HALLIARD (hal-yąrd) *n.* *See* HALYARD.

HALLOA (ha-lō') *int.* an exclamation to call attention.

HALLOO (ha-lòò') *v.t.* to encourage with shouts; to shout to [Imit.].

HALLOW (hal'-ō) *v.t.* to make holy.—**halloween** (hal'-ō-ēn) *n.* the evening preceding All Hallows or All Saints' day.—**hallowmas** *n.* the feast of All Souls, All Saints, or All Hallows (1st. Nov.) [A.S. *hālig,* holy].

HALLUCINATION (ha-lòò-si-nā'-shun) *n.* delusion.—**hallucinatory** *a.* partaking of, or producing, hallucination [L. (acc.) *hallucinatiōn-em,* fr. *hallucinārі,* to wander in mind].

HALM, haulm (hawm) *n.* the stalk of grain of any kind [A.S. *healm,* straw; cp. Ger. *halm*].

HALMATURUS (hal-ma-tū'-rus) *n.* a genus of kangaroos [G. *halma,* a leap].

HALO (hā'-lō) *n.* a luminous circle round the sun or moon; a corona [L., fr. G. *halōs,* threshing-

and also the disc of the sun or
].

LOGEN (hal'-o-jen) *n.* a mem-
the chlorine group of elements.
oid (hal'-oid) *n.* a salt com-
led of a metal and a halogen ;—
mposed of a metal and a halogen
als, sea salt, and root, *gen*,
cing].

LSE (hals) *n.* the neck [A.S.
neck ; cp. Ger. *hals*].

LT (hawlt) *v.t.* to cause to
marching ; to limp ; to
te ; to falter ;—*a.* halting or
ng in walking ; lame ;—*n.* a
n marching ; a stopping ; act
ping ; lameness ; hesitation in
; stammer.—**halter** *n.* [A.S.
tm, to limp].

LTER (hawl'-ter) *n.* a rope for
g a horse ; a rope for hanging
actors ;—*v.t.* to put a halter on ;
d with a rope or cord, and hold
A.S. *hælftre*].

LYARD (hal'-yard) *n.* a rope
listing yards or sails [fr. HALE
UL, and YARD].

M (ham) *n.* the hind part of
nee ; the thigh of any animal
hamm].

M (ham) *n.* a home ; a village
vn [Old Frisian].

MADRYAD (ham'-a-drī-ad) *n.* a
nymph ; a large poisonous
n serpent of the cobra family
. *hama*, together, and *drys*, oak

MATE (hā'-māt) *a.* hooked, or
th hooks [L. *hamus*, hook].

MBLE, hamel (ham'-bl, -el) *v.t.*
ake a dog unfit for hunting
aking him lame ;—*n.* in South
, a wether [A.S. *hamelian*].

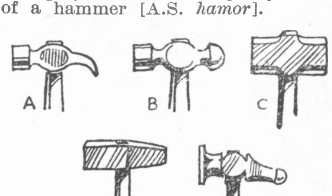
MES (hāmz) *n.pl.* the carved
of wood or metal by which
aces of a horse are attached
collar [D.].

MESUCKEN (hām'-suk-n) *n.*
ts law, the offence of felони-
beating or assaulting a person in
wn house or dwelling-place

MITE (ham'-īt) *n.* a descendant
m, son of Noah ; an African ;
.—**hamitic** (ha-mit'-ik) *a.* pert.
n.

MLET (ham'-let) *n.* a small
[O.F. *hamel*, and dim. *-let* ;
r. *heīm* ; A.S. *hām*, a dwelling].

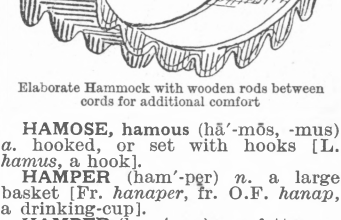
MMER (ham'-er) *n.* an instru-
for driving nails, beating
, and the like.—**hammerable** *a.*
merer *n.*—**hammer-man** *n.*—
er-axe, a tool consisting of a
er and axe combined on one
.—**hammer-beam,** a beam act-
a tie at the foot of a pair of
al rafters, but not extending
o connect the opposite sides.—
hammer-cloth, the cloth which covers a coach-box.—**hammer-head,** a shark having the eyes set on projections from the sides of the head, which gives it a hammer shape.—**hammer-wrought,** worked into shape by means of a hammer [A.S. *hamor*].



Types of Hammer Head

A, Claw. B, Engineers. C, Sledge. D, Geologists. E, Repoussé

HAMMOCK (ham'-ok) *n.* a kind of hanging bed, consisting of a piece of canvas, gathered at the ends, and suspended by cords from hooks.—**to lash a hammock,** to roll a hammock up smoothly.—**to sling a hammock,** to fasten it up ready for use [Sp. *hamaca* (of West Indian origin)].



Elaborate Hammock with wooden rods between cords for additional comfort

HAMOSE, hamous (hā'-mōs, -mus) *a.* hooked, or set with hooks [L. *hamus*, a hook].

HAMPER (ham'-per) *n.* a large basket [Fr. *hanaper*, fr. O.F. *hanap*, a drinking-cup].

HAMPER (ham'-per) *n.* a fetter ;—*v.t.* to put a hamper or fetter on ; to shackle [A.S. *hamelian*, to maim].

Syn. of *v.*, impede, hinder, obstruct, embarrass. *Ant.* to free, disentangle.

HAMSHACKLE (ham'-shak-l) *v.t.* to fasten by a rope binding the head to one of the fore-legs [fr. HAMPER and SHACKLE].

HAMSTER (ham'-ster) *n.* a species of rat remarkable for having a bag on each side of the jaw, under the skin, in which it carries grain, peas, and acorns, to its winter hole [Ger.].

HAMSTRING (ham'-string) *n.* one of the tendons at the back of the

knee, or hock of the hind-leg of quadrupeds;—*v.t.* to lame or disable by cutting the hamstring [HAM].

HAMULUS (ham'-ū-lus) *n.* a little hook; in botany, a hooked bristle; in anatomy, a hook-like process; in surgery, an instrument for extracting the fetus.—**hamuli** *n.pl.*—**hamular, hamulose** *a.* [L. dim. of *hamus*, a hook].

HAND (hand) *n.* the outer extremity of the human arm, consisting of the palm and fingers; an index of a dial; a measure of the hand's breadth; four inches; side; agency; service; form of writing; cards held in a game.—**hands** *n.pl.* in South Africa, bundles of newly gathered tobacco leaves.—**handy** *a.* skilful in using the hand; ready to hand.—**handcuff** *n.* [a **cuff** for the **hand**] a fastening for the hands of prisoners; a manacle.—**handicraft** *n.* manual occupation. — **handicraftsman** *n.*—**handiwork** *n.* work done by the hands.—**hand-barrow** a flat, oblong wooden frame with handles at each end.—**hand-bell,** a small bell rung by hand.—**hand-bill,** a loose printed sheet.—**hand-book,** a manual.—**hand-brake** *n.* in motoring, a brake worked by a hand lever.—**hand-breadth,** a space equal to the breadth of a hand; a palm.—**hand-bridge,** a small bridge with a hand-rail.—**hand-cart,** a cart pushed or drawn by hand.—**hand-gallop,** a slow and easy gallop.—**hand-in-hand,** unitedly. — **hand-language,** conversing by signs or motions of the hand.—**hand-loom,** a weaver's loom.—**hand-maid, hand-maiden,** a maid that waits at hand.—**hand-rail,** a rail, usually supported by balusters, as in stair-cases.—**hand-sale** *n.* a sale confirmed by mutual shaking of hands.—**hand-saw** *n.* a saw to be used with the hand.—**hand-screw** *n.* in motoring, a screw, usually for brake adjustment, which can be turned by hand.—**hands-down,** easily; without exertion.—**hand-shake,** a shake of the hand.—**hand-shaped** *a.* having the shape of a hand; formed or made by hand; created.—**hand-spike** *n.* a bar, usually of wood, used with the hand, as a lever.—**hand-stroke,** act of putting the hand to work (also **hand's turn**).—**hand-to-hand,** in personal encounter. — **hand-to-mouth,** precarious.—**hand-writing,** the form of writing peculiar to each person.—**second-hand,** not new.—**a cool hand,** a person not easily daunted.—**at hand,** within reach or call.—**clean hands,** a blameless life.—**to bear a hand,** to give assistance.—**to be hand in glove,** to be very intimate.—**to change hands,** to become the property of another.—**to have a hand in,** to bear a share.—**to hold in hand,** to restrain.—**to take in hand,** to undertake.—**with a heavy hand,** oppressively.—**with a high hand,** boldly [A.S.].

HANDICAP (han'-di-kap) *n.* a race in which the horses are weighted according to their age and character for speed, etc.; an allowance of time or distance in starting, granted to inferior competitors;—*v.t.* to place at a disadvantage.—**handicapper** *n.* one that determines the amount of the handicaps [fr. *hand in cap*].

HANDKERCHIEF (hang'-ker-chif *n.* a piece of silk or linen carried about the person [fr. HAND and KERCHIEF].

HANDLE (han'-dl) *v.t.* to touch to use or hold with the hand; to manage; to discourse on;—*n.* that part of a vessel or instrument which is held in the hand when used; instrument or means for effecting a purpose. — **handler** *n.* [A.S. fr HAND].

HANDLEY-PAGE (hand'-li-pāj) *n* a type of large aeroplane [Named from the inventor].

HANDLING (hand'-ling) *n.* in South Africa, barter, bargaining [D *handelen*, to trade].

HANDSEL (hand'-, han'-sel) *n* a giving into the hands of another the first act of using any new thing *v.t.* to use for the first time [A.S *handselen*].

HANDSOME (han'-sum) *a.* having a pleasing appearance; well proportioned.—**handsomely** *adv.*—**handsomeness** *n.* [A.S. fr. HAND and suff *-sum*].

Syn. pretty, graceful, liberal, elegant. *Ant.* unshapely, uncouth hideous, mean.

HANG (hang) *v.t.* to suspend; to fix from above and leave free to swing or move below; to kill by suspending from a rope round the neck; to ornament with curtains, pictures etc., fastened to the wall; to set on hinges, as a door.—**hanger,** *n.* a girdle or belt by which a sword was attached to the person; a short broad sword. —**hangman** *n.* a public executioner. —**hang-dog** *n.* a degraded fellow.—**hang-over** *n.* evil after-effects.—**hanging-gardens,** gardens in terraces, rising behind one another. — **hanging-post,** that post of a doorframe to which the hinges are fixed.—**to hang back,** be too reluctant to proceed.—**to hang fire,** to hesitate.—**to hang in the balance,** to be in doubt or suspense.—**to hang up,** in Australia, to tie up, esp. of a horse [A.S. *hangian*].

HANG (hang) *n.* in South Africa, a steep slope on a mountain, a sharp incline [Ger.].

ANGAR (hang-ɡr) *n.* a shed in h aeroplanes are kept [F.].

Hangar, or Aeroplane Shed

ANGBIRD (hang'-bɐrd) *n.* a bird, Baltimore oriole, so called from est, which is suspended from the of a tree.

ANK (hangk) *n.* a parcel of s of yarn or thread tied together; gle skein [Scand. = a hasp].

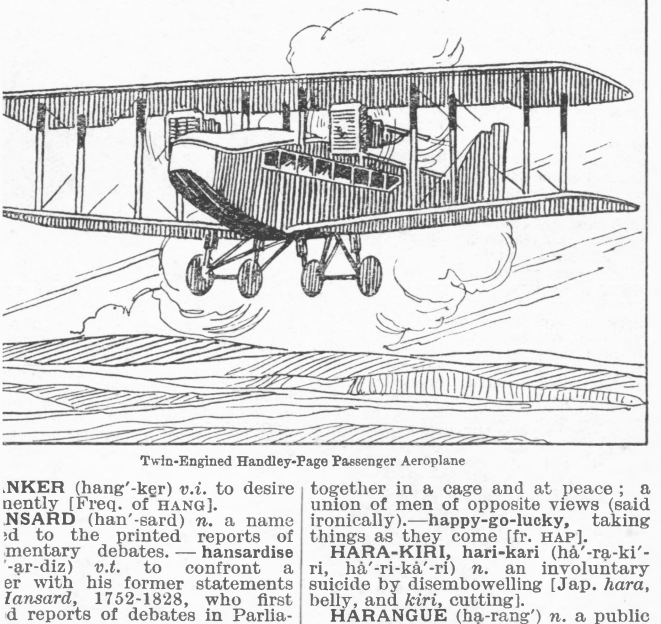
(han-se-at'-ik) *a.* pert. to the league of certain German towns in the 13th century to protect commerce [O.H. Ger. *hansa*, a band of men].

HANSOM (han'-som) *n.* a two-wheeled cab with the driver's seat behind [fr. *Hansom*, the inventor, 1803-1882].

HAP (hap) *n.* that which happens unexpectedly.—**hapless** *a.* luckless.—**happen** *v.i.* to come by chance; to take place.—**hap-hazard** *n.* chance; —*a.* random [Scand. = good-luck].

HAPLOSCOPE (hap'-lo-skōp) *n.* a stereoscope that presents to each eye a field of view invisible to the other [G. *haploos*, simple, and *skopein*, to view].

HAPPY (hap'-i) *a.* favoured by hap, luck, or fortune; enjoying good of any kind.—**happily** *adv.*—**happiness** *n.* —**happy-family,** wild animals living



Twin-Engined Handley-Page Passenger Aeroplane

ANKER (hang'-kɐr) *v.i.* to desire nently [Freq. of HANG].

ANSARD (han'-sard) *n.* a name d to the printed reports of mentary debates. — **hansardise** '-ar-diz) *v.t.* to confront a er with his former statements *Iansard*, 1752-1828, who first d reports of debates in Parlia-

ANSE (hans) *n.* a league; a ·ation of merchants.—**hanseatic**

together in a cage and at peace; a union of men of opposite views (said ironically).—**happy-go-lucky,** taking things as they come [fr. HAP].

HARA-KIRI, hari-kari (hä'-rą-ki'-ri, hä'-ri-kä'-ri) *n.* an involuntary suicide by disembowelling [Jap. *hara*, belly, and *kiri*, cutting].

HARANGUE (hą-rang') *n.* a public address.—**haranguer** *n.* [O.F., fr. O.H. Ger. = a ring of hearers].

HARASS (har'-ąs) *v.t.* to fatigue;

to tease.—**harassment** *n.* vexation, worry [F. *harasser*].

Syn. tire, weary, perplex, worry. *Ant.* amuse, comfort, enliven.

HARBINGER (hàr'-bin-jer) *n.* a forerunner ;—*v.t.* to announce [M.E. *herbergeour*. *See* HARBOUR].

HARBOUR (hàr'-bur) *n.* a refuge for ships ;—*v.t.* to entertain as a guest ; to shelter ; to protect, as a ship from storms ;—*v.i.* to lodge or abide for a time ; to take shelter.—**harbourage** *n.* shelter.—**harbour dues,** charges to which a ship or its cargo is liable when in harbour.—**harbour-light,** a light or light-house to guide ships entering port.—**harbour-master,** an officer that carries out the regulations respecting harbours [M.E. *herberwe*, fr. A.S. *here*, an army, and *beorgan*, to protect ; cp. Ger. *herberge*].

HARD (hàrd) *a.* firm ;—*adv.* diligently.—**hardly** *adv.*—**hardness** *n.*—**hardish** *a.* somewhat hard.—**hardship** *n.* a hard condition.—**hardware** *n.* ware made of metal, as cutlery, etc. —**harden** *v.t.* to make hard ;—*v.i.* to become hard ; in stock exchange transactions, to increase in price.—**hard-boiled** *a.* boiled so long as to be hard ; of a person, experienced, unemotional, hard.—**hard-by,** close at hand.—**hard-cash,** coin, silver or gold. —**hard-drawn,** drawn when cold, as wire through a disc.—**hard-favoured,** having coarse features ; repellent.—**hard-fish,** salted and dried cod, ling, etc.—**hard-fisted,** niggardly.—**hard-fought,** vigorously contested.—**hard-got,** obtained with labour and pain ; hard-gotten.—**hard-grained,** firm in grain ; unattractive.—**hard-handed,** having hard hands, as a labourer ; exercising severity in the administration of law, etc.—**hard-headed,** strong in intellect.—**hard-hearted,** cruel.—**hard-mouthed,** not sensible to the bit ; not easily governed ; coarse in rebuke ; harsh.—**hard-tack,** ship-biscuit.—**hard-up,** in great want of money.—**hard-valve,** in wireless, a thermionic valve very highly exhausted of gas.—**hard-wood,** wood of a close and hard texture, as oak, etc. —**hard and fast,** strict.—**to die hard,** to die after a fierce struggle [A.S. *heard* ; cp. Ger. *hart*].

HARDY (hàr'-di) *a.* bold ; able to bear exposure to cold weather.—**hardihood** *n.* firmness [O.F. *hardi*].

HARE (hãr) *n.* a swift rodent, having long hind legs, and a divided upper lip.—**hare-bell,** the blue-bell of Scotland.—**to hold with the hare and run with the hounds,** to play a double game [A.S. *hara*; cp. Ger. *hase*].

HAREM (hã'-rem, ha-rēm) *n.* the apartments allotted to females in the East [A. = sacred].

HARICOT (har'-i-kō) *n.* the kidn bean [F.].

HARK (hàrk) *v.i.* to listen.—**hark back,** to return to some previ point [fr. HEARKEN].

HARLEIAN (hàr'-lē-an) *a.* pert. the library formed by Harley, Earl Oxford (1661-1724).

HARLEQUIN (hàr'-le-kwin) *n.* buffoon.—**harlequinade,** *n.* exhi tions of harlequins [F., perh. of Te origin].

HARLOT (hàr'-lot) *n.* a comm woman.—**harlotry** *n.* prostitut [O.F. *arlot*, a base fellow].

HARM (hàrm) *n.* injury ;—*v.t.* injure.—**harmful** *a.*—**harmfully** *a* —**harmfulness** *n.* [A.S. *hearm*].

HARMALIN (hạr'-mạ-lin) *n.* vegetable alkaloid from which valuable dye is made [A.].

HARMATTAN (hàr-mat'-an, h mạ-tan') *n.* a hot, dry wind blow along the Guinea coast from the terior of Africa [A.].

Common Hare, showing abnormal length of hi legs and ears

HARMONY (hàr'-mo-ni) *n.* ad tation of parts to each other ; pea —**harmonise,** *v.i.* to agree in voca musical effect ;—*v.t.* to set an air music.—**harmoniser** *n.*—**harmonist** a musical composer.—**harmonic** (h mon'-ik) *n.* a musical note produ by a number of vibrations whic a multiple of the number produc some other.—**harmonical** *a.* musi —**harmonically** *adv.*—**harmonics** the doctrine or science of mus sounds ; *pl.* harmonious sounds ; wireless, frequencies which are n tiples of a main frequency ; (wa lengths submultiples of a main wa length) ; the waves incidental to main waves of a transmitter.—**h monious** (hàr-mō'-ni-us) *a.* s phonious ; living in peace and frie ship.—**harmoniously** *adv.*—**harm ousness** *n.*—**harmonium** *n.* a ke instrument of music [F., fr. L., G. *harmŏnia*, fr. *harmos*, fitting, *arein*, to fit].

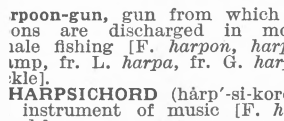
Syn. of "harmonious," musi

ngruous, agreeable. *Ant.* discord-
it, incongruous.

HARNESS (här'-nes) *n.* the armour
a horse; tackle;—*v.t.* to dress in
mour.—**harnesser** *n.*—**harness-
om,** a room where harness is put
vay.—**to die in harness,** to continue
e to the last in one's work [O.F.
rneis, armour].

HARP (härp) *n.* a stringed instru-
ent of music;—*v.i.* to play on the
rp; to dwell tediously in speaking
writing.—**harper** *n.*—**harpist** *n.* a
ayer on the harp.—**to harp on one
ring,** to dwell on a subject tediously
.S. *hearpe*; cp. Ger. *harfe*].

HARPOON (här-pōōn') *n.* spear or
velin used to strike and kill large
h, as whales;—*v.t.* to strike, or kill,
th a harpoon.—**harpooner** *n.*—



Types of Harpoon Head, showing barbs and cord to prevent victim escaping

rpoon-gun, gun from which har-
ons are discharged in modern
ale fishing [F. *harpon, harpe,* a
mp, fr. L. *harpa,* fr. G. *harpē,* a
kle].

HARPSICHORD (härp'-si-kord) *n.* instrument of music [F. *harpe-
rde*].

HARPY (här'-pi) *n.* a fabulous
nged monster; an extortioner.—
rpy-eagle, a very large crested eagle
South America [O.F. *harpie,* fr. L.
rpȳia, fr. G. (*pl.*) *harpyiai,* snatches,
G. *harpazein,* to snatch].

HARQUEBUSE (här'-kwē-bus) *n.*
arquebuse; a kind of hand gun [F.].

HARRIDAN (här'-i-dan) *n.* a worn-
t old woman [O.F. *haridelle,* a
rn-out horse].

HARRIER (har'-i-ėr) *n.* a kind of
und for hunting hares; a beagle;
a kind of hawk [fr. HARE].

HARROW (har'-ō) *n.* an instru-
nt drawn over ploughed land to
el it;—*v.t.* to lacerate.—**harrower**
—**under the harrow,** in a state of
sery. [A.S. *hearge*].

HARRY (har'-i) *v.t.* to strip; to
lage;—*v.i.* to ravage [A.S. *hergian,*
rage, fr. *here,* army].

HARSH (härsh) *a.* rough to the
ich; rugged.—**harshly** *adv.*—
rshness *n.* [M.E. *harsk,* fr. Scand.].
Syn. disagreeable, grating, abusive,
el. *Ant.* smooth, genial gracious,
ndly.

HART (härt) *n.* stag.—**hart's tongue,**
common British fern [A.S. *heort,*
erally, the horned animal; cp.
r. *hirsch*].

HARTAL (har-tal') *n.* Indian equivalent of a strike; literally, a day of mourning and humiliation. Employed by Indian nationalists as means of passive resistance to British administration [Hind.].

HARTBEEST *n.* a large African antelope. Also **hartebeest.**

HARTSHORN (härts'-horn) *n.* the horn of the hart or male deer.—**salt of hartshorn,** an impure, solid carbonate of ammonia.—**spirit of hartshorn,** an impure solution of carbonate of ammonia.

HARUM-SCARUM (hăr'-um-skăr'-um) *a.* giddy;—*n.* a giddy, harebrained person [fr. HARE, fr. its unreasoning haste and fright, and SCARE, terrify].

HARVEST (här'-vest) *n.* the season of gathering a crop of any kind, that which is reaped;—*v.t.* to reap or gather.—**harvester** *n.*—**harvestman** *n.*—**harvest-home,** the song sung at the feast made at the gathering of corn, or the feast itself.—**harvest-moon,** the moon near the full at the time of harvest.—**harvest-mouse,** a small field mouse [A.S. *hærfest*; cp. Ger. *herbst*].

HASH (hash) *v.t.* to chop into small pieces;—*n.* that which is hashed or chopped up. [F. *hacher,* fr. *hache,* hatchet].

HASHISH, hasheesh (hash'-ēsh) *n.* the tops and tender parts of Indian hemp; an intoxicating infusion of this plant [A.].

HASK (hask) *n.* a basket made of rushes or flags [W.].

HASP (hasp) *n.* a clasp [A.S. *hæpse*; cp. Ger. *haspe*].

HASSOCK (has'-ok) *n.* a cushion for kneeling on in church; a small stool covered with carpet [A.S. *hassuc,* tuft of coarse grass].

HASTATE, hastated (has'-tāt, -ta-ted) *a. Bot.* spear-shaped [L. *hastātus,* fr. *hasta,* spear].

HASTE (hāst) *n.* speed.—**hasty** *a.* quick; rash; passionate.—**hastily** *adv.*—**hastiness** *n.*—**hasten** (hā'-sn) *v.t.* to urge forward;—*v.i.* to be speedy.—**hastener** *n.* [O.F. *haste* = F. *hâte,* fr. Teut.; cp. Ger. *hast*].

Syn. hurry, swiftness, eagerness. *Ant.* slowness, delay, deliberation, sloth.

HAT (hat) *n.* a covering for the head.—**hatter,** *n.* one who makes or sells hats; in Australia, a miner who works alone; any one who works alone.—**hat-band,** a band round a hat; a mourning-band.—**hat-brush,** a soft brush for hats.—**hat-trick,** in cricket, three wickets taken with three consecutive balls; any three consecutive wins, as in racing.—**red hat,** a cardinal's hat.—**to give one a hat,** to salute.—**to pass round the hat,** to ask

for money.—**mad as a hatter,** violently angry ; insane [A.S. *hæt*].

HATCH (hach) *v.t.* to produce from eggs by incubation ; to plot ;—*v.i.* to produce young ;—*n.* a brood.—**hatcher** *n.*—**hatchery** *n.* a place for hatching eggs, esp. of fish [Etym. unknown].

HATCH (hach) *n.* a door with an opening over it ; the frame of cross-bars laid over the opening in a ship's deck.—**hatch-boat,** a kind of half-decked fishing-boat.—**hatchway,** an opening in a deck or floor.—**under hatches,** in confinement [A.S. *hæc,* hurdle].

HATCH (hach) *v.t.* to mark with cuts or lines [F. *hacher,* cut].

HATCHET (hach'-et) *n.* a small axe.—**hatchet-faced,** a face with sharp features.—**to bury the hatchet,** to make peace, fr. the habit of the North American Indians.—**to dig up,** or **take up, the hatchet,** to make war [F. *hachette,* dim. of *hache,* an axe].

HATCHMENT (hach'-ment) *n. Her.* a frame bearing the escutcheon of a dead person, placed in front of the

Hatchment Design for stone or wood carving

house, on a hearse, at funerals, or in a church ; an ornament on the hilt of a sword [Corr. fr. ACHIEVEMENT].

HATE (hāt) *v.t.* to dislike ;—*n.* hatred.—**hater** *n.*—**hateful** *a.*—**hatefully** *adv.*—**hatefulness** *n.*—**hateless** *a.*—**hatred** *n.* very great dislike [A.S. *hete,* fr. *hatian* ; cp. Ger. *hasz*].

HATTI-SHERIFF (hat'-i-she-rēf') *n.* a Turkish order or decree of the highest authority, issuing immediately from the sultan [A. noble writing].

HAUBERK (haw'-bẹrk) *n.* a tunic of mail reaching to the knees ; a habergeon [O.F. *hauberc,* fr. O.H. Ger. *hals,* neck, and *beorgan,* protect].

HAUGH (hâh) *n.* low-lying ground, in the vicinity of a river ; a meadow [Scot., fr. A.S. *health*].

HAUGHTY (haw'-ti) *a.* **haughtily** *adv.*—**haughtiness** *hautain,* fr. *haut,* high, fr. high].

Syn. proud, arrogant, di *Ant.* humble, meek, submissi

HAUL (hawl) *v.t.* to pull wit to steer a vessel closer to the *n.* a pulling with force; a dra net.—**haulage** *n.* charge for a ship or boat.—**hauler** *n.* [HALE].

HAULM (hawm) *n.* the stalk of grain of all kinds ; Also HALM [A.S. *healm*].

HAUNCH (hânsh) *n.* the h part of an arch between the and the ground [O.F. *han* O.H. Ger.].

HAUNT (hânt) *v.t.* to resor quently ; to visit as a spe *v.i.* to loiter about a place ; or to be found in a place ;—*n.* to which one resorts.—**hau** [O.F. *hanter*].

HAUSTELLUM (haws-tel'- the sucking organ of an i **haustorium** (haws-tō'-ri-um) sucker-like rootlet [L. *haurire*

Hauberk of small interwoven steel ri

HAUTBOY (hō'-boi) *n.* a instrument of music ; a larg of strawberry [F. *hautbois,* fr high, and *bois,* wood].

HAUTEUR (haw-tẹr') *n.* h spirit [F.].

HAUT-GOUT (hō-gōō') *n.* high ...e or relish; high seasoning [F.].

HAVANA, havannah (hȧ-van'-ȧ) *n.* ...ne quality of cigar [Named from ...ana, the capital of Cuba].

HAVE (hav) *v.t.* to own.—**haver** ...v'-ėr) *n.* in Scot's law, possessor; ...holder of a bond, or other legal ...ument, forming part of a process. **...o have after,** to pursue.—**to have at,** ...ttack.—**to have in,** to contain.—**to ...e it out,** to bring to a settlement. **...o have on,** to wear.—**to have ...ier,** to prefer [A.S. *habban*; cp. ... *haben*].

HAVELOCK (hav'-lok) *n.* a white ...-cover, with a flap to protect the ...k, worn in hot climates [Named ...General *Havelock*, *d.* 1857].

HAVEN (hā'-vn) *n.* a harbour.—**...enage,** harbour-dues [A.S. *hæfent*; ...Ger. *hafen*].

HAVER (hav'-ėr) *n.* oats or other ...n used for horses' food [Ger. *haber* ...*afer*, oats].

HAVERSACK (hav'-ėr-sak) *n.* a ...ng linen bag in which a soldier ...ies his rations [F. *havresac*, fr. ... *habersack*, oat-sack, fr. *haber*, ...*r*, oats].

HAVILDAR (hav'-il-dȧr) *n.* a ...ve sergeant in the British Indian ...y [Hind.].

HAVOC (ha'-vok) *n.* devastation ...*havot*, plunder].

HAW (haw) *n.* the berry and seed the hawthorn.—**hawthorn** *n.* a ...ll round-leaved and much ...nched tree [A.S. *haga*, an en...ure; *hægthorn*].

HAW (haw) *n.* a hesitation of ...ch;—*v.i.* to stop, in speaking, ...n a haw.—**haw-haw,** *v.i.* to laugh ...terously [Imit.].

Hawk

HAWK (hawk) *n.* a rapacious bird ...he falcon family;—*v.i.* to catch birds by means of hawks.—**hawk-eyed,** having a keen eye or acute sight.—**hawk-moth,** a quick-darting insect, that hovers over flowers like a hawk.—**hawk-nosed,** having a nose like the beak of a hawk.—**hawk's-bill,** the catch controlling the striking movement of a clock [A.S. *hafoc*].

HAWK (hawk) *v.t.* to raise by hawking, as phlegm;—*v.i.* to cough;—*n.* an effort to force up phlegm from the throat [Imit.].

HAWK (hawk) *v.t.* to carry about wares for sale.—**hawker** *n.* a pedlar [O.L. Ger.].

HAWK (hawk) *n.* a small board with a handle beneath, for holding plaster.—**hawk-boy,** an assistant to a plasterer [Etym. unknown].

HAWSE (hawz) *n.* the situation of the cables before a vessel's stem, when moored with two anchors, one on the starboard, the other on the port bow.—**Hawser** *n.* a small cable, or a large rope, in size between a cable and a tow-line.—**Hawse-hole,** a hole in the bow of a ship through which a cable passes.—**Hawse-pipe,** an iron fitted into the hawse-hole to protect the wood [Scand. *hals*, neck].

HAY (hā) *n.* grass cut and dried for fodder;—*v.i.* to dry grass for preservation.—**hay-box** *n.* cooking apparatus named from the layer of hay used to retain heat.—**hay-cock,** a conical pile of hay in the field.—**hay-fever, hay-asthma,** a summer ailment.—**hay-fork,** a fork used for turning over hay.—**hay-rick,** a stack of hay.—**to make hay while the sun shines,** to seize the favourable opportunity [A.S. *hīg*; cp. Ger. *heu*].

HAZARD (haz'ard) *n.* a game of dice; risk;—*v.t.* to expose to chance;—*v.i.* to stand a chance.—**hazardous** *a.* exposed to risk of loss or injury.—**hazardously** *adv.*—**hazardousness** *n.* [F. *hasard*, fr. A. through Sp.].

Syn. luck, chance, risk, adventure. *Ant.* certainty, safety.

HAZE (hāz) *n.* a fog.—**hazy** *a.* thick with vapour; vague.—**haziness** *n.* [Etym. unknown].

HAZE (hāz) *v.t.* in North Amer., to drive an animal in a direction strange to it; to punish or torment by the imposition of excessively heavy or disagreeable tasks, particularly used of sailors; to play jokes on; to rag.—**hazing** *n.* in North Amer., ragging [O.F. *haser*, to irritate].

HAZEL (hā'-zl) *n.* a small tree bearing a nut containing a kernel of a mild, farinaceous taste; the filbert;—*a.* of a light brown colour [A.S. *hæsel*; cp. Ger. *hasel*].

HE (hē) *pron.* the man or male person named before [A.S.].

HEAD (hed) *n.* the top; the prin-

cipal part; the highest part of the human body; a leader; the first place; spring; crisis; the hair of the head;—*a.* chief;—*v.t.* to lead;—*v.i.* to spring from.—**heady** *a.* wilful.—**headily** *adv.*—**headiness** *n.*—**heading** *n.* title.—**header** *n.* a leap head foremost into the water.—**headless** *a.*—**headlong** *adv.* with the head foremost;—*a.* steep.—**headache** *n.* pain in the head.—**headachy** *a.*—**headland** *n.* a cape.—**headlamp** *n.* a headlight.—**headlight** *n.* a large lamp carried on the front of a locomotive or motor vehicle, or at a steamer's mast-head.—**headman** *n.* a chief.—**headsman** *n.* an executioner.—**headmost** *a.* most advanced.—**headquarters** *n.pl.* the quarters of one in command.—**headrace** *n.* the race that leads water to a water wheel.—**headship** *n.* authority or dignity.—**headstone** *n.* the principal stone in a foundation; the stone placed at the head of a grave.—**headstrong** *a.* resolute to have one's own way.—**headway** *n.* progress or success of any kind.—**head-gear,** any covering for the head.—**head-hunting,** the practice among Dyaks and Kyans of Borneo and Celebes of raiding to procure human heads as trophies.—**headline,** the line at the top of the page.—**head-liner,** important piece of news.—**head-on,** *a.* head to head, or head first.—**head-mark,** the natural characteristics of each individual.—**head-master,** the chief master of a school.—**head-phone** *n.* telephone receiver to fit on the head.—**headpiece** a helmet.—**head-resistance,** in aviation, resistance offered by air to the engine, body, and wings of an aeroplane when flying level.—**head-room,** in enclosed places, the space allowed above the heads of the occupants, as in a closed motor-car.—**head-rest,** a support for the head, as in dentists' and barbers' chairs.—**head-sea,** a sea directly against a ship's course.—**head-wind,** a contrary wind.—**head-work,** mental labour.—**head and ears,** completely.—**head and shoulders,** by the height of the head and shoulders.—**heels over head,** in a somersault.—**off one's head,** crazy.—**to come to a head,** to suppurate; to come to a crisis.—**to head on,** to intercept.—**to lose one's head,** to become confused or excited.—**to make head against,** to withstand [A.S. *hēafod*; cp. Ger. *haupt*].

HEAL (hēl) *v.t.* to make whole; to cure;—*v.i.* to grow sound.—**healer** *n.*—**healable** *a.* [A.S. *hælan*, fr. *hāl*, whole; cp. Ger. *heil*. *See* HAIL, HALE, WHOLE].

HEALDS (hēldz) *n.pl.* the harness for guiding the warp-threads in a loom; heddles [Scand.].

HEALTH (helth) *n.* state sound, or whole; a wish of he happiness.—**healthy** *a.* health; hale; salubrious.—*adv.*—**healthiness** *n.*—**healthi healthfully** *adv.*—**healthfulne healthsome** *a.* wholesome.—**officer,** a medical superinten the sanitary state of a town or [A.S. *hælth*, fr. *hāl*, whole].

HEAP (hēp) *n.* a pile or n crowd; a throng;—*v.t.* to t lay in a heap [A.S.].

HEAR (hēr) *v.t.* to perceive ear; to attend to for the pu judging a cause between pa *v.i.* to have the faculty of pe sound; to receive by report **ing** *n.* the sense by which s perceived; a listening to fa evidence, with a view to adjud—**hearer** *n.*—**hearsay** *n.* ru **hearsay evidence,** evidence at hand [A.S. *hīyran*; cp. Ger.

HEARKEN (hàr'-kn) *v.i.* t [A.S. *hīyrcnian*, fr. *hīyran*, hea

HEARSE (hers) *n.* a carri conveying the dead to the g *v.t.* to lay in a hearse [O.F. *h* L. *hirpex*, harrow].

HEART (hàrt) *n.* a hollov cular organ, serving to keep circulation of the blood; the source of life; the inner pa seat of the affections and pa a playing-card distinguished figure.—**hearty** *a.* cordial.—*adv.*—**heartiness** *n.*—**heartles heartlessly** *adv.*—**heartlessnes hearten** *v.t.* to encourage.—**he** *n.*—**heartache** *n.* sorrow.—**hea** *a.* inspiring the heart with cou **heart-beat,** a pulsation of the—**heart-blood,** blood in the h **heart-bond,** in masonry, a h bond in which one stone is over two others.—**heart-bound** hearted; stingy.—**heart-break** powering sorrow.—**heart-bur** acrid, burning sensation stomach.—**heart-burning** *n.* tent.—**heart-disease,** a morbi dition of the heart.—**heart-fre** ing the affections disenga **heart-heavy,** sad-hearted.—**he** a disease causing decay in the of trees, caused by fungi.—**hea** deeply afflicted.—**heart-sore** at heart;—*n.* grief.—**heart-str** imaginary nerve or tendon su to brace the heart.—**heart w** in South Africa, a disease a cattle, sheep, and goats.—**whole,** not in love.—**heart's-** species of violet.—**by heart,** b—**heart of oak,** a brave hea **wear one's heart upon one's** to expose one's feelings [A.S. cp. Ger. *herz*].

Syn. of "hearty," genial, cordial, ıcere. *Ant.* cold, distant, reserved.
HEARTH (hârth) *n.* pavement in house, on which the fire or the e-grate is laid.—**hearth-rug,** a ıall thick carpet placed before the e-place.—**hearth-stone,** stone form- g the hearth ; fire-side [A.S. *heorth* ; . Ger. *herd*].
HEAT (hēt) *n.* the force in nature ›on which depends the state of ıdies as solid, fluid, or aeriform ; e sensation of warmth ; a single ort, as in a race ; rage ;—*v.t.* to ake hot ; to excite ;—*v.i.* to grow ırm.—**heater** *n.*—**heatless** *a.*—**heat-oplexy,** sunstroke.—**heat-potential,** e work performed by the dis- ppearance of heat.—**heat-spot,** a ckle.—**heat-unit,** the amount of at required to raise the tempera- re of one pound of water one gree.—**heat-wave** *n.* a period of ry hot weather.—**latent heat,** the ıount of heat required to change ınit of mass of a solid into a liquid, of a liquid at its boiling-point to a vapour, without raising its mperature.—**specific heat,** the ratio the amount of heat required to ise one unit of mass one degree to e amount required to raise an ual mass of water one degree [A.S. *tu*, fr. *hât*, hot].
HEATH (hēth) *n.* a plant bearing autiful flowers ; a place over- ›wn with heath.—**heathy** *a.*—
ather (heTH'-er) *n.* heath.—**heathery** abounding in heather.—**heath-ll,** the flower of a species of heather. **heath-cock,** the black grouse.—**to the heather on fire,** to kindle dis- ›bance [A.S. *hæth* ; cp. Ger. *heide*].
HEATHEN (hē'-THm) *n.* a pagan ; barbarous person ;—*a.* gentile ; gan.—**heathenish** *a.* savage.—**hea- ›nishly** *adv.*—**heathenishness** *n.*—**athenism** *n.* paganism.—**heathen-m** *n.* that part of the world where athenism prevails [A.S. *hæthen*, lit. HEATH-dweller ; cp. PAGAN].
HEAVE (hēv) *v.t.* to move upward ; lift ; to throw ; to force from the east, as a sigh ;—*v.i.* to rise and l with alternate motions ;—*n.* an ward motion.—**heaver** *n.*—**to heave sight,** to become visible.—**to heave** to bring a vessel to a standstill .S. *hebban* ; cp. Ger. *heben*].
HEAVEN (hev'-n) *n.* the sky ; the nosphere (often used in *pl.*) ; the 'elling-place of God ; the house of the ›ssed ; God ; supreme happiness. **heavenly** *a.* pert. to heaven ; su- ›emely blessed ;—*adv.* in a manner ›embling that of heaven.—**heavenli-ss** *n.*—**heavenward** *adv.*—**heaven-rn,** divinely created [A.S. *heofon*, g. ceiling ; conn. with HEAVE].

HEAVY (hev'-i) *a.* weighty ; sad ; stupid ; large in amount, as a debt ; rough, violent, as the weather ; swelling, as the sea ; copious, as rain, etc. ; clayey, as land ;—*adv.* with great weight.—**heavily** *adv.*—**heaviness** *n.* **heavy-laden,** sorrowful.—**heavy-weight,** a person whose weight exceeds the average ; an important person [A.S. *hefig*, fr. *hebban*. *See* HEAVE].
Syn. ponderous, oppressive, indolent, tedious. *Ant.* buoyant, porous, flimsy, frivolous.
HEBDOMADAL (heb-dom'-a-dal) *a.* weekly ; consisting of seven days [L., fr. G. stem *hebdomad-*, of *hebdomas*, week, fr. *hepta*, seven].
HEBE (hē'-bē) *n. Myth.* the Greek goddess of youth, and cup-bearer to the gods ; the restorer of youth ; a small planet between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.
HEBETUDE (heb'-e-tūd) *n.* dullness.—**hebetate** (heb'-e-tāt) *v.t.* to render obtuse ; to blunt ; to stupify ;—*a.* dull [L. *hebes*, dull].
HEBREW (hē'-brōō) *n.* one of the ancient inhabitants of Palestine ; the Hebrew language.—**Hebraic** (hē-brā'-ik) *a.* pert. to the Hebrews, or to their language.—**Hebraically** *adv.* from right to left.—**Hebraism** (hē'-brā-izm) *n.* a Hebrew idiom.—**Hebraist** *n.* one versed in Hebrew [F. *hébreu*, fr. L., fr. G. *Hebraios*, fr. H. = those across Euphrates].
HEBRIDEAN (he-brid'-e-an) *n.* a native or inhabitant of the Hebrides or Western Islands of Scotland ;—*a.* pert. to these islands.
HECATOMB (hek'-a-tom, -tōōm) *n.* a sacrifice of a hundred oxen ; any large number of victims [G., fr. *hekaton*, 100, and *bous*, ox].
HECK (hek) *n.* a kind of fish-net or gin ; a rack for holding fodder for cattle ; a bend in a stream ; the latch of a door [D. *hek*, gate].
HECKLE (hek'-l) *n.* an instrument for cleaning flax, etc. ;—*v.t.* to comb ; to question severely.—**heckler** *n.* [E. *See* HACKLE].
HECT-, hecto- *pref.* in the metric system, one hundred.—**hectare** (hek'-tār) *n.* an area, or a superficies, containing 100 ares, or 10,000 square metres, and equivalent to 2·4711 English acres.—**hectogram** (hek'-to-gram) *n.* in the metric system, a weight containing a hundred grammes, or 3·527 ounces.—**hectolitre** (hek'-to-lē-ter) *n.* a unit of capacity for liquids, containing a hundred litres, equal to a tenth of a cubic metre, nearly 22⅛ imperial gallons.—**hectometre** (hek'-to-mē-ter) *n.* a unit of length, equal to 100 metres, equivalent to 109·3633 yards [F., fr. G. *hekaton*, 100].

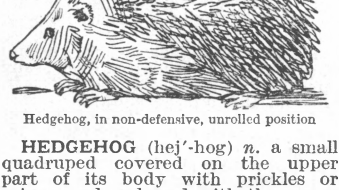
HECTIC (hek'-tik) *a.* slow, but long continued; habitual; affected with hectic fever—*Colloq.* exciting; lively.—**hectic fever,** a fever attendant on certain wasting diseases of long duration, phthisis, dysentery, etc. [G. *hektikos,* orig. habitual, fr. *hexis,* habit, fr. *hex-ō,* I shall have].

HECTOR (hek'-tor) *n.* a blustering fellow;—*v.t.* to bluster;—*v.i.* to play the bully [fr. G. *Hector,* the Trojan hero].

HEDDLE (hed'-l) *n.* in weaving, one of the sets of parallel doubled threads, each having in the middle a loop called a **heddle-eye,** which compose the harness employed to guide the warp threads to the lathe or batten;—*v.t.* to draw warp threads through heddle-eyes.—**heddle-yarn,** worsted yarn twisted and singed [Scand.].

HEDERAL (hed'-e-ral) *a.* composed of, or pertaining to, ivy [L. *hedera,* ivy].

HEDGE (hej) *n.* a thicket of bushes;—*v.t.* to hem in;—*v.i.* to skulk; to bet on both sides.—**hedger** *n.*—**hedge-bill,** a cutting hook.—**hedge-row,** a row or series of shrubs or trees, planted for inclosure, or separation of fields [A.S. *hecg*; cp. Ger. *hecke*; HAW].



Hedgehog, in non-defensive, unrolled position

HEDGEHOG (hej'-hog) *n.* a small quadruped covered on the upper part of its body with prickles or spines, and endowed with the power of rolling itself into a ball [HEDGE and HOG].

HEDONISM (hē'-do-nizm) *n.* the doctrine that pleasure is the highest good [fr. G. *hēdonē,* pleasure].

HEED (hēd) *v.t.* to mind; to take notice of;—*v.i.* to consider;—*n.* attention.—**heedful** *a.*—**heedfully** *adv.*—**heedfulness** *n.*—**heedless** *a.*—**heedlessly** *adv.*—**heedlessness** *n.* [A.S. *hēdan*].

Syn. of "heedful," attentive, cautious, circumspect, careful. *Ant.* inattentive, reckless, negligent.

HEEL (hēl) *n.* the hinder part of the foot; the hinder part of a shoe, boot, or stocking; a spur;—*v.t.* to use the heels in, as in dancing, running;—*v.i.* to follow, as a dog.—**heel-ball,** wax used by shoemakers to blacken the soles and heels of shoes—**heel-tap,** a small piece of leather for the heel of a shoe; a small portion of liquor at the bottom of a glass after drinking.—**down at heel** seedy; slipshod [A.S. *hēla*].

HEEL (hēl) *v.i.* to lean on one side, as a ship;—*n.* an inclination to one side [A.S. *hyldan*].

HEEZE (hēz) *v.t.* to lift; to hoist—*v.t.* to swing; to rock [A.S. *heah* high].

HEGEMONY (he-jem'-o-ni) *n.* leadership; predominance [G., fr. *hēgemōn,* leader].

HEIFER (hef'-er) *n.* a young cow [A.S. *heahfore*].

HEIGH-HO (hī'-hō) *int.* an exclamation expressing weariness [Imit.].

HEIGHT (hīt) *n.* altitude; an eminence; a hill or mountain; elevation in excellence of any kind.—**heighten** *v.t.* to raise higher; to augment in violence or evil [for HIGHTH fr. A.S. *hēahthu. See* HIGH].

Syn. of *v.* elevate, enhance, intensify. *Ant.* depress, debase, lower.

HEINOUS (hā'-nus) *a.* hateful, odious, enormous.—**heinously** *adv.*—**heinousness** *n.* [O.F., fr. *haïne,* hate, fr. *haïr,* fr. Teut.].

HEIR (ār) *n.* one that inherits property after the death of its owner;—*v.t.* to inherit; to succeed to; *fem.* **heiress.**—**heirloom** *n.* any piece of personal property which descends to the heir along with the inheritance.—**heirship** *n.* right of inheriting.—**heir-apparent,** the person who, during the life of the present possessor, is first in the line of succession to an estate, crown, etc.—**heir-at-law,** the legal heir.—**heir-presumptive,** the person who is nearest of kin, and next in succession to the present occupant, but whose claim to inheritance may be set aside, as by the birth of a child, or other contingency [O.F., fr. L. (acc.) *hērem,* for *hērēdem. See* HEREDITARY].

HEGIRA (hej'-i-ra) *n.* the flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina, 16th July, A.D. 622, from which date time is reckoned by the Mohammedans [A. = flight].

HELD (held) past tense and past participle of the verb HOLD.

HELICON (hel'-i-kon) *n.* a mountain in Bœotia, sacred to the Muses; a brass wind instrument [G.].

HELICOPTER (he-li-kop'-ter) *n.* an aeroplane to rise vertically by the pull of an air-screw revolving horizontally [G. *helix,* spiral, and *pteron,* wing].

HELIOCHROMY (hē-li-ok'-ro-mi) *n.* the art of producing photographs in the natural colours [G. *hēlios* and *chrōma,* colour].

HELIOGRAPH (hē′-li-o-graf) *n.* a rror used in signalling, etc., to sh a beam of light to a distance; *v.t.* to communicate by means of a liograph [fr. G. *hēliōs* and *graphein*, ite].

HELIOMETER (hē-li-om′-e-tęr) *n.* instrument for measuring the parent magnitude of the sun, etc.

HELIOSCOPE (hē′-li-o-skōp) *n.* a ·m of telescope adapted for view- the sun without dazzling the es [fr. G. *skop-ein*, to look].

HELIOSTAT (hē′-li-o-stat) *n.* an strument for signalling by flashing e sun's rays [G. *hēlios* and *statos*, ed].

HELIOTHERAPY (hē′-li-o-ther′-ą-) *n.* curative treatment by exposure sunlight [G. *hēliōs* and *therapeuein*, al].

HELIOTROPE (hē′-li-o-trōp) *n.* a ıgrant plant.—**heliotropism** (hē-li- ′-ro-pizm) *n.* *Bot.* the tendency of ants to direct their growth towards e sun or light [G. *hēliotropion* (fr. its rning to the sun), fr. *tropos*, a turn].

HELIUM (hē′-li-um) *n.* one of the ert constituents of the earth's at- osphere [G. *hēlios*, the sun].

HELIX (hē′-liks) *n.*; *pl.* **helices** el′-i-sēz) a spiral line, as of wire a coil; something that is spiral; little volute under the flowers of e Corinthian capital; the whole rcuit or extent of the external rder of the ear; the snail-shell.—**lical** (hel′-i-kal) *a.* spiral.—**helical aring,** in machinery, gears cut so iat if the teeth were prolonged, ıey would form a helix or spiral ound the axis of the wheel [G. *lissein*, turn round].

HELL (hel) *n.* the place of the dead; ıe lower regions; the place for the icked after death; any place of isery; a gambling-house.—**hellish** infernal.—**hellishly** *adv.*—**hellish- ss** *n.*—**hell-broth,** broth prepared r malignant purposes.—**hell-fire,** the rments of hell.—**hell-hound,** an ;ent of hell [A.S. *hel*, orig. that which des].

HELLEBORE (hel′-e-bōr) *n.* a ant of several species [O.F., fr. L., . G. *helleboros*].

HELLENIC (he-len′-ik) *a.* pert. to ıe Hellenes, or inhabitants of reece. Also **hellenian, hellenistic.** **-hellenism** (hel′-en-izm) *n.* a Greek iom.—**hellenist** *n.* a person of ;wish extraction who used the reek language as his mother tongue t.].

HELM (helm) *n.* the instrument by hich a ship is steered.—**helmless** *a.* **-helmsman** *n.* the steersman [A.S. *lma*].

HELM (helm) *n.* a helmet.—**helmet** *n.* defensive armour for the head; a head-piece [A.S. *helm*].

HELMINTHOLOGY (hel-min-thol′-ō-ji) *n.* the science and natural history of worms [G. *helmins*, worm, and *logos*, discourse].

HELOT (hē′-lot, hel′-ot) *n.* a slave in ancient Sparta—hence, a slave, or serf [L., fr. G. *Heilōs*, pl. *Heilōtēs*].

HELP (help) *v.t.* to aid; to assist; —*v.i.* to lend aid;—*n.* aid; relief; in America, a domestic servant.—**helper** *n.*—**helpful** *a.*—**helpfulness** *n.* —**helpless** *a.*—**helplessly** *adv.*—**helplessness** *n.*—**helpmate** *n.* an assistant; a companion; a wife. Also **helpmeet** [A.S. *helpan*; cp. Ger. *helfen*].

HELTER-SKELTER (hel′-tęr-skel′-tęr) *adv.* in hurry and confusion [Imit].

HELVETIAN (hel-vē′-shąn) *a.* Swiss [L.].

HEM (hem) *n.* the border of a garment, doubled and sewed, to strengthen it; fringe;—*v.t.* to fold and sew down the edge of; to border; to edge; to inclose.—**hemmer** *n.*—**hemstitch** *n.* a mode of sewing by drawing the threads into groups [A.S.; conn. with HAM, in place names].

HEM (hem) *int.* an inarticulate utterance, like a suppressed cough, expressing doubt;—*v.i.* to make the sound *hem*; to hesitate [Imit.].

HEMAL (hē′-mal) *a.* of the blood; on the same side as the heart and the great blood-vessels [G. *haima*, blood].

HEMATIN (hem′-ą-tin) *n.* a brown amorphous substance associated with hemoglobin in the blood [G. *haima*, blood].

HEMATITE (hem′-ą-tīt) *n.* an important ore of iron [G., fr. stem *haimat-*, of *haima*, blood].

HEMATOXYLIN (hem-ą-tok′-si-lin) *n.* a dye obtained from logwood [G. *haima*, blood, and *xulon*, wood].

HEMIPTERAN (he-mip′-te-rąn) *n.* one of an order of insects having the anterior wings or wing-covers transparent towards the end, the true wings straight and unplaited, and feeding on vegetable or animal juices by means of a sucking tube, as water-scorpions, cicadas, bugs, and lice.—**hemipterous** (he-mip′-te-rus) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the hemipterans [G. *herni* and *lpēron*, wing].

HEMISPHERE (hem′-i-sfēr) *n.* one half of a sphere; half of the terrestrial globe.—**hemispherical** (hem′-i-sfer′-i-kąl) *a.* of the form of a hemisphere.—**Madgeburg hemispheres,** a sphere in halves for testing atmospheric pressure [G. *hēmi-*, semi-].

HEMISTICH (hem′-i-stik) *n.* half a poetic verse, or a verse not completed [L., fr. G., fr. *hēmi-*, semi-, and *stichos*, line].

HEMLOCK (hem′-lok) *n.* a plant

having active properties which frequently render it poisonous; poison [A.S. *hymlice*].

HEMOGLOBIN (hem-o-glō′-bin) *n.* an albuminoid substance that forms about nine-tenths of the dry constituents of the red corpuscles of the blood of vertebrata [G. *haima*, blood, and L. *globus*, ball].

HEMORRHAGE (hem′-o-rij) *n.* any discharge of blood from the blood-vessels.—**hemorrhoids** (hem′-o-roidz) *n.pl.* piles. Also **emerods** [F., fr. L., fr. G., fr. *haima* and *rhēg-nunai*, burst].

HEMP (hemp) *n.* a plant whose fibrous skin or bark is used for cloth and cordage.—**hempen** *a.* made of hemp.—**hempseed,** the seed of the hemp [A.S. *hœnep*].

HEN (hen) *n.* the female of any kind of bird.—**henbane** (hen′-bān) *n.* a plant which is a rank poison, esp. to fowls.—**hencoop,** a coop for fowls.—**hen-roost,** a place where poultry rest at night [A.S. *henn*, fr. *hana*, cock; cp. Ger. *henne*, fr. *hahn*].

HENCE (hens) *adv.* from this place; from this time.—**henceforth** *adv.* from this time forward.—**hence-forward** (hens-for′-ward) *adv.* henceforth [M.E. *henne-s*, fr. A.S. *heonan*; adv. suff. *-s*].

HENCHMAN (hensh′-man) *n.* a servant [for *hengest*-man, fr. A.S. *hengest*, horse].

HENDECAGON (hen-dek′-ą-gon) *n.* a figure of eleven sides and angles [G. *hendeka*, eleven, and *gōnia*, angle].

HENDIADYS (hen-dī′-ą-dis) *n.* a theoretical figure representing one idea by two words or phrases [fr. G. = one by two].

HEPATIC (he-pat′-ik) *a.* pert. to the liver [G.].

HEPTAGON (hep′-tą-gon) *n.* a plane figure consisting of seven sides and angles.—**heptagonal** (hep-tąg′-o-nąl) *a.*—**heptameter** (hep-tam′-e-ter) *n.* a verse consisting of seven feet or measures [G. *hepta*, seven, and *gōnia*, angle; METER].

HEPTAHEDRON (hep-tą-hē′-dron) *n.* a solid figure with seven faces [G. *hepta* and *hedra*, seat].

HEPTANGULAR (hep-tang′-gū-lar) *a.* having seven angles [G. *hepta*, and E. ANGULAR].

HEPTARCHY (hep′-tar-ki) *n.* a government by seven persons, or the country governed by seven persons; specifically in England, from the 5th to the 9th century, the division of the country into the seven Anglo-Saxon kingdoms of Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Essex, Kent, Sussex, and Wessex (the term is misleading, as they did not exist independent of, or concurrently with, each other) [G. *hepta*, seven, and *archein*, rule].

HEPTATEUCH (hep′-tą-tūk) the first seven books of the O Testament [G. *hepta* and *teuch* tool, book].

HER (her) *pron.* the objective a possessive case of the pronoun *s* [A.S., fr. *hire* (gen. dat.) *hēo*, she].

HERALD (her′-ąld) *n.* an offic whose business was to proclaim w or peace, and to bear messages fro the commander of an army; a fo runner;—*v.t.* to give tidings o to usher in.—**heraldic** (he-ral′-dik) pert. to heralds or heraldry.—**he aldry** (her′-ąld-ri) *n.* the art of herald.—**heraldship** *n.* the office a herald.—**Herald's College,** Colle of Arms, a royal corporation whi grants coats of arms or armorial bea ings, founded by Richard III. 1433 [O.F. *heralt*, fr. O.H. Ger. *ha* army, and *walt-an*, wield].

HERB (herb) *n.* a plant having soft stem that dies to the root eve year.—**herbaceous** (her-bā′-shus) pert. to herbs.—**herbage** (her′-bij) herbs collectively; pasture.—**herb** *n.* a book containing the names a descriptions of plants that posse medicinal properties;—*a.* pert. herbs.—**herbless** *a.*—**herbalist** *n.* person skilled in plants.—**herbariu** (her-bā′-ri-um) *n.* a classified c lection of dried plants; a book f preserving plants.—**herbivorous** (h biv′-o-rus) *a.* eating, or living o herbs [F. *herbe*, fr. L. (acc.) *herban*

HERCULES (her′-kū-les) *n.* hero in Greek mythology.—**hercule beetle,** a very large Brazilian beet attaining a length of six inches, a resembling a pair of pincers.—**he culean** (her-kū′-le-an) *a.* very gre or dangerous; having extraordina strength.

HERD (herd) *n.* a drove of cattl a crowd; one that tends cattle; *v.t.* to form into a herd;—*v.i.* to together; to graze together.—**herd man** *n.* one that tends cattle.—**her book,** a book giving the pedigree cattle in famous herds.—**herd-mind,** the mind of the masses, of those w are swayed by mass opinion; ma opinion [A.S. *heord*; cp. Ger. *heird*

HERE (her) *adv.* in this place opposed to THERE.—**hereabout, her abouts** *adv.* about this place; in t neighbourhood. — **hereafter** (hēr-ą ter) *adv.* in time to come; in so future state;—*n.* a future existen —**hereat** (hēr-at′) *adv.* at, or reason of, this.—**hereby** (hēr-bī′) *a* by means of this; by this.—**here** (her-in′) *adv.* in this.—**hereinaf** (hēr-in-ąf′-ter) *adv.* afterward this writing or document.—**here**

r-ov′) *adv.* of this; concerning ;.—**hereon** (hēr-on′) *adv.* on this; eupon.—**hereto** (hēr-tȯȯ′) *adv.* to ;.—**heretofore** (hēr-tȯȯ-fōr′) *adv.* in es before the present; formerly.—**eunto** (hēr-un-tȯȯ′) *adv.* unto this, this time; hereto.—**hereupon** r-u-pon′) *adv.* on this; hereon.—**ewith** (hēr-with′) *adv.* with this.—**ewithal** (hēr′-with-awl) *adv.* here-h [A.S. *hēr*; cp. Ger. *hier*].

IEREDITY (he-red′-i-ti) *n.* the ısmission of qualities from parents offspring.—**hereditary** *a.* trans-ted from a parent to a child.—**editarily** *adv* [L. (acc.) *hērēditātem*, stem *hērēdi-*, of *hērēs*. *See* HEIR].

IERESY (her′-e-si) *n.* an opinion ›osed to the usually received trine; any unsound opinion in rature, politics, etc.—**heretic** *n.* that holds an opinion contrary orthodox faith; among Roman holics, a Protestant.—**heretical** -ret′-i-kạl) *a.* containing heresy.—**etically** *adv.*—**heresiarch** (he-rē′-rk) *n.* a leader in heresy [O.F., fr. *hæresis*, choice, heresy, fr. G., fr. *rein*, take; G. *haireticos*, able to ose; fr. *archos*, leader, fr. *arch-ein*,].

IERIOT (her′-i-ot) *n.* a payment of ıs or military accoutrements, or best beast, on the death of a ant [A.S., fr. *here*, army, and *twe*, apparel].

IERITABLE (her′-i-tạ-bl) *a.* ca-ıle of being inherited.—**heritably** .—**heritage** *n.* inheritance.—**heri-ce** (her′-i-tạns) *n.* heritage; in-itance.—**heritor** *n.* a proprietor dholder in a parish [fr. F. *hériter*, L. *hērēditāre*, fall HEIR to].

IERMAPHRODITE (hẹr-maf′-ro-) *n.* an animal having both male l female organs; a human being ›se sexual organs are imperfect; lower that contains the stamen l the pistil within the same calyx. **ıermaphroditic** (her′-maf-ro-dit′-ik) partaking of both sexes.—**herma-oditism** (her-maf′-ro-dī-tizm) *n.* on of the sexes in the same in-idual [G.].

IERMENEUTIC (hẹr-me-nū′-tik) *a.* t. to interpretation. Also **herme-ıtical.**—**hermeneutics** *n.* exegesis; interpretation of the Scriptures. **ıermeneutically** *adv.* [G., fr. *her-ıeutēs*, interpreter; conn. with RMES].

IERMETIC (hẹr-met′-ik) *a.* pert. chemistry; magical; perfectly se, so that no air, gas, or spirit ı escape.—**hermetically** *adv.*—**her-tic-seal,** an air-tight closure of a sel [fr. *Hermēs*, patron of alche-sts, who called their science Iermetic science"].

HERMIT (hẹr′-mit) *n.* one that retires from the world.—**hermitage** *n.* the habitation of a hermit [F. *hermite*, fr. Late L. (acc.) *herēmitam*. Doublet of EREMITE].

HERNIA (hẹr′-ni-ạ) *n.* an external tumour formed by the protusion of any internal part through the in-closing membrane. Commonly called RUPTURE [L.].

HERNSHAW (hẹrn′-shaw) *n.* a young heron [Corr. fr. O.F. *herounceau*, or *cel*].

HERO (hē′-rō) *n.* a man of dis-tinguished valour; the principal per-sonage in a poem or a story;—*fem.* **heroine.**—**heroic** (he-rō′-ik) *a.* pert. to a hero; bold; narrating the exploits of heroes, as a poem; noting the measure in such poems; in English, the rhymed iambic couplet of ten syllables. Also **heroical.**—**heroically** *adv.*—**heroism** (her′-ō-izm) *n.* courage; valour.—**hero-worship,** homage paid to heroes; inordinate admiration of a public character [O.F. *heroe* (3 syll.) fr. L. (acc.) *hērō-em*, fr. G. *hērōs*].

HEROIN (her′-ō-in) *n.* a white crystalline derivative of morphine, used medicinally as a nerve sedative and for bronchitis, etc., but also as a habit-forming drug [Ger. trade name].

Common European Heron

HERON, hern (her′-on, hern) *n.* a wading bird, with long, slender legs, and great length both of neck and bill.—**heronry** *n.* a place where herons breed [O.F. *hairon* = F. *héron*, fr. O. Ger. *heiger*. *See* EGRET].

HERPES (hẹr'-pēz) *n.* a form of skin disease; shingles [L., fr. G.].

HERPETOLOGY (hẹr-pe-tol'-ō-ji) *n.* the natural history of reptiles.—**herpetologist** (hẹr-pe-tol'-ō-jist) *n.* one learned in, or engaged in, the study of herpetology [G. *herpeton*, reptile, fr. *herpein*, creep, and *logos*, discourse].

HERRING (her'-ing) *n.* a small fish.—**herring-bone** *a.* resembling the spine or bone-frame of a herring (applied to a kind of cross-stitch); —*v.i.* to sew with a cross stitch.—**herring-pond,** the ocean, esp. the Atlantic [A.S. *hæring*; cp. Ger. *häring*].

HERS (hẹrz) *pron.* possessive of SHE; belonging to her.—**herself** (hẹr-self') *pron.* an emphasised form of SHE [M.E. *hires*, of HER].

HERTZITE (hert'-zīt) *n.* galena, used as the "crystal" in wireless telegraphy [*Hertz*, discoverer of electromagnetic waves].

HESITATE (hez'-i-tāt) *v.i.* to pause respecting decision or action; to stop in speaking.—**hesitation** *n.* act of pausing in thought or action; variety of waltz.—**hesitant** *a.* wanting readiness.—**hesitantly** *adv.* [L. (part.) *hæsitātus*, fr. *hæsitāre*, stick fast, fr. (part.) *hæsus*, stuck, fr. *hærēre*. *See* ADHERE].

Syn. of *v.* doubt, falter, vacillate. *Ant.* determine, decide.

HESPERIS (hes'-pẹr-is) *n.* a genus of plants; the common rocket (so called from the increased fragrance of the flowers towards evening).

HESPERORNIS (hes-pẹr-or'-nis) *n.* an extinct form of toothed bird, whose remains have been found in the chalk deposits of North America [G. *hesperos*, western, and *ornis*, a bird].

HESPERUS (hes'-pẹ-rus) *n.* the evening star; esp. the planet Venus. —**Hesperian** (hes-pē'-ri-ạn) *a.* western; occidental [L., fr. G. *hesperos*].

HESSIAN (hesh'-ạn) *a.* pert. to Hesse, in Germany;—*n.* a native of Hesse.—**hessian-boots,** long boots first worn by Hessian troops.—**hessian-fly,** a small fly, whose larvæ are very destructive to young wheat.

HEST (hest) *n.* command; order; behest [M.E. *hest*, fr. A.S. *hæs*, fr. *hātan*, call].

HETEROCERCAL (het-e-ro-sẹr'-kal) *a.* having the upper part of the tail longer than the lower, as in the shark. Opposed to HOMOCERCAL [G. *heteros*, different from, and *kerkos*, tail].

HETEROCLITE (het'-e-ro-klēt) *n.* a word that is irregular or anomalous, esp. in declension; anything or person deviating from common forms. —**heteroclitic** (het-e-ro-klit'-ik) *a.* irregular; anomalous; abnorm [G. *heteros*, another, and *klinein*, bend].

HETERODOX (het'-e-ro-doks) contrary to the doctrine of Scriptu heretical.—**heterodoxy** *n.* heresy G. *hetero-s*, other, and *doxa*, opinic

HETEROGENEOUS (het-e-ro-ne-us) *a.* differing in kind; dissimi —**heterogeneously** *adv.*—**heteroge ousness** *n.* [fr. G. *hetero-s* and *gen* kind].

HEW (hū) *v.t.* to cut with an a to cut in pieces; to render smoo as stone.—**hewer** *n.* [A.S. *heāwe* cp. Ger. *hauen*].

HEXAGON (hek'-sạ-gon) *n.* figure of six sides and angles.—**he gonal** (hek-sag'-o-nạl) *a.* [G. *hex*, and *gōnia*, angle].

HEXAHEDRON (hek-sạ-hē'-dr *n.* a solid body having six fa [G. *hex*, six, and *hedra*, base].

HEXAMETER (hek-sam'-e-tẹr) a verse of six feet [L., fr. G. *hex*, and *metron*, measure].

HEXAPLA (hek'-sạ-plạ) *n.* a lection of the Scriptures having versions in parallel columns [G. neut. of *hexaplous*, sixfold].

HEY (hā) *int.* an exclamation pressive of joy.—**heyday** (hā'-dā) greatest vigour.

HIATUS (hī-ā'-tus) *n.* a gap; blank space in manuscript, wh some part is lost or effaced [L. (pa *hiātus*, fr. *hiāre*, to gape].

HIBERNATE (hī'-bẹr-nāt) *v.i.* winter.—**hibernation** (hī'-bẹr-nā-sh *n.* the act of wintering in c places, as an animal [L. (part.) *hi nātus*, fr. *hibernāre*, fr. *hiberi* wintry, fr. *hiems*, winter].

HIBERNIAN (hī-berʹ-ni-ạn) *a.* p to Hibernia;—*n.* a native of Irel [L.].

HICCOUGH, hiccup (hik'-up) a spasmodic inspiration, accompar with a closure of the glottis, proc ing a sudden sound; the sound it [Imit.; cp. Ger. *hickup*].

HICK (hik) *n.* a rustic, cour bumpkin; esp. applied to the se educated class to whom the cin and other such entertainments chi appeal [U.S. short for HICKORY].

HICKORY (hik'-o-ri) *n.* a N American tree of several spec the timber of which is tough elastic [Amer. Indian].

HIDALGO (hi-dal'-gō) *n.* a Spa nobleman of the lowest class [Sp.

HIDE (hīd) *n.* an old measure land, from 60 to 100 acres [. *hīgid*].

HIDE (hīd) *v.t.* to withhold withdraw from sight; to keep sec —*v.i.* to lie concealed.—**hiding** ding) *n.* act of withholding f

t; concealment [A.S. *hȳdan*, to ›].
yn. conceal, secrete, cover, screen. . disclose, reveal.

HIDE (hīd) *n.* the skin of a beast, er raw or dressed;—*v.t.* to flog.—**ng** (hī′-ding) *n.* a thrashing.—**›-bound,** having the skin stuck losely as not to be easily loosened; ›ted [A.S. *hȳd*, the cover; cp. . *haut*; L. *cutis*].

HIDEOUS (hid′-e-us) *a.* shocking he eye; ugly; distressing to the —**hideously** *adv.*—**hideousness** *n.* F. *hidos, hidus*, hideous].

HIE (hī) *v.t.* to hurry on; to urge —*v.i.* to hasten; to repair [A.S. *an*, make haste].

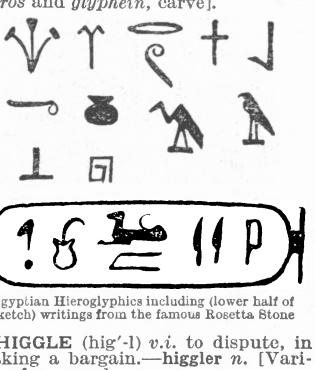
HIEMAL (hī′-e-mal) *a.* belonging winter [L. *hiems*, winter].

HIERARCH (hī′-e-rark) *n.* one that authority in sacred things; (the of an order of angels.—**hierarchy** government administered by the esthood; an order of angels.—**rarchical** (hī-e-rär′-ki-kal) *a.* pert. a sacred order. Also **hierarchal** fr. *hieros*, sacred, and *archos*, ler, fr. *archein*, to rule].

HIERATIC (hī-e-rat′-ik) *a.* con-rated to sacred uses; sacerdotal; taining to priests;—*n.* a cursive n of ancient Egyptian writing, d by the priests [L. *hieraticus*, fr. *hieros*].

Leaves and Nuts of the Hickory Tree

HIEROGLYPHIC (hī-e-ro-glif′-ik) an emblem or symbol of sacred ngs; a representation of some terial object expressing a spiritual a—hence, any figure of mysterious nificance; *pl.* ancient Egyptian racters or symbols used in place etters or words; picture-writing; . symbolic. Also **hieroglyphical.** —**hieroglyphically** *adv.* [L. fr. G. fr. *hieros* and *glyphein*, carve].



Egyptian Hieroglyphics including (lower half of sketch) writings from the famous Rosetta Stone

HIGGLE (hig′-l) *v.i.* to dispute, in making a bargain.—**higgler** *n.* [Variant of HAGGLE].

HIGH (hī) *a.* elevated; distinguished; proud; loud; angry, as words; luxurious, as living; strongly marked, as colour; dear; acute, sharp, as tone or voice; tainted, as flesh; remote from the equator, as latitude;—*adv.* in a high manner; to a great altitude.—**highly** *adv.*—**highness** *n.* altitude; a title of honour given to princes or other men of rank.—**highway** *n.* a public road.—**highwayman** *n.* a robber on the highway.—**highland** *n.* a mountainous region.—**highlander, highlandman** *n.* an inhabitant of highlands, esp. of the Highlands of Scotland.—**high-admiral,** a chief admiral.—**high-altar,** the altar where high mass is celebrated in the R.C. church.—**high-ball** *n.* U.S. term for whisky and soda served with broken ice in a tall glass.—**high-brow** *a.* intellectual;—*n.* an intellectual; a superior person.—**high-caste** *a.* belonging to a high caste.—**high-church,** inclined to magnify ecclesiastical rites and ceremonies.—**high-day,** a feast day.—**high-Dutch,** the Germans or their language.—**high-frequency** *Elec.* any frequency of alternating current from about 12,000 cycles per second upwards.—**high-flown,** elevated; swelled; proud; turgid; extravagant.—**high-handed,** over-bearing.—**high-jinks,** boisterous play.—**high-life,** style of living among the upper classes.—**high-lights,** moments of crisis; persons of importance.—**high-low** *n.* a lacing boot that reaches to the ankles.—**high-mettled,** having high spirit; ardent.—**high-pitched** *a.* haughty; aspiring; high-tuned.—**high-pressure,** having a high rate of steam-pressure.—**high-road,** a high-

way.—**high-seas,** the open ocean.—**high-strung,** in a state of great tension.—**high-treason,** treason against the sovereign or government of a country. — **high - wrought,** wrought with exquisite art, or skill; inflamed to a high degree.—**high-velocity** *a.* having a high velocity and low trajectory (bullets and esp. shells).—**high-water,** the highest flow of the tide.—**highland-fling,** a dance peculiar to the Highlands of Scotland.—**high and dry,** out of the water; stranded.—**high and low,** people of all sorts.—**a high hand,** arrogance; audacity.—**to be on the high horse,** to stand on one's dignity; to take offence easily [A.S. *hēāh*; cp. Ger. *hoch*].

HIJACKER (hī'-jąk-ėr) *n.* one who robs a smuggler of his smuggled goods after the border has been safely crossed [U.S. slang].

HILARIOUS (hi-lā'-ri-us) *a.* mirthful; jolly.—**hilarity** (hi-lar'-i-ti) *n.* merriment; gaiety [O.F., fr. L., fr. G. *hilaros*, cheerful].

Syn. jovial, frolicsome, merry. *Ant.* dismal, mournful, melancholy.

HILARY (hil'-ar-i) a session or term of the High Court of Justice in England [St. *Hilary* of Poitiers (d. 367); festival, Jan. 13].

HILL (hil) *n.* a natural elevation of land;—*v.t.* to heap up; to gather.—**hilly** *a.*—**hilliness** *n.*—**hillock** *n.* a small hill.—**hillside** *n.* the sloping face of a hill.—**hill-folk, hill-men,** people living or hiding amongst hills [A.S. *hyll*].

HILT (hilt) *n.* the handle of anything, esp. of a sword [A.S.].

HILUM (hī'-lum) *n.* the eye of a bean or other seed [L.].

HIM (him) *pron.* the objective (and dative) case of the pronoun HE.—**himself** (him-self') *pron.* the emphatic and reflective form of the pronoun HE [A.S.].

HIN (hin) *n.* a Hebrew measure of liquids containing about ten pints English measure.

HIND (hīnd) *n.* the female of the red deer or stag [A.S.].

HIND (hīnd) *n.* a peasant; a farm-servant [A.S. *hīna*, genitive plural of *hīwan*, domestics].

HIND (hīnd) *a.* pert. to the part behind.—**hindmost** *a.* the last. Also **hindermost** [A.S. *hindan*, back, *hinder*, backwards].

HINDER (hin'-dėr) *v.t.* to stop.—**hinderer** *n.*—**hindrance, hinderance** *n.* act of restraining motion [A.S. *hindrian*; cp. Ger. *hindern*].

Syn. hamper, obstruct, impede. *Ant.* aid, help, expedite, hasten.

HINDU, Hindoo (hin'-dōō) *n.* a native of Hindustan who is not of Christian, Mohammedan, or Parsee descent; in South Africa, Indian.—*a.* pert. to the Hindu—**hinduism, hindooism** *n.* the religi principles of the Hindus.—**Hindust Hindoostanee** (hin-dōō-stä'-ni) *a.* p to the Hindus or their language *n.* the language of the Hindus [Skr Indies].

HINGE (hinj) *n.* the hook or jo on which a door, gate, or lid, e turns; that on which anyth depends;—*v.t.* to furnish with hing —*v.i.* to depend.—**off the hinges,** a state of disorder or confusion [M *heng*, fr. *hengen*, to hang].

HINNY (hin'-i) *n.* the produce o stallion and a she-ass [L. *hinnus*, G. *ginnos*, mule].

HINT (hint) *v.t.* to bring to m by a slight allusion;—*v.i.* to make indirect suggestion;—*n.* a dist allusion [fr. A.S. *henian*, to seize].

HINTERLAND (hint'-ėr-land) a region at the back of a fore dependency, and considered wit its sphere of influence; the dist behind that lying along the co [Ger.].

HIP (hip) *n.* the haunch; external angle formed by the meet of two sloping sides of a roof.—**h bath,** a sitz-bath. — **hip-joint,** joint connecting the thigh with body.—**hip-roof,** a roof having slop ends and sides.—**hip-tile,** a sadd shaped tile used in covering the h of a roof.—**to have, or catch, on hip,** to obtain an advantage.—**smite hip and thigh,** to overpo or defeat completely [A.S. *hype*].

HIP (hip) *n.* the fruit of the d rose or sweet-brier [A.S. *heōpe*].

HIPPED (hipd) *a.* melancho languid [Corr. fr. HYPOCHONDRIAC

HIPPOCAMPUS (hip-o-kam'-p *n.* a genus of fishes with head neck like a horse; the sea-ho [G. *hippos*, horse, and *kampos*, monster].

HIPPOCRAS (hip'-o-kras) *n.* w with an infusion of spices and ot ingredients, used as a cordial [*Hip crates*, a Greek physician of century B.C.].

HIPPODROME (hip'-o-drōm) a circus in which horse-races chariot-races are performed [G. *hip* horse, and *dromos*, a course].

HIPPOPHAGY (hi-pof'-ą-ji) *n.* art or practice of feeding on ho flesh.—**hippophagous** (hi-pof'-ą-gus [G. *hippos*, horse, and *phagein*, ea

HIPPOPOTAMUS (hip-o-pot' mus) *n.* the river-horse; a pac dermatous mammal of Africa, of largest size, of aquatic habits, all to the hog, having a very large muz small eyes and ears, thick and he body, short legs, a short tail,

n about two inches thick on back
d sides, and without hair, except
the extremity of the tail [G., fr.
ppos, horse, and *potamos*, river].

Hippopotamus or African River-horse

HIRCINE, hircinous (hẹr′-sĭn, -us) goatish, strong-smelling [L. *hircus*, goatish].

HIRE (hīr) *v.t.* to contract with for ges ;—*n.* price for the temporary e of anything ; recompense for rsonal service.—**hirer** *n.*—**hireling** one that is hired.—**on hire,** for ·ing.—**hire-purchase system** *n.* a stem by which a hired article comes the property of the hirer er a stipulated number of payents [A.S. *hyrian*, to hire, fr. *hȳr*, ges ; cp. Ger. *heuer*].

HIRSEL (hir′-sel) *n.* a flock of eep [Scot.].

HIRSUTE (hẹr′-sūt) *a.* rough with ir [L. *hirsutus*, hairy].

HIRUNDINE (hī-run′-dīn) *n.* a allow [L. stem *hirundin-* of *hirundo*, swallow].

HIS (hiz) *pron.* of him ; the possese of HE, and formerly of IT ; pert. a male person [A.S.].

HISPID (his′-pid) *a.* rough with istles or minute spines ; bristly.—**pidity** (his-pid′-i-ti) *n.* the state of ing hisped [L. *hispidus*, rough, iry].

HISS (his) *v.i.* to make a sound e that of the letter *s*. esp. in disprobation ;—*v.t.* to condemn by sing ; to disgrace ;—*n.* the sound ade as a mark of disapprobation ; e noise made by a serpent, a goose, caping steam, etc.—**hisser** *n.* [Imit.].

HIST (hist) *int.* hush! be silent! word commanding silence and ention ;—*v.t.* to incite, as a dog, making a sibilant sound [Imit.].

HISTOGENY (his-toj′-e-ni) *n.* the rmation and development of organic sues [G. *histos*, tissue, and *genos*, neration].

HISTOLOGY (his-tol′-ō-ji) *n.* the ence that treats of the minute ucture of the tissues of plants, imals, etc.—**histologist** *n.* one versed histology.—**histological** (his-to-loj′-al) *a.* pert. to histology [G., fr. *tos*, tissue, and *logos*, discourse].

HISTONOMY (his-ton′-ō-mi) *n.* the laws of the formation of organic tissues [G. *histos* and *nomos*, law].

HISTORY (his′-to-ri) *n.* a relation, or account, in order and detail ; a record of events in the life of a nation, state, institution, or epoch ; a description of animals, plants, minerals, etc., existing on the earth, called **natural history.** — **historic, historical** (his-tor′-ik, -i-kạl) *a.* pert. to history ; contained in history.—**historically** *adv.*—**historian** (his-tō′-ri-ạn) *n.* a writer or compiler of history.—**historiography** (his-tō-ri-og′-rạ-fi) *n.* the art or employment of a historiographer.—**historiographer** *n.* a historian. — **historiographical** (his-tō-ri-ō-graf′-i-kạl) *a.* pert. to historiography [L., fr. G. *historia*, a learning by inquiry, fr. *histōr*, knowing ; G. *graphein*, write].

HISTRIONIC, histrionical (his-tri-on′-ik, -i-kạl) *a.* pert. to the stage, stage-playing, or actors.—**histrionically** *adv.*—**histrionics** *n.* theatrical representation ; dramatic art [L. *histrionicus*, fr. *histrio*, actor].

HIT (hit) *v.t.* to strike ; to reach with a stroke or blow ; to reach or attain exactly ;—*v.i.* to strike ; to reach the intended mark ;—*n.* a stroke or blow ; a lucky chance.—**hitter** *n.*—**to hit off,** to describe exactly.—**to hit on,** or **upon,** to discover ; to light on by chance [Scand. = to meet with].

HITCH (hich) *v.t.* to catch as by a hook ; to make a rope fast ; to raise ;—*v.i.* to become entangled by a hook ;—*n.* act of catching, as on a hook, etc. ; a sudden halt in moving ; a defect causing a failure in a scheme or in a performance [M.E.].

HITHER (hiTH′-ẹr) *adv.* to this place ;—*a.* being on the side toward the person speaking.—**hithermost** *a.* nearest in this direction.—**hitherto** *adv.* up to this time.—**hitherward** *adv.* toward this place [A.S. *hider*].

HITLERITE (hit′-lẹr-īt) *n.* a supporter of the National Socialist Party in Germany ; a follower of Hitler [Adolf *Hitler*, German chancellor, 1932——].

HIVE (hīv) *n.* a place for a swarm of honey-bees ; a swarm of bees ;—*v.t.* to cause to enter a hive ;—*v.i.* to take shelter together ; to reside in company.—**hive-bee,** a bee that is kept in a hive.—**hive-nest,** a large nest which several pairs of birds occupy at the same time — found in Africa [A.S. *hȳj*].

HIVES (hīvz) *n.* an eruptive disease allied to chicken-pox ; nettle-rash ; laryngitis [Etym. uncertain].

HO, hoa (hō) *int.* a call to excite attention.

HOAR (hōr) *a.* white or grayish-white.—**hoary** *a.* whitish; gray with age; of great antiquity.—**hoariness** *n.*—**hoar-frost,** the white particles deposited instead of dew when the air is at or below freezing-point.—**hoary-headed,** having a hoary head; white from age [A.S. *hār*].

HOARD (hōrd) *n.* a hidden stock; a treasure;—*v.t.* to store secretly;—*v.i.* to lay up a store.—**hoarder** *n.* [A.S. *hord*].

Syn. of *v.*, accumulate, save, amass. *Ant.* expend, scatter, dissipate, lavish,

HOARDING (hōr'-ding) *n.* a wooden erection round a house while builders are at work; a screen of boards on which bills are posted [D. *horde*, barrier].

HOARHOUND, horehound (hōr'-hound) *n.* a plant of a whitish appearance which has a bitter taste, and is a weak tonic [A.S. *hār*, hoar, white, and *hūne*, hoarhound].

HOARSE (hōrs) *a.* having a rough voice, as when affected with a cold.—**hoarsely** *adv.*—**hoarseness** *n.* [A.S. *hās*].

HOAX (hōks) *n.* a trick played off in sport;—*v.t.* to play a trick upon for sport, or without malice; to impose on; to deceive.—**hoaxer** *n.* [Corr. fr. HOCUS].

HOB (hob) *n.* the projecting nave of a wheel; the flat part of a grate at the side where things are placed to be kept warm.—**hobnail** (hob'-nāl) *n.* a thick-headed nail for shoes [Cp. HUB].

HOB (hob) *n.* a rustic; an elf.—**hobgoblin** *n.* a mischievous fairy [Corr. fr. *Robin*, *Robert*].

HOBBISM (hob'-izm) *n.* the doctrines of Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679), an English philosopher who advocated absolute monarchy as the best form of government.

HOBBLE (hob'-l) *v.t.* to clog;—*v.i.* to walk lamely; *n.* a halting gait [Freq. of HOP].

HOBBLEDEHOY (hob'-l-de-hoi) *n.* an awkward youth [Etym. unknown].

HOBBY (hob'-i) *n.* a nag; a favourite pursuit.—**hobby-horse,** a figure of a horse on which boys ride [M.E. *hobin*, a nag].

HOBNOB (hob'-nob) *adv.* take or not take; a familiar invitation to reciprocal drinking;—*v.i.* to drink familiarly; to associate [A.S. *habban*, to have, and *nabban*, not to have].

HOBO (hō'-bō) *n.* a shiftless, wandering workman [U.S. slang].

HOCK (hok) *v.t.* to hamstring;—*n.* the joint of an animal between the knee and the fetlock [A.S. *hōh*, heel; cp. HOUGH].

HOCK (hok) *n.* a light yellowish Rhenish wine [fr. *Hochheim*, in Germany].

HOCKEY (hok'-i) *n.* a game ball played with a club curved at t bottom; shinty [Perh. fr. O. *hoquet*, a crook].

HOCUS (hō'-kus) *v.t.* to chea to adulterate;—*n.* a cheat; impostor; a conjurer.—**hocus-poc** *n.* a juggler; a juggler's trick;— to cheat [Contr. fr. HOCUS-POCUS, t gibberish of a juggler].

HOD (hod) *n.* a trough for mort and bricks.—**hodman** *n.* a mason labourer.—**hod-elevator,** an apparatu for raising bricks and mortar in ho [Cp. F. *hotte*, basket].

HODDEN (hod'-n) *a.* held over rustic.—**hodden-gray,** cloth made wool in its natural state witho being dyed [Perh. HOLDEN, for HELD

HODGE (hoj) *n.* a countryman; rustic [Corr. fr. ROGER].

HODGEPODGE (hoj'-poj) *n.* hotch potch [F. *hocher*, to shake, and *po* pot].

HODOMETER (ho-dom'-e-ter) *n* an instrument for measuring the dis tance travelled by a vehicle [G. *hodos* way, and *metron*, measure].

HOE (hō) *n.* an instrument fo cutting up weeds;—*v.t.* to loosen th earth about with a hoe;—*v.i.* t labour with a hoe.—**hoeing** (hō'-ing *n.* the act of stirring the soil, o weeding, or earthing up plants, with a hoe.—**hoe-cake,** coarse cakes o Indian meal, cooked on the blade o a hoe.—**a hard, or long, row to hoe,** difficult or tiresome task [O.F. *houe*]

HOG (hog) *n.* a well-known domes ticated animal; a swine; a filthy or gluttonous fellow;—*v.t.* to cut short the hair of; to scrape a ship's bottom;—*v.i.* to become bent upward in the middle; to droop at both ends.—**hoggish** *a.* brutish; glut-tonous.—**hoggishly** *adv.*—**hoggishness** *n.*—**hogskin** *n.* leather tanned from the skin of swine.—**hog-back, hogs-back,** a back that rises in the middle, like that of a hog, as a hill.—**hog-fish,** a porpoise.—**hog's-lard,** the melted fat of swine.—**hog-mane,** a horse's mane cut short, so as to stand up.—**hog-shearing,** much ado about nothing.—**hog-wash,** the refuse matters of a kitchen or brewery, or like matter for swine; swill.—**to go the whole hog,** to do a thing completely and thoroughly [M.E. *hogge*, *hog*, a gelded hog, a young sheep, perh. fr. *hag*, to cut].

HOGGET (hog'-et) *n.* a two-year-old sheep; a boar of the second year.—**hoggerel** *n.* a sheep of the second year.

HOGMANAY (hog'-ma-nā) *n.* the last day of the year [Etym. doubtful].

HOGSHEAD (hogz'-hed) *n.* a measure containing 63 wine gallons,

ut 52½ imperial gallons [O.D. ad, a cask].

DEN, hoyden (hoi'-dn) *n.* a bold girl; a tomboy.—**hoi-** *a.* romping; bold [O.D. = a

ST (hoist) *v.t.* to raise;—*n.* and tackle for hoisting; a ance for raising or lowering etc.—**hoist-way,** a passage h which goods are elevated.—**hoist with one's own petard,** into a trap laid by oneself *hoise*].

TY-TOITY (hoi'-ti-toi-ti) *a.* flighty;—*int.* an exclamation, ng surprise, with some con- [fr. O.E. *hoit*, cf. HOIDEN].

KEY-POKEY (hō'-kē-pō'-kē) *n.* pocus; a formula used by ers [L., opening words of con- patter].

KEY-POKEY (hō'-kē-pō'-kē) *n.* of ice-cream [It.].

LD (hōld) *v.t.* to grasp with the to grip; to restrain; to n possession; to solemnise; port; to bind;—*v.i.* to remain to endure; to be valid; to right or title;—*n.* seizure; clasp; grip; claim; bind- wer and influence; a prison; fied place; a character (⌒) over or under a note or rest, dicating that it is to be pro- .—**holder** *n.*—**holding** *n.* a ield of a superior.—**hold-back** heck; a hindrance.—**hold-up** North Amer., robbery with e; *Colloq.* in North Amer., a est tradesman; a swindler.—**l forth,** to preach; to offer.—**d one's own,** to stand one's l.—**to hold with,** to side with; e with [A.S. *healdan*].

LD (hōld) *n.* the interior cavity ssel [D. = a hole].

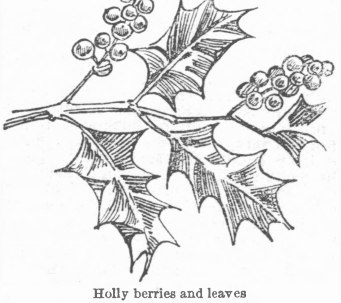
LE (hōl) *n.* a hollow place, a pit; ; a perforation; a mean tion;—*v.t.* to make a hole or n; to drive into the pocket in ls; in golf, to drive the ball *.i.* to go into a hole.—**holer** *n.* ning, one that undercuts the **hole and corner,** underhand; stine.—**hole-stitch,** a stitch used ing pillow-lace [A.S. *hol*].

LA, hollo, holloa (hol'-a, hol'-ō, *int.* ho, there! an exclamation attention;—*n.* a loud call;— shout to;—*v.i.* to call out to e at a distance [Fr. *holà*, fr. *là*, there].

LANDER (hol'-an-der) *n.* a of Holland.—**holland** *n.* a kind first manufactured in Holland. nds *n.* gin made in Holland.

LOW (hol'-ō) *a.* containing npty space within; low; faithless; insincere;—*n.* a cavity; a hole; a cavern; a groove;—*v.t.* to make hollow; to excavate; to hollow.—**hollowly** *adv.* completely.—**hollowness** *a.*—**hollow-eyed,** having sunken eyes.—**hollow-hearted,** insincere; deceitful; false.—**hollow-horn,** a disease of cattle, causing loss of the horn.—**hollow-square,** a body of troops drawn up in square formation, leaving a vacant place in the centre.—**hollow-toned,** deep toned.—**to beat hollow,** to beat entirely [A.S. *holh*, a hollow place, fr. *hol*, hole].

HOLLY (hol'-i) *n.* an evergreen tree or shrub having glossy green leaves, and bearing red berries [A.S. *holegn*].



Holly berries and leaves

HOLLYHOCK (hol'-i-hok) *n.* a tall garden plant bearing flowers of various colours. Called also **rose-mallow** [HOLY, and A.S. *hoc*, mallows].

HOLM (hōm) *n.* the ilex.—**holm-oak, holly-oak,** the evergreen oak [M.E. *holin*, holly].

HOLM (hōm) *n.* a river isle; a flat tract of rich land on the banks of a river [A.S. *holm*].

HOLOCAUST (hol'-o-kawst) *n.* a burnt offering, the whole of which was consumed by fire [G., fr. *holos*, whole, and *kaustos*, burnt].

HOLOGRAPH (hol'-o-graf) *n.* any writing, as a letter, deed, will, etc., wholly in the handwriting of the one from whom it proceeds.—**holographic** (hol-o-graf'-ik) *a.* [G., fr. *holos*, whole, and *graphein*, to write].

HOLOMETER (ho-lom'-e-ter) *n.* a mathematical instrument for taking all kinds of measurements [G. *holos*, whole, and *metron*, measure].

HOLOPHOTE (hol'-o-fōt) *n.* the apparatus used in lighthouses for reflecting all the light in the required direction.—**holophotal** (hol-o-fō'-tal. *a.* reflecting the rays of light without

loss [G. *holos*, whole and *phōs*, light].

HOLOTHURIA (hol-o-thū'-ri-ą) *n. pl.* a genus of sea-slugs; the sea-cucumbers [G. *holos*, whole, and *thouros*, rushing].

HOLSTER (hōl'-ster) *n.* a leathern case for a pistol, carried by a horseman [D.].

HOLT (hōlt) *n.* a wood, or piece of woodland; esp. a woody hill [A.S., a **wood**; cp. Ger. *holz*].

HOLY (hō'-li) *a.* pious; pure; immaculate; morally perfect; good; set apart to the service or worship of God; hallowed; sacred; free from sinful affections; irreproachable; guiltless.—**holily** *adv.*—**holiness** *n.* devotion.—**holiday** (hol'-i-dā) *n.* a consecrated day; a day of exemption from labour.—**Holy-city,** Jerusalem; also name given to Mecca, Rome, Benares, etc.—**Holy Ghost, Holy Spirit,** the third Person of the holy Trinity.—**holy grail,** the cup that Christ is said to have used at the Last Supper.—**Holy Land,** Palestine.—**holy of holies,** the inner division of the Jewish tabernacle.—**Holy One,** an appellation of the Divine Being.—**holy-orders,** the office of a clergyman.—**holy rood,** the cross or crucifix.—**holy-stone** *n.* a sand-stone used by seamen for cleaning the decks of ships;—*v.t.* to clean with holy-stone.—**Holy Thursday,** the day on which the Ascension of our Saviour is commemorated.—**holy water,** water consecrated by the priest for sprinkling persons and things used for holy purposes.—**holy writ,** the Scriptures.—**his holiness,** a title given to the pope [A.S., *hālig*, healthy, perfect, fr. *hāl*, sound. Cp. HEAL, HAIL, HALE, WHOLE].

HOMAGE (hom'-aj) *n.* an acknowledgment made by a tenant to his lord, that he was his vassal; fealty [O.F., fr. Late L. *homaticum*, fr. L. *homo*, a man].

HOME (hōm) *n.* the house in which one resides; the place or country in which one dwells;—*a.* pert. to one's dwelling, country, or family; domestic;—*adv.* to one's home or country; close.—**homer** *n.* a pigeon trained to fly home from a distance.—**homely** *a.* belonging to home; of plain features.—**homeliness** *n.*—**homelike, homeless** *a.*—**homefelt** *a.* felt in one's own breast.—**homeless** *a.* destitute of a home.—**homesick** *a.* depressed in spirits at a separation from home.—**homesickness** *n.*—**homespun** *a.* spun at home;—*n.* cloth made at home.—**homestead** *n.* the enclosure immediately connected with a mansion.—**homeward** *adv.*—**homing** *n.* the act of going home;—*a.* having the tendency, as the carrier-pigeons, to return to the place where reared.—**home-born,** native, not foreign.—**home-built,** constructed in t country.—**home-department,** t branch of a government that lo after the internal affairs of a count—**home-guards,** the territorial for substituted in 1908 for the volu teers.—**Home Office,** the office which the affairs of the Home Depa ment are transacted.—**home-ru** the right to have a separate par ment for the management of ho affairs.—**at home** *adv.* in one's o house; prepared to receive visito—*n.* a formal reception of callers.—**to be at home on a subject,** to be c versant with [A.S. *hām*; cp. G *heim*].

HOMEOPATHY (hō-me-op'-ą-t *n.* the theory that disease is cu by remedies which produce on healthy person effects similar to t symptoms of the complaint un which the patient suffers, the remed being usually administered in min doses.—**homeopathist, homeop** (hō-me-op'-ą-thist, hō'-me-o-pa *n.* a believer in, or practitioner homeopathy.—**homeopathic** (hō me-o-path'-ik) *a.* pert. to hom pathy [G., fr. *homoios*, like, and *path* feeling].

HOMER (hō'-mer) *n.* a Hebr measure containing, as a liq measure, seventy-five gallons, a as a dry, eleven and one-nin bushels [H.].

HOMERIC (hō-mer'-ik) *a.* pert. Homer (c. 850 B.C.) the great poet Greece, or to his poetry.

HOMICIDE (hom'-i-sīd) *n.* m slaughter; a person that ki another.—**homicidal** *a.*—**homicid** *adv.* [F., fr. L. *homo*, man, *caedere*, kill].

HOMILY (hom'-i-li) *n.* a plain course upon some religious comm place.—**homilist** *n.* one that preac to a congregation.—**homiletics** (hō i-let'-iks) *n.* the art of preaching **homiletic, homiletical** *a.* pert. homiletics [G. *homilia*, an assemb a sermon, fr. *homos*, same, and crowd].

HOMINY (hom'-i-ni) *n.* ma hulled and ground, and boiled w water [Amer. Indian].

HOMOCENTRIC (ho-mo-sen'-t *a.* having the same centre [G. *hon* one and the same, and *kentr* centre].

HOMOCERCAL (ho-mo-ser'-kal having the tail symmetrical, as herring and whiting (opposed HETEROCERCAL) [G. *homos*, and *ker* tail].

HOMOGAMOUS (ho-mog'-ą-m *a. Bot.* having all the florets her

dite [G. *homos*, same, and *gamos*, riage].

OMOGENEOUS (ho-mo-jē'-ne-us) of the same kind or nature.—**ogeneousness** *n.*—**homogeneity** mo-je-nē'-i-ti) *n.* participation he same nature [G., fr. *homos*, e, and *genos*, kind, fr. *genein*, t].

OMOGRAPH (hom'-o-graf) *n.* a having the same form as her, but different origin and ning; a system of signalling means of a white handkerchief *omos*, and *graphein*, write].

OMOLOGOUS (ho-mol'-o-gus) *a.* ng the same relative position, e, or structure.—**homologate** *v.t.* pprove.—**homologation** (ho-mol-'-shun) *n.* approval [G., fr. *homos*, e, and *logos*, speech].

OMOMORPHISM (ho-mo-mor'-) *n.* imitation of one thing by her; superficial likeness.—**homo-phous** *a.* analogous; having the external appearance [G. *homos*, e, and *morphē*, form].

OMONYM (hom'-o-nim) *n.* a having the same sound as her but used to express a distinct ning, as *air*, *heir*, etc. [F., fr. G., *homos*, the same, and *onoma*, e].

OMOPHONE (hom'-o-fōn) *n.* a r or word having the same sound nother.—**homophonous** (ho-mof'-s) *a.* of the same pitch; uni-us (said of musical tones); ied to words having the same d, but different in orthography, *eir* and *air* [G. *homos* and *phōnē*, d, tone].

OMOSEXUALITY (ho-mo-sek-sū--ti) *n.* sexuality excited by the ence of an individual, usually e, of the same sex [G. *homos*, e, and E. SEXUALITY].

OMOTHERMOUS (ho-mo-ther'-) *a.* having an even temperature *homos*, same, and *thermē*, heat].

OMUNCULUS (hō-mung'-kū-lus) dwarf [L. dim. of *homo*, man].

ONE (hōn) *n.* a stone of a fine grit, for sharpening instruments [A.S. a stone].

ONEST (on'-est) *a.* upright; faith--**honestly** *adv.*—**honesty** *n.* up-disposition or conduct [F., fr. L. *stus*, honourable, fr. *honor*]. *m.* of *n.*, probity, integrity, faith-ess, uprightness. *Ant.* dishonesty, yalty, falseness.

ONEY (hun'-i) *n.* a sweet, thick collected by bees from flowers; t one;—*a.* sweet; luscious; . to sweeten.—**honeyless** *a.*—**eymoon** *n.* the first month after riage.—**honeysuckle** *n.* one of ral species of climbing flowering plants; woodbine.—**honey-bag**, the receptacle for honey in a bee.—**honey-comb**, a mass of cells formed by bees, and used as repositories for their honey.—**honey-dew**, a sweet substance found on plants in small drops like dew; a kind of tobacco moistened with molasses.—**honey-sucker**, a bird that sucks the sweets of flowers.—**honey-tongued**, speaking sweetly [A.S. *hunig*; cp. Ger. *honig*].

HONEYPOT (hun'-i-pot) *n.* in South Africa, a richly-flavoured grape [corrupted from D. *haanepoot*, *haan*, a cock; *poot*, a foot].

HONITON (hon'-i-ton) *a.* a superior kind of lace made at *Honiton*, in Devonshire.

HONK (hongk) *n.* the call of the wild goose; any sound resembling this, esp. the sound of a motor-horn [Imit].

HONORARY (on'-or-ar-i) *a.* conferring honour, or intended merely to confer honour; possessing a title or place without performing services or receiving a reward.—**honorarium** (on-o-rā'-ri-um) *n.* a voluntary fee for professional services [L. *honorarius*, honorary, fr. *honor*].

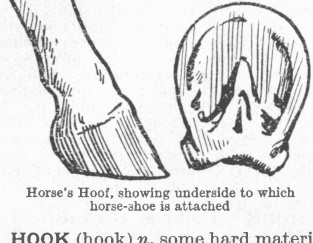
HONOUR (on'-or) *n.* esteem due to worth; high rank; a title of respect or distinction; *pl.* public marks of respect; a mode of drinking healths;—*v.t.* to treat with honour; to accept and pay when due.—**honourable** *a.* worthy of honour; a title of respect or distinction.—**honourably** *adv.*—**honourableness** *n.*—**honourless** *a.*—**an affair of honour**, a duel.—**honours of war**, distinctions granted to a vanquished enemy.—**maid of honour**, a lady in the service of a queen or princess, who attends her in public.—**word of honour**, an oral promise [F., fr. L. *honor*].

HOOCH (hōōtch) *n.* intoxicating liquor [U.S. slang].

HOOD (hood) *n.* a covering for the head; a covering for a hawk's head; an appendage to a graduate's gown designating his college and degree; the top of a carriage; a chimney-top;—*v.t.* to cover with a hood.—**hoodless** *a.*—**hoodwink** *v.t.* to blind by covering the eyes;—to impose on.—**hooded-crow**, a grayish crow (also called **hoodie-crow**).—**hooded-snake**, a snake the skin of whose neck is distended, and gives the snake the appearance of having a hood [A.S. *hōd*, hat; cp. Ger. *hut*].

HOOF (hōōf) *n.* the horny substance that terminates the feet of certain animals, as horses, oxen, sheep, goats, deer, etc.—**hoofless** *a.*—**hoof-bound**, having a dryness of the hoof, causing lameness.—**hoof-mark**, the mark left by a hoofed animal.—

hoof-pick, a hook to remove stones, etc., from a horse's hoof [A.S. *hof* ; cp. Ger. *huf*].



Horse's Hoof, showing underside to which horse-shoe is attached

HOOK (hook) *n.* some hard material bent into a curve for catching ; a scythe or sickle ;—*v.t.* to fasten with a hook ;—*v.i.* to bend.—**hook-nosed,** having a curvated or aquiline nose. —**hooks and eyes,** bent metallic clips and catches used for fastening the dresses of ladies.—**off the hooks,** out of sorts ; dead [A.S. *hōc,* hook ; cp. Ger. *haken*].

HOOKA, hookah (hoo′-ka) *n.* a tobacco-pipe in which the smoke is made to pass through water [A.].

HOOLEE (hòò′-lē) *n.* the great festival of the Hindus, in honour of Krishna [Hind.].

HOOLIGAN (hool′-i-gan) *n.* one of a band of young street roughs.—**hooliganism** *n.* the disorderly practices of hooligans [A personal name].

HOOP (hòòp) *n.* a ring of wood or metal for holding together the staves of casks, etc. ; a farthingale ; —*v.t.* to fasten with hoops ; to clasp [A.S. *hōp*].

HOOP (hòòp). *See* WHOOP.

HOOPER (hòò-pęr) *n.* a wild swan, so called from its cry.

HOOPING-COUGH (hòò′-ping-kof). *See* WHOOPING-COUGH.

HOOPOE (hòò′-po) *n.* a bird whose head is adorned with a crest, which it can erect or depress at pleasure [L. *up- upa,* fr. G. *epops,* so called from its cry].

HOOT (hòòt) *v.i.* to cry out in contempt ; to cry as an owl ;—*v.t.* to utter contemptuous cries at ;—*n.* a cry or shout in contempt ; the owl's cry [Imit.].

HOOT (hòòt) in Australia, money ; payment ; wage ; compensation [corrupted from Maori *utu,* money].

HOP (hop) *v.i.* to leap or jump on one leg ; to skip as birds do ; in aviation, to make a single flight ;—*n.* a leap on one leg ; a skip ; a dancing-party ; in aviation, an aeroplane flight from take-off to landing. —**hopper** *n.* one that hops ; a wooden trough through whic passes into a mill by jolt shaking ; an iron steam bar which the useless matter ra the dredging-machine in a harbour is put, carried out to s dropped by opening the hinge bottom [A.S. *hoppian,* to dan Ger. *hüpfen*].

HOP (hop) *n.* a well-known ing, bitter plant, having twining stalk, whose flower-sca fruit are used in brewing medicine ;—*v.t.* to impregn season with hops ;—*v.i.* to hops.—**hopper** *n.* a hop-pi **hop-bind,** the stalk or vine o hops grow.—**hop-drier,** a heate for drying hops.—**hop-factor,** a in hops.—**hop-fly,** a species o or plant-louse, very destruc hops.—**hop-oil,** an acrid oil o from hops.—**hop-picker,** on gathers hops ; a machine fo ping hops off the plant.—**hop** a pillow stuffed with hops **pocket,** a coarse sack for hops.—**hop-yard,** a field whe are set [D.].

HOPE (hōp) *n.* a desire o good, accompanied with a bel it is obtainable ;—*v.t.* to desir belief in the possibility of obt —*v.i.* to indulge hope.—**hopef hopefully** *adv.*—**hopefulness** *n.*- **less** *a.*—**hopelessly** *adv.*—**hope** *n.* [A.S. *hopa*].

Syn. of *a.,* sanguine, opt confident, trustful. *Ant.* des distrustful, suspicious.

Hoopoe, with crest fully erected

HORAL, horary (hō′-rąl, hō *a.* pert. to an hour ; noti hours ; occurring once an continuing an hour ; hourly [I hour].

HORATIAN (ho-rā′-shąn)

ng to Horace, the Latin poet (65-B.C.) or the style of his writings.

HORDE (hōrd) *n.* a wandering op ;—to herd together [F., fr. rk.].

HORIZON (ho-rī'-zon) *n.* the ar line formed by the apparent ction of the earth and sky ; any-ng bounding one's mental vision.

orizontal (hor-i-zon'-tal) *a.* paral-to the horizon.—**horizontally** *adv.* , fr. L., fr. G. *horizein*, to bound, *horos*, a limit].

HORMONE (hor'-mōn) *n.* a sub-nce secreted by certain glands ch stimulates the action of the ans of the body [G. *hormœin*, to moving].

IORN (horn) *n.* a hard projecting an, growing from the heads of ain animals ; the antenna of an ct ; the feeler of a snail ; a wind-rument of music ; a drinking- ; a utensil for holding powder.—ny *a.* callous.—**horner** *n.* a worker dealer in horn.—**hornless** *a.*—nlessness *n.*—**hornbill** *n.* a large found in Africa, India, and the ian Archipelago, with a bill

Hornbill

red with protuberances often as as the bill itself.—**hornpipe** *n.* usical instrument consisting of a len pipe with holes, and a horn ch end ; a lively air or tune of ound triple time ; a sailors' e ; a reel.—**hornstone** *n.* a sili-stone closely resembling flint. **rnbook**, a primer, so called ise formerly covered with horn otect it.—**horn-owl**, a species of so called from two tufts of ers on its head.—**horn of plenty**, a representation of a horn filled with flowers, fruit, and grain ; the symbol of plenty, carried by Ceres. —**horn-silver**, a whitish, grayish mineral, chloride of silver.—**to draw, haul,** or **pull, in the horns,** to restrain the ardour ; to withdraw an arrogant statement [A.S. ; cp. L. *cornu*, G. *keras*].

HORNBLENDE (horn'-blende) *n.* a common mineral consisting of silica, with magnesia, lime, or iron [Ger. *horn* (fr. shape of the crystals) and *blenden*, to dazzle].

HORNET (hor'-net) *n.* a large, strong wasp of a dark-brown and yellow colour [A.S. *hyrnet*, dim. of HORN].

HORNSWOGGLE (horn'-swogl) *v.t.* in North Amer., *Colloq.* to hoodwink, deceive, swindle [Etym. doubtful].

HOROGRAPHY (ho-rog'-ra-fi) *n.* an account of the hours ; art of constructing dials ; dialling [G. *hōra*, hour, and *graphein*, write].

HOROMETRY (hor-om'-e-tri) *n.* the art, practice, or method of measuring time by hours, etc.—**horometrical** (hor-o-met'-ri-kal) *a.* [G. *hōra*, and *metron*, measure].

HOROLOGE (hor'-o-loj) *n.* a time-piece of any kind.—**horology** (hor-ol'-ō-ji) *n.* the science of measuring time by mechanical apparatus [O.F., fr. L., fr. G., fr. *hōra*, an hour, and *legein*, tell].

HOROPTER (ho-rop'-ter) *n.* the sum total of the luminous points that are seen single by the two eyes [G. *horos*, a boundary, and *optēr*, one that looks].

HOROSCOPE (hor'-o-skōp) *n.* an observation of the heavens at the moment of a person's birth, by which the astrologer claimed to foretell the events of his life ; the scheme of twelve houses or signs of the zodiac into which the whole circuit of the heavens was divided for this purpose [F., fr. L., fr. G. *hōra* and *skopein*, to observe].

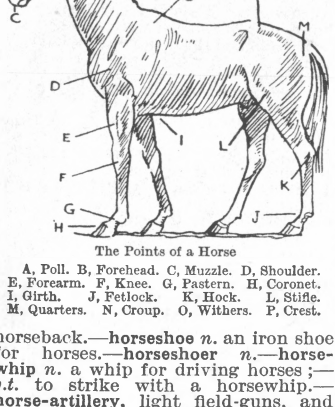
HORRENT (hor'-ent) *a.* standing erect, as bristles ; bristled [L. (part. stem) *horrent-*, fr. *horrēre*, to bristle].

HORROR (hor'-or) *n.* a painful emotion of fear, dread, and abhorrence.—**horrible** *a.* tending to excite horror.—**horribly** *adv.*—**horribleness** *n.* —**horrid** *a.*—**horridly** *adv.*—**horridness** *n.*—**horrify** *v.t.* to shock.—**horrific** (ho-rif'-ik) *a.* causing horror.—**the horrors,** delirium tremens [L. *horror*, fr. *horrēre*, to bristle].

HORS-DE-COMBAT (or-de-kom-bà'), disabled from fighting [F.].

HORS-D'ŒUVRE (or-dœvr') *n.* something out of the usual place ; a dish or dishes served as a relish before a meal [F., out of work].

HORSE (hors) *n.* a well-known hoofed quadruped used for draught or the saddle; the male of the horse species, in distinction from the female; mounted soldiery; a frame with legs used for supporting something; a wooden machine on which soldiers ride for punishment; a rope stretched under the yard on which sailors stand when handling sails;—*v.t.* to provide horses for, as stage-coaches;—*v.i.* to get on horseback.—**horsy, horsey** *a.* fond of, or interested in, horses.—**horseback** *adv.*—**horsehair** *n.* hair-cloth.—**horseman** *n.* a rider on horseback. — **horsemanship** *n.* — **horse-woman** *n.* a woman that rides on



The Points of a Horse

A, Poll. B, Forehead. C, Muzzle. D, Shoulder. E, Forearm. F, Knee. G, Pastern. H, Coronet. I, Girth. J, Fetlock. K, Hock. L, Stifle. M, Quarters. N, Croup. O, Withers. P, Crest.

horseback.—**horseshoe** *n.* an iron shoe for horses.—**horseshoer** *n.*—**horse-whip** *n.* a whip for driving horses;—*v.t.* to strike with a horsewhip.—**horse-artillery,** light field-guns, and the gunners mounted.—**horse-barracks,** barracks for cavalry.—**horse-bean,** a kind of small field-bean usually given to horses.—**horse-block,** a block on which one steps in mounting and dismounting from a horse.—**horse-box,** a stall for the use of horses.—**horse-breaker,** one whose employment is to break-in horses.—**horse-chestnut,** a large nut.—**horse-dealer,** one that buys and sells horses.—**horse-doctor,** a veterinary surgeon.—**horse-drench,** a dose of physic for a horse.—**horse-fly,** a large fly that stings horses and sucks their blood.—**horse-guards,** a body of cavalry forming the life-guard of the sovereign; the government offices, in Whitehall, London, of the departments under the commander-in-chief; the military authorities of the War Department.—**horse-jockey,** a dea in the purchase and sale of horses **horse-latitudes,** a part of the No Atlantic noted for calms.—**hor laugh,** a loud, boisterous laugh **horse-leech,** a large kind of leech veterinary surgeon.—**horse-marine,** imaginary mounted marine soldier **horse-play,** rough, rude play.—**hor power,** the power which a horse capable of exerting; in engineeri the unit of energy, one horse-pov being equivalent to 550 lbs. rai one foot per second.—**horse-race** race run by horses; a match of hor in running.—**horse-racer,** a horse t runs races; a person that runs hor in races.—**horse-radish,** a species scurvy-grass.—**a dark horse,** an expected winner, whose points w not known.—**to flog a dead horse,** attempt to revive interest in a wo out subject.—**to mount the hi horse,** to assume a lofty tone manner.—**to put the cart before horse,** to reverse the usual order [A.S cp. Ger. *ross*].

HORTATION (hor-tā'-shun) *n.* act of exhorting or giving advice **hortative, hortatory** (hor-ta-tiv, -to *a.* advisory [L., fr. *hortāri*, to incite

HORTICULTURE (hor'-ti-kul-t *n.* the art of cultivating gardens **horticultural** *a.*—**horticulturist** *n.* [fr. *hortus*, garden, and *cultura*, cultu fr. *colere*, to cultivate].

HORTUS SICCUS (hor'-tus sik'- *n.* a collection of specimens of pla dried and preserved [L., a dry garde

HOSANNA (hō-zan'-a) *n.* an clamation of praise to God [H. = sa now, I pray].

HOSE (hōz) *n.* close-fitting breech as formerly worn, reaching to knee; stockings; a flexible pipe conveying water to any requi point.—**hoseman,** a person that carr the hose-pipe of a fire engine **hosier** (hō'-zher) *n.* one that de in hose, or in goods knit or woven hose.—**hosiery** *n.* the business of hosier [A.S. *hosa*, pl. *hosan*; cp. G *hose*].

HOSPICE (hos'-pis) *n.* a place refuge for travellers, as among Alps [F., fr. L. *hospitium*, fr. *hosp* a guest, a host].

HOSPITABLE (hos'-pi-ta-bl) *a.* ceiving and entertaining strang without reward.—**hospitably** *adv* **hospitableness** *n.*—**hospitality** (h pi-tal'-i-ti) *n.* receiving strangers wi out reward [L., fr. *hospes*, guest].

Syn. kind, generous, liberal, bou ful. *Ant.* niggardly, unsociable, p simonious.

HOSPITAL (hos'-pi-tal) *n.* a bu ing for the sick or infirm; a house disabled seamen or soldiers, etc.—h

ller (hos'-pi-tal-er) *n.* one residing
a hospital for the purpose of re-
ing the poor and strangers; one
an order of knights who built a
pital at Jerusalem, in A.D. 1042,
pilgrims; Knights of St. John,
Knights of Malta.—**cottage hos-
l,** an inexpensive establishment
re proper hospital treatment is
vided for a small community.—
eral hospital, a place where all
ls of cases are treated (opposed
special hospitals set apart for
ain diseases such as smallpox,
irables, etc.).—**hospital-ship,** a ship
rying sick and wounded.—**hospital
day,** a sunday set apart for special
ections for hospitals.—**Lock hospi-**
a hospital where venereal diseases
treated.—**Magdalen hospital,** a
se where fallen women are received
a view to their reformation.—
ternity hospital, one for the treat-
nt of women about to give birth to
dren [O.F., fr. Late L. *hospitale*, L. *hospes*, guest].

HOSPODAR (hos-po-dar') *n.* a
e of a prince or governor in Mol-
ia and Wallachia [Slav.].

HOST (hōst) *n.* one from whom
ther receives food, lodging, or
ertainment; a landlord; *fem.*
tess.—**hostel, hostelry** (hos'-tel, -ri)
a residence for university students,
o workers, members of any organi-
on; an old term for an inn or
ging, now HOTEL.—**hosteler, hos-
er** *n.* an innkeeper; a hostler; a
dent in a hostel, or small unen-
wed college.—**hostler, ostler** (hos'-,
ler) *n.* one that has the care of
ses at an inn [O.F. *hoste*, fr. L. *n hospit-* of *hospes*].

HOST (hōst) *n.* an army; any
at number or multitude [O.F., fr. *hostis*, enemy].

HOST (hōst) *n.* the consecrated
'er, which, in mass is offered as a
rifice in the R.C. church [L. *hostia*, rifice, victim].

HOSTAGE (hos'-tij) *n.* a person
en as a pledge for the performance
conditions [O.F. = F. *ôtage*, fr. L. m *obsid-* of *obses*, hostage].

HOSTILE (hos'-tīl) *a.* warlike.—
tilely *adv.*—**hostility** (hos-til'-i-ti)
state of being hostile; *pl.* acts of
rfare.—**act of hostility,** any act
ding to involve two nations in war.
hostilis, fr. *hostis*, enemy].

HOT (hot) *a.* having much sensible
at.—**hotly** *adv.*—**hotness** *n.*—**hot-
t** *adv.* with great speed.—**hothead**
a violent person.—**hotspur** *n.* a man
sionate, or precipitate.—**hot-bed,**
bed of earth well manured and
ered with glass, for raising early
nts; a nursery of evil.—**hot-blast,**
tream of heated air thrown into a furnace.—**hot-blooded,** high-spirited.—**hot-gospeller,** U.S. slang, a very ardent or vehement evangelist.—**hot-house,** a house kept warm to shelter tender plants and shrubs from the cold air.—**hot-plate,** a metal plate for keeping food hot.—**hot-pressed,** pressed between heated plates or rollers, so as to give a smooth and glossy surface to.—**hot-spot,** in an internal-combustion engine, a heated point on an induction system to assist in vaporisation of fuel [A.S. *hāt*, cp. Ger. *heiss*].

HOTCH-POTCH (hoch'-poch) *n.* a confused mixture of ingredients; a Scottish dish of mutton boiled or stewed with peas, carrots, turnips, etc., chopped into small pieces [F. *hochepot*, fr. *hocher*, to shake, and *pot*, pot].

HOTEL (hō-tel') *n.* an inn or public-house.—**hotel-de-ville** a town hall.—**hotel-dieu,** a hospital [F., fr. O.F. *hostel*].

HOTTENTOT (hot'-n-tot) *n.* a native of southern Africa; a brutal man.—**hottentot god** *n.* in South Africa, the popular name for various species of the mantis or praying insect [D. to the first settlers the language sounded like a repetition of *hot en* and *tot*].

HOUGH (hok) *n.* the lower part of the thigh; the joint of the hind leg of a beast between the knee and the fetlock; the hock; in man, the back part of the knee-joint;—*v.t.* to hamstring; to hock [A.S. *hōh*, heel].

HOUND (hound) *n.* a dog used for hunting; a low, mean fellow;—*v.t.* to incite, as a hound, to pursuit.—**master of hounds,** one that has charge of a pack of fox-hounds.—**hound-fish,** a kind of shark; the dog-fish [A.S. *hund*, dog].

HOUR (our) *n.* sixty minutes; appointed time; in South Africa, the distance covered within sixty minutes by a man on horseback, about three and a half English miles.—**hourly** *a.* happening every hour;—*adv.* every hour.—**hour-circle,** any great circle of the sphere which passes through the two poles; a line of meridian.—**hour-glass,** an instrument for measuring time.—**hour-hand,** the index that shows the hour on a chronometer or watch.—**at the eleventh hour,** at the last moment possible.—**in a good hour,** fortunately.—**the small hours,** the early hours of the morning.—**to keep good hours,** to be at home early; to retire to rest early [O.F. *hore* = F. *heure*, fr. L. *hora*, an hour].

HOURI (hòò'-ri, hou'-ri) *n.* a nymph of paradise [Perh. fr. A. = having fine black eyes].

HOUSE (hous) *n.* a building used as a habitation for animals of any kind;

esp. one for the habitation of man ; a noble family ; a legislative body ; the audience at a place of entertainment ; a square in a chess-board ;—*v.t.* (houz) to shelter ;—*v.i.* to dwell.—**housing** (hou'-zing) *n.* a saddle-cloth ; *pl.* the trappings of a horse.—**houseful** *n.*—**houseless** *a.*—**household** *n.* those that compose a family ;—*a.* belonging to the house and family ; domestic.—**householder** *n.* the occupier of a house.—**house-keeper** *n.* an upper female servant that has the chief care of the family affairs.—**housekeeping** *n.* care of domestic concerns.—**housemaid** *n.* a female servant employed to keep a house clean, etc.—**housewife** (hous'-wif, huz'-if) *n.* the mistress of a family ; a little case or bag for materials used in sewing, etc.—**housewifely** *a.*—**housewifery** *n.*—**house-agent,** one employed in the sale and renting of houses.—**house-boat,** a boat fitted up as a house.—**house-breaking,** burglary.—**house-dog,** a dog kept to guard a house.—**house-flag,** the flag of a shipping or other business house.—**house-fly,** *Musca domestica.*—**house-frock,** a frock for indoor wear.—**house of call,** a house where artisans when out of work can assemble and can be hired.—**house-martin,** the common European swallow.—**house-steward,** one that manages the internal affairs of a household.—**house-surgeon,** the resident medical officer in a hospital or infirmary.—**house-warming,** a merry-making at the time a family enters a new house.—**household-gods,** articles in the house, endeared from long association.—**household-troops,** the troops employed to guard the sovereign and metropolis.—**a household word,** a familiar saying.—**inner house, outer house,** branches of the Scottish Court of Session.—**to bring down the house,** to cause a burst of applause.—**to keep open house,** to be freely hospitable [A.S. *hus* ; cp. Ger. *haus*].

HOVA (hō'-vą) *n.* a native of Madagascar.

HOVE (hōv) past tense and past participle of the verb HEAVE.—**hoven** *a.* puffed out.

HOVEL (hov'-el) *n.* an open shed for cattle, etc. ; a small, mean house ;—*v.t.* to put in a hovel [Dim. of A.S. *hof,* a dwelling].

HOVER (hov'-ęr) *v.i.* to hang fluttering in the air, or on the wing ; to move to and fro in the neighbourhood of ; to be in suspense.—**hoverer** *n.* [Etym. doubtful].

HOW (hou) *adv.* in what manner or way ; by what means ; to what degree or extent ; for what reason.—**howbeit** (hou-bē'-it) *conj.* be it as it may ; however.—**however** (hou-ev'-ęr) *adv.* in whatever manner or deg at least ; notwithstanding.—**ho ever** (hou-sō-ev'-ęr) *adv.* in manner soever [A.S. *hū*].

HOWDAH, houdah (hou'-dą) seat on the back of an elephan camel [Hind.].

HOWE (hou) *n.* a plain betw hills [Scot. ; cp. HOLE].

HOWFF, houff (houf) *n.* a reso haunt [A.S. *hōf,* house].

HOWITZER (hou'-it-sęr) *n.* a non intended to throw projectiles small charges [Ger. *haubitze,* Bohemian, *noufnice,* a sling].

HOWL (houl) *v.t.* to utter with cry ;—*v.i.* to cry as a dog or w to wail ; to roar, as a tempest ; the cry of a dog or wolf.—**howle** one that howls ; a South Ameri monkey remarkable for its str voice ; a remarkably stupid mist —**howling** *n.* in wireless, continu oscillations of audible frequency curring in a valve receiving cir [Imit. ; cp. L. *ululāre,* to howl, *ulula,* an owl ; cp. Ger. *heulen*].

HOWLET (hou'-let) *n.* an owl ; owlet.

HOY (hoi) *n.* a coasting vessel rig as a sloop [D.].

HOY (hoi) *int.* an exclamation attract attention [Imit.].

HOYDEN. *See* HOIDEN.

HOYLE (hoil) an American au rity on card games.—**according Hoyle,** in North Amer., strictly order ; correct ; in line.

HUANACO (hwà-nà'-kō) *n.* llama of South America, about size of a deer ; the guanaco [Peru

HUB (hub) *n.* the central part nave, of a wheel ; a mark at wh quoits, etc., are cast [A variant HOB].

HUBBUB (hub'-ub) *n.* a tum uproar [Imit.].

HUCKABACK (huk'-ą-bak) *n* kind of linen with raised figures, u for table-cloths and towels [Low G

HUCKLE (huk'-l) *n.* the hip part projecting like the hip.—**huc bone** (huk'-l-bōn) *n.* the hip b [dim. of *huck* = hook].

HUCKLEBERRY (huk'-l-ber-i) shrub producing a small, black b [A.S. *heorot-berge*].

HUCKSTER (huk'-stęr) *n.* a tailer of small articles ; a pedlar *v.i.* to deal in small articles [Orig. f of HAWKER, fr. O.D. = to stoop, v suff. *-ster*].

HUDDLE (hud'-l) *v.t.* to cr promiscuously ; to put on hurri and untidily, as clothes ;—*v.i.* to p in disorder ; to crowd ;—*n.* a cro tumult ; confusion [M.E. *hodren* ; HIDE].

HUDIBRASTIC (hū-di-bras'-tik

ır in manner to Hudibras, the of Samuel Butler's metrical sque on the Puritans; doggerel.

IE (hū) *n.* colour; tint.—**hueless** .S. *hiw*].

IE (hū) *n.* a shouting; a legal it of a criminal; an alarm given ıe neighbourhood or country. lly written **hue and cry** [O.F. to hoot].

IFF (huf) *n.* a fit of petulance, ger;—*v.t.* to bully; in draughts, ce a "man" with which a player ailed to take pieces that were to him;—*v.i.* to bluster.—**huffy** haracterised by petulance.—**y** *adv.*—**huffiness** *n.*—**huffishness** nit.].

IG (hug) *v.t.* to press close in an ace; to keep close to the wind e land, as a ship;—*n.* a close ace; a particular kind of catch ip in wrestling.—**to hug one's** o congratulate one's self [Scand.].

IGE (hūj) *a.* very large, immense. **ɛely** *adv.*—**hugeness** *n.* [O.F. vast].

'GGER (hug'-ɛr) *v.t.* to muffle; ɔnceal.—**hugger-mugger** *n.* pri- ; secrecy;—*a.* clandestine; sly; sed [fr. HUG].

'GUENOT (hū'-ge-not, -nō) *n.* a :h Protestant in the 16th century . Ger. *Hūg*, Hugh; F. *Hugon*].

LK (hulk) *n.* the body of a ship, he body of an old ship or vessel, y as unfit for service; anything or unwieldy;—*pl.* old govern- vessels formerly used as prisons. **ky** *a.* unwieldy [Late L. *hulka*, *helkein*, to draw].

LL (hul) *n.* the outer covering of ing, particularly of a nut or of ; the frame or body of a vessel; strip off hulls of; to pierce the f, as of a ship;—to drive to and vithout sails or rudder.—**hull** said of a ship, when only the are visible owing to the con- of the earth's surface.—*n.* one that, or that which, esp. an agricultural machine parating seeds from their hulls *hulu*, covering, husk].

LLABALOO (hul'-ą-bą-lōō) *n.* r [Imit.].

M (hum) *v.t.* to sing with shut ı;—*v.i.* to make a dull, pro- l sound, like that of a bee in ;—*n.* the noise of bees in flight, swiftly revolving top, or the low, confused noise, as of a ; in wireless, disturbance af- g reception;—*int.* ahem; hem; id with a pause implying doubt liberation.—**hummer** *n.*—**hum-bird,** a very small tropical bird. **um and haw,** to hesitate [Imit.; ɛr. *hummen, humsen*].

HUM (hum) *v.t.* to trick or delude; to impose on;—*n.* an imposition or hoax; a humbug [A special use of *hum*, to murmur].

HUMAN (hū'-mąn) *a.* belonging to man or mankind.—**humanly** *adv.*—**humanness** *n.*—**humanism** *n.* humanity; literary culture.—**humanist** *n.* one that pursues the study of the humanities or polite literature; one versed in the knowledge of human nature.—**humanistic** (hū-mą-nis'-tik) *a.* pert. to humanity.—**humanise** (hū'-mąn-īz) *v.t.* to render human or humane;—*v.i.* to become more humane.—**humaniser** *n.*—**humanity** (hū-man'-it-i) *n.* quality of being human; the nature of man; the human race; kindness; in Scotland, grammatical study of Latin; *pl.* the branches of polite or elegant learning.—**humanitarian** (hū-man-i-tā'-ri-ąn) *n.* one that holds that Jesus Christ was merely a man; a philanthropist;—*a.* belonging to humanitarians; pert. to humanity.—**humanitarianism** *n.* the doctrine of the humanitarians.—**humane** (hū-mān') *a.* pert. to man; kind.—**humanely** *adv.*—**humaneness** *n.*—**humankind** *n.* the whole race of man [F., fr. L. *humānus*, fr. *homo*, a man].

Syn. of "humane," merciful, pitiful, compassionate. *Ant.* cruel, pitiless, inhumane.

HUMBLE (hum'-bl) *a.* thinking lowly of one's-self; low; insignificant; mean; not proud, arrogant, or assuming; modest; meek; submissive;—*v.t.* to bring low; to mortify; to reduce; to break; to lower in height; to sink; to evince condescension; to deprive of chastity; to subdue; to make lowly in mind.—**humbly** *adv.*—**humbleness** *n.* **humbler** *n.*—**humble-plant,** a species of sensitive plants of the genus *Mimosa* [F., fr. L. *humilis*, low, fr. *humus*, the earth].

HUMBLE-BEE (hum'-bl-be) *n.* a bee, of a black colour, with bands of yellow or orange; a bumble-bee [Freq. of HUM].

HUMBLES (hum'-blz) *n.pl.* entrails of a deer. Also UMBLES, or NUMBLES. —**humble-pie,** a pie made of humbles. —**to eat humble-pie,** to submit tamely to an insult; to apologise [O.F.].

HUMBUG (hum'-bug) *n.* a piece of trickery; a hoax; one that deceives; —*v.t.* to deceive; to hoax; to cajole; to impose on.—**humbugger** (hum'-bug-ɛr) *n.* one that humbugs.—**humbuggery** (hum'-bug-ɛr-i) *n.* the practice of imposition [fr. HUM, delude, and BUG, a dreadful object].

HUMDRUM (hum'-drum) *a.* dull; stupid;—*n.* a droning tone or voice; monotony [Prob. fr. HUM and DRUM, for DRONE].

HUMECTANT (hū-mek'-tant) *n.* a substance that augments the fluidity of the blood;—*a.* pert. to remedies with this effect [L. *humere*, to be moist].

HUMEFY (hū'-me-fi) *v.t.* to make moist; to soften with water [L. *humere*].

HUMERAL (hū-mer-al) *a.* belonging to the shoulder.—**humerus** *n.* the long bone of the upper arm [F., fr. L. *humerus*].

HUMHUM (hum'-hum) *n.* a kind of coarse cloth made of cotton [E. Ind.].

HUMID (hū'-mid) *a.* damp; moist.—**humidity** (hū-mid'-i-ti) *n.* Also **humidness** [F., fr. L. *humidus*, fr. *humēre*, to be moist].

Syn. dank, wet, watery. *Ant.* dry, arid, parched.

HUMILIATE (hū-mil'-i-āt) *v.t.* to reduce to a lower position; to humble.—**humiliation** (hū-mil-i-ā'-shun) *n.* descent from greatness; penitence; affront.—**humility** (hū-mil'-i-ti) *n.* modest estimate of one's worth [L. (part.) *humiliātus*, fr. L. *humiliāre*].

HUMMOCK (hum'-ok) *n.* a hillock; a mound.—**hummocky** *a.* abounding in hummocks [Dim. of HUMP].

HUMOUR (hū'-, ū'-mur) *n.* moisture, esp. the moisture or fluids of animal bodies; state of mind; formerly fancied to depend on the condition of the fluids of the body); temper; whim; caprice; present disposition; mood; trick; practice; petulance; jocularity; merriment; that quality of the imagination which gives to ideas a ludicrous or grotesque turn;—*v.t.* to comply with the humour of; to indulge; to fall in with.—**humorous** *a.* full of humour.—**humorously** *adv.*—**humorousness** *n.*—**humorsome** *a.*—**humorsomely** *adv.*—**humorless** *a.*—**humorist** *n.* one that has some strong peculiarity of character, odd, or whimsical conceits [O.F. *humor* = F. *humeur*, fr. L. *humēre*, be moist].

HUMP (hump) *n.* the protuberance formed by a crooked back;—*v.t.* in Australia, to carry on the back; to shoulder.—**humpy** *a.* full of humps.—**humpbacked** *a.* having a crooked back.—**to hump bluey, to hump swag,** in Australia, to go on the tramp carrying one's pack on one's back [Perh. nasalised form of HEAP].

HUMPH (humf) *int.* an exclamation expressive of doubt or dissatisfaction.

HUMPY (hum'-pi) *n.* in Australia, a native's hut; a settler's house if small and primitive [Corrupted from Maori, *oompi*, a hut].

HUMUS (hū'-mus) *n.* decayed vegetable matter; mould [L., the ground].

HUN (hun) *n.* one of an ancient Tartar race that overran Europe, 372-453, and gave its present nam Hungary [Contr. fr. *Hungarian*].

HUNCH (hunsh) *n.* a hump thick piece; a hunk; U.S. slang presentiment; a powerful intuitior *v.t.* to push with the elbow; to cr as the back.—**hunchback** *n.* a hu back [Prov. E. HUNK, a lump].

HUNDRED (hun'-dred) *n.* the duct of ten times ten;—*a.* ten ti ten.—**hundredfold** *n.* a hundred ti as much.—**hundredth** *a.* forming of a hundred parts into which thing is divided.—**hundredweigh** an avoirdupois weight of 112 twenty of which make a ton. Usu written **cwt.**—**Chiltern Hundr** crown lands in Bucks, by accep the nominal stewardship of whic member of the House of Commor enabled to resign his seat.—**g hundred, long hundred,** six score [fr. *hund*, a hundred, with superflu *rēd*, *ræd*, a reckoning].

HUNG (hung) past tense and participle of the verb HANG.

HUNGARIAN (hung-gā'-ri-an) a native of Hungary;—*a.* pertain to Hungary.

HUNGER (hung'-ger) *n.* a cra for food; any strong desire;—*v.i* crave food; to long for;—*v.t.* make hungry.—**hungry** *a.* havin keen appetite; eager in des emaciated.—**hungrily** *adv.*—**hun bitten,** pained or weakened by hun —**hunger-flower,** whitlow-grass called because it grows in poor soil **hunger-strike** *n.* voluntary self-sta tion by prisoners to compel t release [A.S. *hungor*].

HUNK (hungk) *n.* a large lum piece [Prov. E.].

HUNKS (hungks) *n.* a covet sordid man; a miser; a nigg [Etym. doubtful].

HUNT (hunt) *v.t.* to follow a as game; to chase; to search gently after; to pursue; to k hounds in the chase;—*v.i.* to fo the chase; to go out in pursui game; to seek by close pursuit search;—*n.* a chase of wild ani for catching them; an associa of huntsmen; a pack of hou —**hunter,** *fem.*, **huntress** *n.* a h used in the chase; a watch has the face protected by a met cover.—**huntsman** *n.* a servant wh office it is to manage the hou in a chase.—**huntsmanship** *n.* qualifications of a hunter.—**hunt box, hunting-seat,** a small house hunters and sportsmen, occu only during the hunting seaso **hunting-crop,** a short whip usec hunting.—**hunting-horn,** a horn to cheer the hounds in pursuit

.—**hunting-song,** a song about ng.—**hunting-tide,** the season of ng [A.S. *huntian*, cp. A.S. *hentan*, ze].

RDLE (hur'-dl) *n.* a texture of , osiers, or sticks; a movable on a farm.—**hurdle-race,** a race ich the competitors are required mp over hurdles [A.S. *hyrdel*; er. *hürde*].

RDY-GURDY (hur'-di-gur'-di) stringed instrument of music, e sounds are produced by the on of a wheel, and regulated by ngers; a hand-organ [Scot.].

RL (hurl) *v.t.* to end whirling gh the air; to throw with ice; to utter with vehemence, iguage; (Scot.) to wheel, or to be ed, in a vehicle;—*n.* act of hurl- a fling; commotion; tumult; (Scot.) conveyance by means of eled vehicle [M.E. *hurlen*. Imit.].

RLY-BURLY (hur'-li-bur'-li) *n.* lt; bustle; confusion [O.F. , fr. L. *ululāre*, to yell, and *burly* rming addition)].

RRAH, hurra (hu-rä') *int., n. .i.* huzza; a shout of joy [Ger.].

RRICANE (hur'-i-kān) *n.* a vio- storm characterised by the ex- fury of the wind and its sudden es.—**hurricane-deck,** the upper of steamboats [Sp. *huracan* (fr. bean)].

RRY (hur'-i) *v.t.* to hasten to; nward; to drive with precipita- and confusion; to impel to it action;—*v.i.* to move or act haste or precipitation;—*n.* the driving or pressing forward in ; haste; speed; dispatch; ex- on; urgency; precipitation; ; commotion.—**hurry-skurry** n a bustle;—*n.* disorderly haste *horien*. Imit.].

RST (hurst) *n.* a wood; a grove in composition) [A.S. *hyrst*].

RT (hurt) *v.t.* to wound or ; to pain by some bodily harm; nage; to impair; to annoy; to ; to do mischief to; to wound elings of;—*n.* a wound; harm; ; damage; bruise; mischief; ; detriment; loss.—**hurtful** *a.* **tfully** *adv.*—**hurtfulness** *n.*—**ss** *a.* [O.F. *hurter* = F. *heurter*, to gainst].

RTLE (hur'-tl) *v.t.* to brandish; irl [Freq. of HURT].

SBAND (huz'-band) *n.* a married a good manager; one charged providing stores for, and attend- the repairs of, a ship;—*v.t.* to ge with frugality; to cultivate, id; to till.—**husbandless** *a.*—**bandman** *n.* a farmer.—**hus- y** *n.* the business of a farmer; [A.S. *husbonda*, fr. Icel. *hūs*, house, and *būandi*, inhabiting, fr. *būa*, dwell].

HUSH (hush) *a.* silent; quiet;—*v.t.* to still; to silence;—*v.i.* to be still.—**hush-money,** a bribe to secure silence.—**to hush up,** to conceal.—**hush-boat** *n.* an armed vessel disguised as a peaceful one, named from the secrecy with which they were first used [Imit.; cp. HISS, HIST, WHIST].

HUSK (husk) *n.* the external covering of certain fruits or seeds of plants.—**husky** *a.* rough in tone (fr. dryness of husks); hoarse.—**huskily** *adv.*—**huskiness** *n.* [Dim. fr. A.S. *hūs*, house, M.E. *huske*; cp. Ger. *hulse*].

HUSKY (hus'-ki) *n.* an Indian sledge-dog; an energetic man [Eskimo].

HUSSAR (hoo-zär') *n.* one of the light cavalry of European armies [Slav. = a goosherd].

HUSSIF (huz'-if) *n.* a case for holding needles, thread, etc.—**hussy** (huz'-i) *n.* an ill-behaved woman or girl [Contr. fr. HOUSEWIFE].

HUSTINGS (hus'-tingz) *n.* the principal court of the city of London; the place where the election of a member of Parliament was formerly held; the platform on which candidates stood [A.S. = a council, fr. Scand.].

HUSTLE (hus'-l) *v.t.* to handle roughly;—*n.* strenuous commercial activity.—**hustler** *n.* [D.].

HUSWIFE (huz'-wif, -if) *n.* a female economist or housekeeper; a case for sewing materials [fr. HOUSEWIFE].

HUT (hut) *n.* a small house, or cabin.—**hutment** *n.* an encampment consisting wholly of huts.—**to hut-keep,** in Australia, to look after the hut or cottage of a shepherd or miner [F. *hutte*].

HUTCH (huch) *n.* a chest or box; a corn-bin; a box for holding rabbits; a box in which coal is drawn up from the mine;—*v.t.* to lay up, as in a chest [F. *huche*, a chest, fr. Late L. *hutica*, a box].

HUZZAH, huzza (hoo-zä') *n.* a shout of joy;—*v.i.* to utter a loud shout of joy, or an exclamation in joy or surprise [Ger.].

HYACINTH (hī'-a-sinth) *n.* a bulbous plant bearing spikes of fragrant flowers; a red variety of zircon, sometimes used as a gem.—**hyacinthine** (hī-a-sin'-thin) *a.* resembling hyacinth [L. *hyacinthus*, fr. G. *huakinthos*. Doublet of JACINTH].

HYÆNA, hyena (hī-ē'-na) *n.* a carnivorous mammal of Asia and Africa, allied to the dog [L., fr. G. *huaina*, sow-like, fr. *hus*, a sow]

HYALINE (hī'-a-līn) *a.* glassy; crystalline; transparent.—**hyalescence** (hī-a-les'-ens) *n.* the process of

becoming transparent like glass.—**hyalite** (hī'-ą-līt) *n.* a pellucid variety of opal, resembling colourless resin.—**hyaloid** (hī-ą-loid) *a.* resembling glass; vitriform; transparent [L. *hyalinus*, fr. G. *hualos*, glass].

HYBRID (hī'-brid) *n.* an animal or plant produced from the mixture of two species; a mule; a word compounded from different languages.—**hybridism** *n.* the state or quality of being hybrid.—**hybridise** *v.t.* to produce by the union of two different stocks [F., fr. L. *hibrida*, a mongrel].

HYDATID (hī'-dą-tid) *n.* a tumour with aqueous contents, resulting from the development of the larva of the tape-worm.—**hydatoid** (hī'-dą-toid) *a.* watery; resembling water in any way;—*n.* the aqueous humour of the eye or its enveloping membrane [G. fr. *hudōr*, water].

HYDRA (hī'-drą) *n. Myth.* a water-serpent having many heads, one of which being cut off was immediately succeeded by two new ones.—**hydra-headed**, having many heads; difficult to root out [L., fr. G. *hudra*, fr. *hudōr*, water].

HYDRANGEA (hī-dran'-je-ą) *n.* a genus of showy flowering shrubs [G. *hudōr*, water, and *anggeion*, vessel].

HYDRANT (hī'-drąnt) *n.* a water-plug [G. *hudōr*, water].

HYDRATE (hī'-drąt) *n.* a chemical compound of water and an oxide [G. *hudōr*, water].

HYDRAULIC (hī-draw'-lik) *a.* conveying water through pipes; pert. to hydraulics; worked by water.—**hydraulics** *n.* the practical application of hydrodynamics.—**hydraulic cement**, a cement that hardens under water.—**hydraulic press**, a machine for producing an equable and powerful pressure by the agency of a body of water forcibly driven into a cistern or cylinder by a pipe or tube of smaller dimensions.—**hydraulic-ram**, a forcing pump in which the water is raised to considerable heights above the level of its source by the momentum of a large body of water [F., fr. G., fr. *hudōr*, water, and *aulos*, a pipe].

HYDRO-AEROPLANE (hī-dro-ā'er-ō-plān) *n.* a seaplane [G. *hudōr*, water, and AEROPLANE].

HYDROCARBON (hī-dro-kar'-bon) *n.* a compound of hydrogen and carbon [G. *hudōs*, water, and CARBON].

HYDROCEPHALUS (hī-dro-sef'-ą-lus, hi-dro-kef'-ą-lus) *n.* dropsy of the brain [G. *kephalē*, head].

HYDROCHLORIC (hī-dro-klo'-rik) *a.* pertaining to an acid of hydrogen and chlorine.

HYDROCYANIC (hī-dro-sī-an'-ik) *a.* pertaining to an acid of hydrogen and cyanogen. Also called **p acid.**

HYDRODYNAMICS (hī-dro nam'-iks) *n.* the science that of the motions and equilibrium system wholly or partly fluid.

HYDROELECTRIC (hī-dro-e trik) *a.* effecting the developme electricity by the use of wat steam [G. *hudōr*, water, an ELECTRIC].

HYDROFUGE (hī'-dro-fūj) *a* perious to water; shedding w as the plumage of ducks, etc *hudōr* and L. *fugere*, flee].

HYDROGEN (hī'-dro-jen) *n* inflammable colourless gas of treme lightness, which consti one of the elements of water a all organised bodies.—**hydroge** (hī-droj'-e-nus) *a.* pert. to hydro containing hydrogen.—**hydroge hydrogenise** (hī'-dro-jen-āt, -īz) *v* combine with hydrogen [G. and the stem *gen-* of *gignoma* produce].

HYDROGRAPHY (hī-drog'-rą- art of measuring and describing sea, lakes, rivers, and other wa —**hydrographer** *n.*—**hydrograp** (hī-dro-graf'-i-kal) *a.* [G. *hudōr graphein*, to write].

HYDROLOGY (hī-drol'-ō-ji) *n* science of water; its prope phenomena and laws, and its d bution in lakes, rivers, etc., ove earth's surface [G. *hudōr* and *l* discourse].

HYDROMETER (hī-drom'-e-tę an instrument for determining specific gravities, and thence strength, of liquids.—**hydrom** (hī-drō-met'-rik) *a.*—**hydrometry** drom'-e-tri) *n.* the determining specific gravity, and thence strength, of liquids; the ar operation of measuring the vel or discharge of running water *hudōr* and *metron*, measure].

HYDROPATHY (hī-drop'-ą-th a mode of treating diseases by use of pure water, both inter and externally.—**hydropathic** (hī path'-ik) *a.* Also **hydropathic establishment**, a perance hotel where hydropath practised [G. *hudōr* and *pa* suffering, fr. *pathein*, to suffer].

HYDROPHANE (hī'-dro-fān) whitish kind of opal which bec transparent in water [G. *hudōr phanein*, shine].

HYDROPHOBIA (hī-dro-fō'-hi- a preternatural dread of wate symptom of canine madness; disease caused by inoculation the saliva of a rabid dog [G. *h* and *puobus*, fear].

HYDROPHONE (hī'-dro-fōn) *n*

aratus for detecting sound in, or sound of, water [G. *phōnē*, a nd].

YDROPLANE (hī-′drō-plān) *n.* ying machine capable of rising n water; a boat capable of skim- g over the surface of the water; lane on such a boat [G. *hudōr*, er, and L. *plānus*, level].

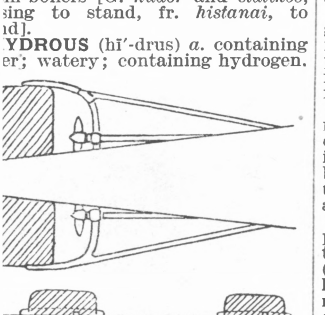
YDROPSY (hī′-drop-si) *n.* dropsy *hudrōps*].

YDROSCOPE (hī′-dro-skōp) *n.* an rument to measure the moisture he air or other gaseous body; a i of water-cock used by the ients [G. *hudōr* and *skopein*, view].

YDROSPHERE (hī′-dro-sfēr) *n.* aqueous envelope of the globe *hudōr* and *sphaira*, sphere].

YDROSTATIC, hydrostatical (hī- -stat′-ik,-i-kal) *a.* relating to hydro- ics; in accordance with the prin- es of the equilibrium of fluids.— **rostatics** *n.* a branch of hydro- amics.—**hydrostat** (hī′-dro-stat) *n.* pparatus to prevent explosions of m-boilers [G. *hudōr* and *statikos*, sing to stand, fr. *histanai*, to id].

YDROUS (hī′-drus) *a.* containing er; watery; containing hydrogen.



ns of Submarine showing Hydrovanes shaded Stern (above) and Mid-ship (below)

YDROVANE (hī′-dro-vān) *n.* the ler of a submarine, used in guiding vessel up or down [G. *hudōr*, r, and VANE].

YEMAL (hī′-e-mal) *a.* belonging inter [L. *hiems*, winter].

YETAL (hī′-e-tal) *a.* of, or re- g to, rain, or to its distribution; y.—**hyetography** (hī-e-tog′-ra-fi) *n.* science of the distribution of rain *uetos*, rain, and *graphein*, write].

YGEIA (hī-jē′-a) *n. Myth.* the Grecian goddess of health.—**hygeian** *a.* relating to Hygeia; pert. to health or its preservation.—**hygiene** (hī′-ji-ēn) *n.* that department of medical science which treats of the preservation of health.—**hygienic** (hī-ji-en′-ik) *a.* pert. to health. Also **hygienical, hygienically** *adv.*—**hygienics** *n.* [fr. G. *hugiēs*, healthy].

HYGROMETER (hī-grom′-e-tęr) *n.* an instrument for measuring the degree of moisture of the atmosphere, or its relative humidity [G. *hugros*, moist, and *metron*, measure].

HYGROSCOPE (hī′-gro-skōp) *n.* an instrument that shows whether there is more or less moisture in the atmosphere, without indicating its exact amount.—**hygroscopic** (hī-gro-skop′-ik) *a.* pertaining to the hygroscope; readily imbibing water from the atmosphere [G. *hygros*, wet, and *skopein*, view].

HYGROSTATICS (hī-gro-stat′-iks) *n.* the science of measuring degrees of moisture [G. *hugros*, moist, and *statikos*, causing to stand].

HYMEN (hī′-men) *n. Myth.* the god of marriage and nuptial solemnities.—**hymeneal** (hī-me-nē′-ąl) *a.* pert. to marriage; nuptial;—*n.* a marriage-song. Also **hymenean** [L., fr. G.].

HYMENOPTERAL (hī-men-op′-terąl) *a.* belonging or pertaining to an order of insects (Hymenoptera) having four membranous wings, as the bee, the wasp etc. Also **hymenopterous** [G. *humēn*, skin, membrane, and *pteron*, wing].

HYMN (him) *n.* an ode or song of praise;—*v.t.* to praise in song;—*v.i.* to sing in praise.—**hymnal, hymnary** (him′-nąl, -nę-ri) *n.* a hymn-book.—**hymnic** *a.* relating to hymns.—**hymnology** (him-nol′-ō-ji) *n.* a collection of hymns.—**hymnologist** *n.* a student of hymnology [L., fr. G. *humnos*, a festive song].

HYOSCINE (hī′-ō-sēn) *n.* a poisonous alkaloid, used as a sedative in cases of mania and delirium [fr. G. *huoskuamos*, henbane].

HYP (hip) *n.* a morbid depression of spirits; melancholy;—*v.t.* to make melancholy; to depress the spirits of [Contr. of HYPOCHONDRIA].

HYPALLAGE (hī-pal′-ą-jē) *n.* a figure of speech, which consists in inversion of the syntactical relations between two words [G., fr. *hupo*, under, and *allagē*, change, fr. *alassein*, to change].

HYPERBATON (hī-pęr′-bą-ton) *n.* a figure by which words are placed in an unusual position; transposition or inversion [G., fr. *huper*, over, and *bainein*, to go].

HYPERBOLA (hī-pęr′-bo-lą) *n.* a

curve formed by a section of a cone when the cutting plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes [G. *huper*, beyond, and *ballein*, to throw].

HYPERBOLE (hī-pĕr'-bo-lē) *n.* a figure of speech which expresses more or less than the truth; exaggeration.—**hyperbolic** (hī-per-bol'-ik) *a.* having the nature of the hyperbola. Also **hyperbolical.**—**hyperbolically** *adv.* [Doublet of HYPERBOLA].

HYPERBOREAN (hī-pĕr-bō'-re-an) *a.* northern; very far north;—*n.* an inhabitant of the most northern region of the earth [G., fr. *huper*, beyond, and *Boreas*, the north wind].

HYPERCRITIC (hī-pĕr-krit'-ik) *n.* one that is critical beyond measure or reason;—*a.*—**hypercritical** *a.* over critical.—**hypercritically** *adv.*—**hypercriticism** *n.* excessive rigour of criticism [G. *huper*, over, and *kritikos*, critical].

HYPERMETROPIA (hī-pĕr-me-trō'-pi-a) *n.* a defect in the eyesight; longsightedness (opposite of MYOPIA). Also **hyperopia** [G. *huper*, over, *metron*, measure, and *ōps*, eye].

HYPERSTHENE (hī'-pĕr-sthēn) *n.* a grayish mineral of difficult frangibility; Labrador hornblende [G. *huper*, over, and *sthenos*, strength].

HYPERTROPHY (hī-pĕr'-tro-fi) *n.* state of an organ or part of the body in which, from excessive nutrition, its bulk is unnaturally enlarged. [G. *huper*, over, and *trophē*, nourishment].

HYPHEN (hī'-fen) *n.* a mark (-) used to connect syllables or compound words.—**hyphenated** *a.* a term applied to naturalised aliens, esp. in America, whose genuine loyalty to the land of their adoption is suspected [G. fr. *hupo*, under, and *hen*, one].

HYPNOTIC (hip-not'-ik) *a.* tending to produce sleep.—**hypnotism** (hip'-no-tism) *n.* a kind of mesmeric sleep.—**hypnotise** *v.t.* to affect with hypnotism.—**hypnotiser** *n.* [G. *hupnos*, sleep; coined in 1843].

HYPOCHONDRIA (hip-o-kon'-dri-a) *n.* a mental disorder, in which one is tormented by melancholy and gloomy views, particularly about one's own health. Also **hypochondriasis** (hip-o-kon-drī'-a-sis).—**hypochondriac** *a.* affected by hypochondria;—*n.* a person affected with hypochondria [L., fr. G., fr. *hupo*, under, and *chondros*, a cartilage].

HYPOCHONDRIUM (hip-o-kon'-dri-um) *n.* that part of the cavity of the abdomen which, on each side, is beneath the cartilages of the false ribs [G. *hupochondrios*].

HYPOCRISY (hi-pok'-ri-si) *n.* simulation; pretence; feigning t what one is not; dissimulation; cealment of one's motives.—**crite** (hip'-o-krit) *n.* a false pret to virtue or piety; a dissem one that feigns to be what he is a deceiver.—**hypocritical** (hip-o-i-kal) *a.* assuming a false chara professing religion without the p of it.—**hypocritically** *adv.* [G. *krisis*, acting a part, fr. *hupo*, *krinein*, to decide].

HYPOCYCLOID (hī-po-sī'-kloi *Geom.* a curve described by a on the circumference of a circle revolves on the inner side of an circle [G. *hupo* and *kuklos*, circle

HYPODERMIC (hī-po-dĕr'-mi pert. to parts underlying the ski *n.* a medicine introduced under skin.—**hypodermically** *adv.* [G. *hupo* and *derma*, skin].

HYPOGASTRIC (hī-po-gas'-tri relating to, or situated in, the l part of the abdomen [G. *h* under, and *gastēr*, belly].

HYPOGEUM (hī-po-jē'-um) structure, or part of a struc underground [G. *hupo*, under, *gē*, the earth].

HYPOGYNOUS (hī-poj'-i-nu *Bot.* growing below the ovary *gunē*, woman].

HYPOPHOSPHITE (hī-po-fos *n.* a chemical substance conta phosphorus [G. fr. *hupo*, u *phōs*, light, and *phoros*, bearing].

HYPOTENUSE (hī-pot'-e-nūs the longest side of a right-an triangle, or the line that subt the right angle. Also **hypothe** [F., fr. G. *hupotenousa* (*grammē* line) stretching under, fr. *h* under, and *teinein*, to stretch].

HYPOTHEC (hī-poth'-ek) *n* legal security over the effects debtor granted to his credit *Scots Law*, the claim that a land has to the crop, stock, etc., o tenant, for the rent.—**hypoth** *v.t.* to give in security [F., fr. L. *h theca*, fr. G. *hupothēke*, pledge].

HYPOTHESIS (hī-poth'-e-sis) a supposition; a theory assume account for known facts.—**h thetic, hypothetical** (hī-po-the -i-kal) *a.* assumed without proo the purpose of reasoning.—**hypo tically** *adv.* [G. *hupotithenai*, to under].

HYPSOMETER (hip-som'-e-te a thermometrical barometer determining altitudes from the ing-point of water [G. *hupsi*, and *metron*].

HYRAX (hī'-raks) *n.* a genu pachydermatous animals (the hyrax is called the rock-badge rock-rabbit) [G.].

'SON (hī'-son) *n.* a species of tea [Chin., F., fr. L. *hyssopum*, *hyssopos*].

'SSOP (hīs'-op) *n.* a plant whose s have an aromatic smell, and rm, pungent taste [fr. H.].

'STERESIS (his'-ter-ē-sis) *n.* lag agnetism behind the magnetis- orce [G. *husteros*, later].

'STERIA, hysterics (his-tē'-ri-ą, r'-iks) *n.* a species of nervous ion.—**hysteric, hysterical** (his- k, -i-kąl) *a.* convulsive; fitful.—**hysterically** *adv.* [G. *hustera*, womb].

HYSTERON-PROTERON (his'-te-ron-prot'-e-ron) *n.* a figure in which the word that should follow comes first; an inversion of logical order, in which the conclusion is put before the premises, or the thing proved before the evidence [G. = the last first, fr. *husteros*, the latter, and *proteros*, former].

HYSTRIX (his'-triks) *n.* the porcupine; a genus of rodent animals [L.].

I

i, the ninth letter and the third l of the English alphabet, has principal sounds — the long l, as in *pīne, fīne, īce*, and the sound, as in *pĭn, fĭn, gĭft*; in , French, and cognate lan- es, it has the sound of *ē*, and the sound is retained in some s derived from French, as *ine* (mą-shēn') *intrigue* (in-trēg'). numeral, I stands for 1; among Romans, for 500.

I) *pron.* the pronoun of the first n [A.S.; cp. Ger. *ich*, L. *ego*, *ō*].

MBIC (ī-am'-bik) *a.* consisting short or an unaccented syllable ved by a long or an accented composed of iambics;—*n.* a consisting of two syllables, the short and the second long, or irst unaccented and the second ted [L., fr. G. *iambikos*, fr. *iam-* n iambic foot, iambic verse, fr. *n*, to assail, this metre being used in satire].

MBUS (ī-am'-bus) *n.*; *pl.* **-buses** , a metrical foot of two syllables, rst short or unaccented, and the d long or accented.

TRIC, iatrical (ī-at'-rik, -ri-kąl) rtaining to medicine or physi- [G. *iathai*, to cure].

ERIAN (ī-bē'-ri-ąn) *a.* pert. to , that is, Spain and Portugal

ERIS (ī-bē'-ris) *n.* a genus of ers; candytuft [G.]

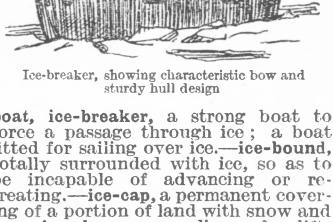
EX (ī'-beks) *n.* a species of goat in the Alps, etc. [L.].

DEM (i-bī'-dem) *adv.* in the place (abbr. *ibid.*) [L.].

S (ī'-bis) *n.* a wading bird allied stork [L., fr. G.].

ARIAN (i-kā'-ri-ąn) *a.* adven- s in flight [fr. *Icarus*, who fell he sea on his flight from Crete, ings of wax having melted by n's heat].

E (īs) *n.* water or other fluid congealed; concreted sugar; ice-cream; —*v.t.* to cover with ice; to cover with concreted sugar; to frost.—**icy** *a.* frosty.—**icily** *adv.*—**iciness** *n.* —**icicle** *n.* a pendant conical mass of ice.—**iceberg** *n.* a vast body of ice floating on the ocean.—**ice-age,** the glacial period—**ice-belt,** a belt of ice along the shores in Arctic regions.—**ice-blink,** a bright appearance near the horizon, occasioned by the reflection of light from ice, and visible before the ice itself is seen.—**ice-**



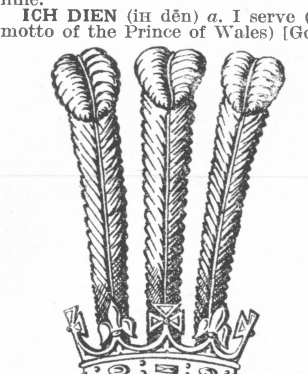
Ice-breaker, showing characteristic bow and sturdy hull design

boat, ice-breaker, a strong boat to force a passage through ice; a boat fitted for sailing over ice.—**ice-bound,** totally surrounded with ice, so as to be incapable of advancing or retreating.—**ice-cap,** a permanent covering of a portion of land with snow and ice.—**ice-claw,** an appliance for lifting blocks of ice.—**ice-cold,** as cold as ice.—**ice-cream,** cream or milk sweetened and congealed by a freezing mixture.—**ice-drift,** masses of floating ice.—**ice-field,** a vast expanse of sea either frozen or covered with floating masses of ice.—**ice-floe,** a large mass of floating ice.—**ice-pack,** a great field of ice packed together.—**ice-pail,** a pail fitted with ice for cooling wine, etc.—**ice-plant,** a plant sprinkled with glittering, watery vesicles, which make it appear as if covered with ice.—**ice-saw,** a

large saw for cutting through ice to free ships.—**ice-stream,** a belt or stream of drifting ice-floes.—**ice-wall,** masses of ice piled up on the shore.—**to break the ice,** to make the first opening in any attempt.—**young ice,** ice recently formed [A.S. *īs*; cp. Ger. *eis*; *īsgicel* for *isegicel* = an icicle of ices; Scand. *berg,* a mountain].

ICELAND (īs-land) *n.* a large island north-west of Europe.—**iceland-moss,** a lichen found in the mountainous districts of Europe.—**Iceland-spar,** a variety of calcite, or carbonate of lime.

ICH DIEN (ih dēn) *a.* I serve (the motto of the Prince of Wales) [Ger.].



Badge and Motto of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales

ICHNEUMON (ik-nū′-mon) *n.* a small carnivorous quadruped that inhabits Egypt; a fly that lays its egg in or upon the larva of other insects [L., fr. G. *ichneuein,* hunt after, fr. *ichnos,* a track].

ICHTHYOGRAPHY (ik-thi-og′-ra-fi) *n.* the description of fishes; a treatise on fishes [G. *ickthus,* a fish, and *graphein,* write].

ICHTHYOLOGY (ik-thi-ol′-ō-ji) *n.* the science of the classification of fishes [G., fr. *ichthus,* fish, and *logos*].

ICHTHYOPHAGY (ik-thi-of′-a-ji) *n.* the practice of eating fish [G. *ichthus,* fish, and *phagein,* eat].

ICHTHYOSAURUS (ik-thi-o-saw′-rus) *a.* a fossil marine reptile having an organisation intermediate between that of a saurian and a fish [G. *ichthus* and *sauros,* lizard].

ICON (ī′-kon) *n.* a sacred image in the Greek church.—**iconography** (ī-ko-nog′-ra-fi) *n.* the descriptio ancient images, statues, engra on gems, etc. [L., fr. G.].

ICONOCLAST (ī-kon′-o-klast) a breaker of images; one that poses or destroys shams of any —**iconoclastic** *a.* [G. *eikōn,* image, *klastēs,* breaker].

ICONOSTASIS (ī-kon-os′-ta-si *Gk. church,* the screen, decor with icons, separating the sanct and sacristy from the body of church [G., fr. *eikon,* image, *st* standing].

ICOSAHEDRON (ī-ko-sa-hē′-d *n.* a solid having twenty sid **icosahedral** *a.* [G. *eikosi,* twenty, *hedra,* seat, base].

ICY (ī′-si) *a.* [*See* ICE.]

ID (id) *n.* in psycho-analysis, mind's reservoir of instinctive e gies [Etym. uncertain, perhaps G

I'D (īd) contr. fr. *I would,* o *had.*

IDE (īd) *n.* a fresh-water fis the carp family, akin to the r [Etym. doubtful].

IDEA (ī-dē′-a) an image or pic formed by the mind.—**ideal** *n* imaginary model of perfection *a.* existing in fancy only.—**ide** *v.t.* to give an ideal form or v to;—*v.i.* to form ideas.—**idea** *n.* the theory that makes ev thing to consist in ideas; the n physical system which teaches matter is merely a phenomeno the mind.—**idealist** *n.*—**ideal** (ī-dē-a-lis′-tik) *a.* belonging to striving for, an ideal [L., fr. G. *idein,* see].

Syn. of "ideal," visionary, per consummate. *Ant.* real, actual, perfect.

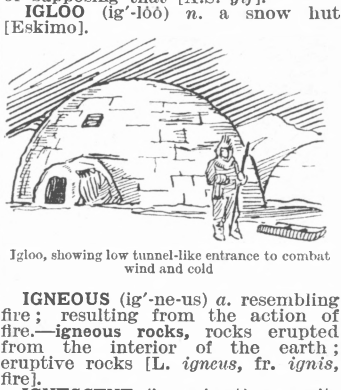
IDENTICAL (ī-den′-ti-kal) *a.* same.—**identically** *adv.*—**ident ness** *n.*—**identity** *n.* absolute sa ness, as opposed to similarit **identity disc,** disc worn by sol on active service, recording na regimental number, unit, and reli [L. *idem,* the same].

Syn. equal, equivalent. *Ant.* ferent, unlikely, unequal.

IDENTIFY (ī-den′-ti-fī) *v.t.* make the same; to prove to be same; to recognise.—**identifiabl identification** (ī-den-ti-fi-kā′-shun [F. *identifier,* fr. L. *idem,* same, *facere,* make].

IDEOGRAPH (id′-e-o-graf) *n* picture, symbol, figure, etc., sugg ing an object without naming Also **ideogram.**—**ideography** (i og′-ra-fi) *n.* the representation things by pictures, and not by let or sound-symbols; phonetic shorthand writing [G. *idea,* an i and *graphein,* write].

DEOLOGY (id-e-ol'-ō-ji) *n.* mental losophy; the science of ideas; . a psychological system that ives all ideas from certain original sations and their gradual modifi- ions [G. *idea*, idea, and *logos*, course].
DES (īdz) *n.pl.* the 15th day of rch, May, July, and October, and 13th day of the other months, in Roman calendar [F., fr. L. *idus*].
D EST (id est) that is (usually tten *i.e.*) [L.].
DIOCRASY (id-i-ok'-ra-si) *n.* pecu- ity.—**idiocratic** (id-i-o-krat'-ik) *a.* *idios*, peculiar, and *krasis*, mix- e].
DIOGRAPH (id'-i-o-graf) *n.* a rate or trade mark [G. *idios*, one's n].
DIOM (id'-i-om) *n.* a peculiar le of expression; dialect.—**idio- tic, idiomatical** (id-i-o-mat'-ik, -i-) *a.* peculiar to a language.—**idio- tically** *adv.* [L., fr. G. *idiōma*, uliarity, fr. *idios*, one's own].
DIOSYNCRASY (id-i-o-sin'-kra-si) a peculiarity of temperament.—**syncratic, idiosyncratical** (id-i-o-sin- t'-ik, -i-kal) *a.* of peculiar dis- ition [G. *idios*, peculiar, and *krasis*, a mixing together, fr. *syn*, ether, and *krasis*, a mixing].
DIOT (id'-i-ot) *n.* a natural fool; simpleton.—**idiotic, idiotical** (id- '-ik, -i-kal) *a.*—**idiotically** *adv.*— **cy, idiotcy** (id'-i-o-si, -ot-si) *n.* the dition of being idiotic.—**idiotism** -i-ot-izm) *n.* an idiom; natural ecility [F., fr. L., fr. G. *idiōtēs*, a rate person, then an ignorant or ish person, fr. *idios*, one's own].
DLE (ī'-dl) *a.* empty; vain; lazy; fectual;—*v.t.* to spend in idleness; *i.* to be inactive.—**idly** *adv.*— **ness** *n.*—**idler** *n.* [A.S.; cp. Ger.].
yn. indolent, unemployed, vacant, le. *Ant.* hardworking, energetic, rious, employed.
DO (ī'-dō) *n.* an international uage, an offshoot from Esper- o.
DOL (ī-dol) *n.* an image made as object of worship; a person d or honoured extremely.— **ise** *v.t.* to make an idol of.—**idol- n.**—**idolater** (ī-dol'-a-tėr) *n.*; *fem.* **atress**, a worshipper of idols.— **atry** *n.*—**idolatrous** *a.*—**idolatrous- dv.** [O.F., fr. L. *idolum*, fr. G. *lon*, fr. *eidos*, what is seen, fr. *n.* to see; G. *latreuein*, to wor-].
DONEOUS (i-dō'-ne-us) *a.* suit- ; convenient; fit; proper [L.].
DYL, idyll (ī'-dil) *n.* a short pas- l poem; a narrative or descrip- poem written in an elevated and highly finished style.—**idyllic** (ī-dil'-ik) *a.* [L., fr. G. *idyllion*, fr. *eidos*, image].
IF (if) *conj.* in case that; granting, or supposing that [A.S. *gif*].
IGLOO (ig'-lōō) *n.* a snow hut [Eskimo].



Igloo, showing low tunnel-like entrance to combat wind and cold

IGNEOUS (ig'-ne-us) *a.* resembling fire; resulting from the action of fire.—**igneous rocks,** rocks erupted from the interior of the earth; eruptive rocks [L. *igneus*, fr. *ignis*, fire].
IGNESCENT (ig-nes'-ent) *a.* emitting sparks of fire when struck with steel; scintillating [L. *ignis*, fire].
IGNIS-FATUUS (ig'-nis-fat'-ū-us) *n.*; *pl.* **ignes-fatui** (ig'-nēz-fat'-ū-ī) a light that appears in the night over marshy grounds, supposed to be occasioned by the decomposition of animal or vegetable substances, producing phosphoric or other inflammable gas. Also **Will o' the Wisp, Jack o' Lantern** [L. *ignis*, fire, and *fatuus*, foolish].
IGNITE (ig-nīt') *v.t.* to kindle or set on fire; to take fire; to begin to burn.—**igniter** *n.*—**ignitible** *a.*—**ignition** (ig-nish'-un) *n.* the act of kindling or setting on fire; in the internal-combustion engine, the means of firing the explosive mixture, usually an electric spark [L. (part.) *ignītus*, fr. *ignīre*, to set on fire, fr. *ignis*, fire].
IGNOBLE (ig-nō'-bl) *a.* of low birth or family; not noble.—**ignobly** *adv.*— **ignobleness** *n.* [F., fr. L. *ignobilis*, fr. *in*, not, and (*g*)*nobilis*, noble].
IGNOMINY (ig'-no-min-i) *n.* public disgrace or dishonour; an act deserving disgrace.—**ignominious** (ig-no-min'-i-us) *a.* dishonourable; shameful.—**ignominiously** *adv.* [F., fr. L. *ignominia*, fr. *in*, not, and (*g*)*nomen*, name].
Syn. of *a.* disgraceful, humiliating, degrading. *Ant.* honourable, elevating.
IGNORAMUS (ig-no-rā'-mus) *n.* an ignorant person; the word endorsed by a grand jury on a bill of indict-

ment which they throw out; a vain pretender to knowledge [L. = we are ignorant, fr. *ignorāre*].

IGNORANT (ig'-no-rant) *a.* destitute of knowledge.—**ignorantly** *adv.*—**ignorance** *n.* want of knowledge [F., fr. L. (part. stem) *ignorant-*, fr, *ignorāre*].

IGNORE (ig-nōr') *v.t.* to refuse to take notice of; to be ignorant of; to throw out as false or ungrounded (said of a bill); to leave out of account or consideration [L. *ignorare*, not to know, fr. *in*, not, and (*g*)*noscere*, know].

IGUANA (i-gwä'-nạ) *n.* a large lizard of tropical America [Sp.].

IGUANODON (i-gwä'-no-don) *n.* a genus of extinct gigantic lizards, so called because their teeth resemble those of the iguana [IGUANA and G. *odous*, *odontis*, tooth].

IL (il) pref. for IN, *not*, before adjectives, etc., as il-legal, il-legible, il-lict, il-logical; *in*, *into*, or *upon*, before verbs, etc. Also IM, IR; as im-pend, im-pede, im-pale, ir-rigate [L.].

ILEX (ī'-leks) *n.* a genus of evergreen trees and shrubs, including the holly and holm oak [L.].

ILIAC, iliacal (il'-i-ac, i-lī-a-kal) *a.* pert. to the ilium or flank-bone; pert. to the third division of the lower intestine [F., fr. L., fr. *ilia*, groin, flank, small intestines].

ILIAD (il'-i-ạd) *n.* an epic poem, from Homer's on the destruction of Ilium, the ancient Troy [L. stem *Iliad-*, of *Ilias*, fr. G.].

ILIUM (il'-i-um) *n.* the upper part of the hip-bone [L.].

ILK (ilk) *a.* the same; also; each; every.—**of that ilk,** said of a person when the name of his estate is the same as his own surname [A.S. *ilc*, the same].

ILL (il) *a.* bad or evil; sick;—*n.* evil misfortune;—*adv.* with pain or difficulty; badly.—**illness** *n.* disease; wickedness.—**ill-blood,** enmity.—**ill-bred,** badly brought up; impolite; rude.—**ill-conditioned,** badly disposed.—**ill-disposed,** not friendly; inclined to oppose; unwell.—**ill-fated,** having bad fortune.—**ill-favoured,** ugly.—**ill-got,** not honestly obtained.—**ill-humour,** bad temper.—**ill-judged,** unwise.—**ill-omened,** attended by bad omens.—**ill-starred,** doomed to misfortune.—**ill-timed,** inopportune.—**ill-turn,** an unkind act.—**ill-will,** enmity; bad feeling.—**to go ill with,** to have misfortune.—**to take ill with,** to dislike; to be unaccustomed to.—**to take it ill,** to be offended [Scand.; the rt. occurs in A.S. *yfel*, evil].

ILLAPSE (i-laps') *n.* a sliding in; sudden entrance; a falling on; a sudden attack;—*v.i.* to glide *illibi*, to fall, slide].

ILLAQUEATE (i-lak'-we-āt) *v.t.* ensnare; to entrap; to catch *illaqueare*].

ILLATION (i-lā'-shun) *n.* act inferring from premises or reasons **illative** (il'-a-tiv) *a.* relating illation; denoting an inference conclusion (said of the partic *then*, *therefore*, *for*, etc.);—*n.* illative particle.—**illatively** *adv.* [fr. L. (acc.) *illatiōn-em*, fr. pa *illātus*, fr. *inferre*, fr. *in*, into, a *ferre*, to bear].

ILLAUDABLE (i-law'-dạ-bl) *a.* laudable; blameworthy.—**illaudal** *adv.* [L. *in*, not, and E. LAUDABLE

ILLEGAL (i-lē'-gal) *a.* contrary law; unlawful.—**illegally** *adv.*—**il gality** (il-e-gal'-i-ti) *n.* unlawfuln [L. *il*, for *in*, not, and *legalis*, stem *leg-* of *lex*, law].

ILLEGIBLE (i-lej'-i-bl) *a.* legible or readable.—**illegibly** *adv* **illegibleness** *n.*—**illegibility** (i-lej-i-b i-ti) *n.* the quality of being illegi [L. *in*, and *legibilis*, legible, fr. *lege* to read].

ILLEGITIMATE (il-e-jit'-i-māt) born out of wedlock; not regula unlawful; illogical; not authoris by good usage;—*v.t.* to ren illegitimate; to prove bastar against a person.—**illegitimately** *a* —**illegitimacy** *n.* state of being bo out of marriage [L. *in* and *legitimu*

ILLEVIABLE (i-lev'-i-a-bl) *a.* able to be collected [*il*, not, and LEVIABLE].

ILLIBERAL (i-lib'-e-ral) *a.* generous; not liberal; niggardl mean; base; uncharitable in ju ing; narrow in opinion.—**illibera** *adv.*—**illiberality** (i-lib-e-ral'-i-ti) narrowness of mind; niggardlin [L. *in* and *liberālis*].

ILLICIT (i-lis'-it) *a.* not permitt —**illicitly** *adv.*—**illicitness** *n.* [L. and *licitus*, allowed].

ILLIMITABLE (i-lim'-i-ta-bl) incapable of being limited.—**illir tably** *adv.*—**illimitableness** *n.* [and LIMITABLE].

Syn. boundless, immeasurable, finite. *Ant.* finite, limited, measurab

ILLINITION (il-i-nish'-un) *n.* smearing or rubbing in of ointmer the ointment [L. *illinere*, to smear

ILLISION (i-lizh'-un) *n.* the act striking into or against [L. *illide* strike against].

ILLITERATE (i-lit'-e-rāt) ignorant of letters or books **illiterately** *adv.*—**illiterateness** *n* **illiteracy** *n.* state of being untaug —**illiterate vote,** one recorded by person unable to read or write *in* and *literātus*].

ILLOGICAL (i-loj′-i-kạl) *a.* con-ry to the rules of logic.—**illogically** *v.*—**illogicalness** *n.* [*in*, and LOGI-L].

ILLUDE (i-lūd′) *v.t.* to deceive; to y upon; to mock [O.F., fr. L. upon, and *ludere*, play].

ILLUMINATE (i-lū′-mi-nāt) *v.t.* to lighten; to light up, as buildings, token of rejoicing; to adorn with oured illustrations.—**illume** (i-lūm′) to make light or bright.—**illu-ne**, *v.t.* to illuminate; to adorn. **illuminating**, the art or practice of orning books or manuscripts with intings and ornamental letters.—**iminative** *a.* illustrative.—**illumina-** *n.*—**illumination** (i-lū-mi-nā′-shun) act of illuminating; adornment of oks and manuscripts with coloured istrations; brightness; infusion intellectual light or knowledge [L. irt.) *illuminātus*, fr. *illumināre*, fr. and *lumināre*, to cast light, fr. *nen* = *lucimen*, light, fr. *lucēre*, to ne].

ILLUMINATI (i-lū-mi-nā′-tī) *n.pl.* rsons that affect to possess extra-linary knowledge or gifts.

ILLUSION (i-lū′-zhun) *n.* an unreal age presented to the bodily or ntal vision; deceptive appearance; imera; fallacy; error; hallucina-n.—**illusionable** *a.*—**illusionist** *n.* e that trusts in illusions.—**illusive, isory** *a.* deceiving, or tending to ceive, by false appearances.—**isively** *adv.*—**illusiveness** *n.* [L. irt.) *illūsus*, fr. *illudere*].

ILLUSTRATE (i-lus′- il′-us-trāt) to make clear or bright; to emplify, esp. by means of figures, amples, etc.; to explain; to iament with pictures or figures.—**istrative** (i-lus′-trạ-tiv) *a.* tending illustrate; exemplifying.—**illus-tively** *adv.*—**illustrator** *n.*—**illus-tion** (il-us-trā′-shun) *n.* explana-n; an illustrative engraving, picture, . [L. (part.) *illustrātus*, fr. *illustrāre*, light up, fr. *illustris*, bright].

ILLUSTRIOUS (i-lus′-tri-us) *a.* ght; shining; conferring honour; ssessing honour or dignity.—**illus-ously** *adv.*—**illustriousness** *n.* [fr. *illustris*, bright].

Syn. famous, eminent, renowned, ebrated. *Ant.* unknown, obscure, mble, inconspicuous.

IMAGE (im′-ij) *n.* a representation a person or object; likeness of a ld to its parent; object set up worship; the figure of any object med at the focus of a lens or ror by rays of light;—*v.t.* to form image of.—**imageless** *a.*—**imagery** images in general; statues; ires of speech.—**image-worship**, latry [L. *imago*].

IMAGINE (i-maj′-in) *v.t.* to form in the mind a notion or idea of;—*v.i.* to form images or conceptions; to suppose.—**imaginer** *n.*—**imagin-able** *a.*—**imaginably** *adv.*—**imaginary** *a.* existing only in fancy.—**imagina-tive** *a.* proceeding from the imagina-tion.—**imaginativeness** *n.*—**imagina-tion** (i-maj-i-nā′-shun) *n.* the mental faculty that apprehends and forms ideas of external objects; the poetical faculty; inventive powers. [O.F., *imaginer*, fr. L. *imagināre*, fr. *imago*].

IMAGO (i-mā′-gō) *n.* an image; the last and perfected state of insect life, when the pupa case is dropped and the inclosed being comes forth [L.].

IMAM, imaum (i-mawm′) *n.* a minister or priest among the Mahom-medans [A.].

IMBANKMENT (im-bangk′-ment) *n.* Same as EMBANKMENT.

IMBAR (im-bȧr′) *v.t.* Same as EMBAR.

IMBARK (im-bȧrk′) *v.t.* and *i.* Same as EMBARK.

IMBECILE (im′-be-sēl) *a.* desti-tute of strength, either of body or of mind.—**imbecility** (im-be-sil′-i-ti) *n.* feebleness of body or of mind [O.F., fr. L. *imbecillis*, weak].

IMBED (im-bed′) *v.t.* Same as EMBED.

IMBELLIC (im-bel′-ik) *a.* unwar-like [L. fr. *in*, not, and *bellum*, war].

IMBIBE (im-bīb′) *v.t.* to drink in; to absorb.—**imbiber** *n.* [L. *in*, in, and *bibere*, to drink].

IMBITTER (im-bit′-ẹr) *v.t.* Same as EMBITTER.

IMBOSOMED (im-bȯȯ′-zumd) *a.* preserved in the bosom, or pressed to the breast; protecting; in-closing.

IMBOW (im-bō′) *v.t.* to make of a circular form; to arch; to vault.

IMBREED (im-brēd′) *v.i.* See INBREED.

IMBRICATED (im′-bri-kā-ted *a.* bent and hollowed like a roof or gutter tile; lying over each other in regular order, like tiles or shingles on a roof.—**imbrication** (im-bri-kā′-shun) *n.* an overlapping of the edges [L. (part.) *imbricātus*, fr. *imbricāre*, fr. *imbrex*, a gutter, fr. *imber*, a shower].

IMBROGLIO (im-brōl′-yō) *n.* an intricate, complicated plot or state of things [It.].

IMBROWN (im-broun′) *v.t.* and *i.* Same as EMBROWN.

IMBRUE, embrue (im-, em-brȯȯ′) *v.t.* to drench, as in blood [O.F. *embruer*, fr. *bevre* = F. *boire*, fr. L. *bibere*, to drink].

IMBRUTE (im-brȯȯt′) *v.t.* to de-

grade to the state of a brute;—*v.i.* to sink to the state of a brute [*in*, into, and BRUTE].

imBUE (im-bū') *v.t.* to tinge deeply; to cause to become impressed [O.F. *imbuer*, fr. L. *imbuere*, fr. *in*, and *bibere*, to drink].

IMBURSE (im-burs') *v.t.* to supply money to;—**imbursement** (im-burs'-ment) *n.* the act of supplying money; money laid up in stock [F., fr. L. *bursa*, purse].

IMITATE (im'-i-tāt) *v.t.* to follow, as a model.—**imitable** *a.*—**imitative** *a.* inclined to imitate; exhibiting an imitation of a pattern or model.—**imitatively** *adv.*—**imitativeness** *n.*—**imitator** *n.*—**imitation** (im-i-tā'-shun) *n.* that which is produced as a copy [L. (part.) *imitātus*, fr. *imitāri*].

Syn. copy, mimic, ape. *Ant.* originate, create.

IMMACULATE (i-mak'-ū-lāt) *a.* spotless.—**immaculately** *adv.*—**immaculateness** *n.*—**immaculate conception,** the doctrine that the Virgin Mary was conceived and born without original sin [L. (part.) *immaculātus*, fr. *in* and *macula*, a spot].

IMMALLEABLE (i-mal'-e-ą-bl) *a.* not capable of being extended by hammering [fr. L. *in*, not, and MALLEABLE].

IMMANACLE (i-man'-ą-kl) *v.t.* to put manacles on [fr. L. *in*, in, and MANACLE].

IMMANATION (im-ą-nā'-shun) *n.* an entering or flowing in [L. *in*, in, and *menare*, flow].

IMMANENT (im'-ą-nent) *a.* remaining within; inherent; intrinsic.—**immanence** *n.* the state of being immanent; indwelling [L. (part. stem) *immanent-*, fr. L. *immanēre*, remain near, fr. *in* and *manēre*, to remain].

IMMANITY (i-man'-i-ti) *n.* monstrosity; atrocity; barbarity [L. *immanis*, huge].

IMMANTLE (i-man'-tl) *v.t.* to cover as with a mantle.

IMMANUEL (i-man'-ū-el) *n.* God with us—an appellation of the Saviour [H.].

IMMASK (i-mask') *v.t.* to cover with a mask; to disguise [IN and MASK].

IMMATERIAL (im-ą-tē'-ri-ąl) *a.* not consisting of matter; of no essential consequence.—**immaterially** *adv.*—**immaterialism** *n.* the doctrine of the non-existence of matter; idealism.—**immaterialist** *n.* one that believes in immaterialism.—**immateriality** (im-ą-tē-ri-al'-i-ti) *n.* quality of being immaterial [*in*, and MATERIAL].

IMMATURE (im-ą-tūr') *a.* not mature or ripe.—**immaturely** *adv.*—**immatureness** *n.*—**immaturity** *n.* perfection [L. *in*, and MATURE].

IMMEASURABLE (i-mezh'-ūr-*a.* incapable of being measured.—**measurably** *adv.*—**immeasurable** *n.* [L. *in*, and MEASURABLE].

IMMEDIATE (i-mē'-di-āt) *a.* separated by anything interven present.—**immediacy** (i-mē'-di-ą-s nearness; proximity.—**immedi** *adv.*—**immediateness** *n.* [Late L. *mediātus*, fr. L. *in*, and *me* middle].

IMMELODIOUS (im-e-lō'-di-us not melodious; harsh [*im* for not, and MELODIOUS].

IMMEMORIAL (im-ē-mō'-ri-ąl beyond memory; out of min **immemorially** *adv.* [L. *in*, MEMORIAL].

IMMENSE (i-mens') *a.* unlimi very great.—**immensely** *adv.*—**menseness** *n.*—**immensity** *n.* vast [F., fr. L. *immensus*, fr. *in*, (part.) *mensus*, fr. *metiri*, to meas

IMMENSURABLE (i-men'-sū-r *a.* not to be measured; immeasur [L. *in* and *mensurabilis*, measura

IMMERGE (i-mėrj') *v.t.* to pl into anything, esp. a fluid; immerse.—**immerse** *v.t.* to plunge anything, esp. into a fluid; engage deeply; to overwhel **immersion** *n.* act of immersing *in*, in, and *mergere*, to plunge].

IMMESH (i-mesh') *v.t.* to tangle in the meshes of a net, o a web [fr. IN and MESH].

IMMETHODICAL (im-e-tho kąl) *a.* not methodical; wan method; without systematic arra ment; irregular; confused.—**methodically** (im-e-thod'-i-kąl-i) **immethodicalness** (im-e-thod'-i nes) *n.* [L. *in*, not, and METHODIC

IMMIGRATE (im'-i-grāt) *v.i.* remove into a country for purpose of permanent residenc **immigrant** *n.*—**immigration** (im-i-ą shun) *n.* [L. (part.) *immigrātus*, *in*, and *migrāre*, to migrate].

IMMINENT (im'-i-nent) *a.* pending; near; at hand.—**im nently** *adv.*—**imminence** *n.* [L. (I stem) *imminent-*, fr. *imminēre*, ject].

Syn. threatening, hanging o *Ant.* distant, remote.

IMMISCIBLE (i-mis'-i-bl) *a.* capable of being mixed.—**imm bility** (i-mis-i-bil'-i-ti) *n.* the stat being immiscible [L. *in*, not, *miscere*, mix].

IMMIT (i-mit') *v.t.* to send in; inject; to infuse [L. *in* and *mit* send].

IMMITIGABLE (i-mit'-i-gą-bl) incapable of being appeased [L. not, and MITIGABLE].

IMMOBILE (im-mōb′-īl) *a.* not ıobile; fixed.—**immobilise** (im-ıōb′-i-līz) *v.t.* to render inactive;) keep out of circulation.—**im-ıobility** (im-o-bil′-i-ti) *n.* incapa-ility of being moved [L. *in* and *obilis*, movable, fr. *movēre*, move].

IMMODERATE (i-mod′-e-rāt) *a.* xceeding just bounds.—**immoder-tely** *adv.* [L. *in*, and MODERATE].

IMMODEST (i-mod′-est) *a.* wanting ı modesty or delicacy.—**immodesty** *lv.*—**immodesty** *n.* indecency [L. *in*, nd MODEST].

IMMOLATE (im′-o-lāt) *v.t.* to kill, s a victim; to offer in sacrifice.—**mmolator** *n.*—**immolation** (im-o-lā′-ıun) *n.* [L. (part.) *immolātus*, fr. *mmolāre*, to sprinkle a victim with acrificial meal, fr. *mola*, meal].

IMMOMENTOUS (im-o-men′-tus) *a.* ·ifling; unimportant. Also **im-ıoment** (i-mō′-ment) [L. *in*, not, and OMENT].

IMMORAL (i-mor′-ąl) *a.* contrary) the divine law; regardless of ɔcial rights and obligations; wicked; njust; dishonest; vicious; profli-ate; dissolute; depraved.—**im-ıorally** *adv.*—**immorality** (im-o-ral′-ti) *n.* wickedness; impurity [L. *in*, ɔt, and MORAL].

IMMORTAL (i-mor′-tąl) *a.* not ıortal; exempt from liability to ie; everlasting; perpetual; con-nuing its existence by succession; nperishable, as fame; destined to ve in all ages of this world;—*n.* ne exempt from death or decay; a ivine being; a god or goddess.—**ımortally** *adv.*—**immortalise** *v.t.* to nder immortal;—to make famous r ever;—*v.i.* to become immortal.—**ımortalisation** (i-mor-tąl-i-zā′-shun) —**immortality** (im-or-tal′-i-ti) *n.* ıending existence [L. *in*, not, and ORTAL].

IMMORTELLE (im-or-tel′) *n.* the ɔwer commonly called *everlasting*; wreath of these flowers [F.].

IMMOVABLE (i-mōō′-vą-bl) *a.* ıpable of being moved; firmly xed; fast; steadfast; resolute; ım; unalterable; unchangeable; ıimpressible; hard-hearted; per-anent in place or tenure; not moveable;—*n.* that which cannot) moved.—**immovably** *adv.*—**im-ovableness** *n.*—**immovability** (i-mōō-ą-bil′-i-ti) *n.* condition or quality of ɔing immovable [L. *in*, not, and ɔVABLE].

IMMUNITY (i-mū′-ni-ti) *n.* ex-ıption from any charge, duty, ɔx, etc.; a particular privilege; eedom from obligation of any kind. **-immune** (i-mūn′) *a.* exempt [F., . L. *in*, and *munis*, serving].

Syn. exemption, release, security, safety. *Ant.* liability, risk susceptibility.

IMMURE (i-mūr′) *v.t.* to enclose within walls; to imprison.—**im-murement** (i-mūr′-ment) *n.* the state of being immured; confinement; imprisonment [F., fr. L. *in*, and *murus*, wall].

IMMUTABLE (i-mū′-tą-bl) *a.* un-changeable.—**immutably** *adv.*—**im-mutability** (i-mū-tą-bil′-i-ti) *n.* un-changeableness. Also **immutableness**, [O.F., fr. L. *in*, and MUTABLE].

IMP (imp) *n.* a graft; a scion; offspring; progeny; son; a little demon;—*v.t.* to graft; to adopt into a family; to mend by a graft or insertion; in falconry, to repair a hawk's wing by inserting feathers.—**impish** *a.* having the qualities of an imp.—**impishly** *adv.* [A.S. *impe*, fr. Late L. *impotus*, a graft].

IMPACABLE (im-pā′-ką-bl) *a.* not to be appeased or quieted [L. *in*, not, and *pacare*, appease].

IMPACT (im-pakt′) *v.t.* to press or drive firmly together;—(im′-pakt) *n.* collision; in aviation, the first touch of land or water when an aircraft lands.—**impaction** (im-pak′-shun) *n.* the act of impacting; close fixation [L. (part.) *impactus*, fr. O.F., fr. L. *impingere*, strike].

IMPAINT (im-pānt) *v.t.* to paint; to adorn with colours.

IMPAIR (im-pār′) *v.t.* to make worse; to diminish in value or strength [O.F. *empeirer*, fr. L. *in*, and *pejor*, worse].

IMPALE (im-pāl′) *v.t.* to fix on a stake; to put to death by fixing on an upright, sharp stake; *Her.* to join, as two coats of arms, pale-wise.—**impalement** *n.* act of im-paling; a space enclosed by stakes or pales; *Her.* the division of a shield palewise, or by a vertical line, when two escutcheons are combined in one [F. *empaler*, fr. L. *in*, and *palus*, a stake].

IMPALPABLE (im-pal′-pą-bl) *a.* not to be perceived by touch.—**im-palpably** *adv.*—**impalpability** (im-pal-pą-bil′-i-ti) *n.* [*in*, and PALPABLE].

IMPANATION (im-pą-nā′-shun) *n.* the supposed real presence of Christ's body with the substance of bread and wine in the eucharist; consub-stantiation.—**impanate** (im-pā′-nąt) *a.* embodied in bread;—(im-pā′-nāt) *v.t.* to embody in bread [Late L. (part.) *impanātus*, fr. *impanare*, fr. L. *in*, and *panis*, bread].

IMPANEL (im-pan′-el) *v.t.* to enter, as the names of a jury, in a list.—**impanelment** (im-pan′-el-ment) *n.* the act of enrolling in a list [L. *in*, and PANEL].

IMPARADISE (im-par′-ą-dīs) *v.t.*

to make perfectly happy [L. *in*, and PARADISE].

IMPARDONABLE (im-pär'-don-ą-bl) *a.* unpardonable [L. *in*, not, and E. PARDONABLE].

IMPARISYLLABIC (im-par-i-si-lab'-ik) *a.* not having the same number of syllables (said of words that augment in declension) [L. *impar*, unequal, and *syllaba*, syllable].

IMPARITY (im-par'-i-ti) *n.* inequality; oddness in number [L. *in*, not, and *par*, equal].

IMPARK (im-pärk') *v.t.* to inclose for a park—hence, to inclose, or shut up [L. *in* and PARK].

IMPARL (im-pärl') *v.i.* to consult; *Law*, to delay for friendly settlement. —**imparlance** (im-pär'-ląns) *n.* mutual discourse; conference; *Law*, time given to a party to converse with his opponent, with a view to effect an amicable arrangement—hence, the continuance of a cause till another day [O.F. *emparler*, talk].

IMPART (im-pärt') *v.t.* to bestow a portion of; to grant; to disclose; —*v.i.* to give a part or share [O.F. *empartir*, fr. L. *impartīre* fr. *in*, and *pars*, part].

IMPARTIAL (im-pär'-shąl) *a.* not partial.—**impartially** *adv.*—**impartiality** (im-pär-shi-al'-i-ti) *n.* freedom from bias; disinterestedness. Also **impartialness** [L. *in*, not, and PARTIAL].

IMPARTIBLE (im-pär'-ti-bl) *a.* not partible; indivisible [L. *in*, not; and PARTIBLE].

IMPASSABLE (im-pàs'-ą-bl) *a.* incapable of being passed; impenetrable; pathless.—**impassably** *adv.*—**impassableness** *n.* [L. *in*, not, and PASSABLE].

IMPASSIBLE (im-pàs'-i-bl) *a.* incapable of suffering; without sensation.—**impassibleness** *n.*—**impassibility** (im-pas-i-bil'-i-ti) *n.* [F., fr. L. *in*, and (part.) *passus*, fr. *pati*, to suffer].

IMPASSION (im-pash'-un) *v.t.* to move or affect strongly with passion. —**impassionable** *a.*—**impassionate** *a.* stirred by passion [L. *in*, and (acc.) *passiōn-em*, fr. *passus*, fr. *pati*, to suffer].

IMPASSIVE (im-pas'-iv) *a.* not susceptible of pain; insensible.—**impassively** *adv.*—**impassiveness** *n.* [L. *in*, not, and PASSIVE].

IMPASTE (im-pāst') *v.t.* to knead; to make into paste; to lay on colours thick and bold [IM for *in*, and PASTE].

IMPASTO (im-pas'-tō) *n.* the thickness of the layer or body of pigment on a canvas [It.].

IMPATIENCE (im-pā'-shens) *n.* uneasiness under pain or suffering; restlessness under delay.—**im** *a.* uneasy or fretful under t suffering; hasty.—**impatientl** [L. *in*, and *patiens*, suffering.

Syn. restless, irritable, inte petulant. *Ant.* patient, calm, tc

IMPEACH (im-pēch') *v.t.* to with a crime or misdemeanou call to account.—**impeachabl** **impeachment** *n.* arraignment peer or minister of state fo administration or treason [O. *pescher* = F. *empecher*, to hinc Late L. *impedicāre*, to entan fr. L. (part.) *impactus*, fr. *imp* strike against].

IMPEARL (im-perl') *v.t.* tc into pearls or their likenes decorate with pearls, or with resembling pearls [IN, *in*, and P

IMPECCABLE (im-pek'-ą-bl liable to sin; exempt from tl sibility of doing wrong.—**in** **bility** (im-pek-ą-bil'-i-ti) *n.* [L. PECCABLE].

IMPECUNIOUS (im-pe-kū'-n having no money; poor.—**i** **niosity** (im-pe-kū-ni-os'-i-ti) *n* of money [L. *in*, and *pecunia*, n

IMPEDE (im-pēd') *v.t.* to ob —**impediment** (im-ped'-i-ment) stacle.—**impedimenta** (im-ped- tą) *n.pl.* baggage.—**impedim** **speech**, a defect that prevents c utterance.—**impedance** (im-pe *n. Elec.* opposition offered alternating current by resistar ductance or capacity, or by co effect of all three [L. *imped* entangle the feet, fr. *in*, and *ped-* of *pes*, a foot].

IMPEL (im-pel') *v.t.* to dr urge forward.—**impeller** *n.* in ing, the spindle and vanes rotary pump [L. *impellere*, to

IMPEND (im-pend') *v.i.* tc over; to be imminent [L. *i pendĕre*, hang].

IMPENETRABLE (im-pen'-e *a.* incapable of being penetra pierced; shrouded in obs obtuse.—**impenetrably** *adv.*—i **trability, impenetrableness** (im tra-bil'-i-ti, im-pen'-e-tra-bl-n quality of being impenetrable property of matter by which cludes all other matter fro space it occupies; obtuseness pidity [L. *in*, not, and PENETRA

IMPENITENT (im-pen'-i-te not repenting of sin;—*n.* on does not repent.—**impenitentl** —**impenitence** *n.* absence of for sin [L. *in*, not, and PENITI

IMPENNATE (im-pen'-āt) *a.* erless, or wingless;—*n.* a bir short wings covered with sc feathers, as the penguin.—**imp** (im-pen'-us) *a.* having no wi

useless for flight; wingless [L. t, and *penna*, feather].

ERATIVE (im-per'-a-tiv) *a.* sive of command;—*n.* the of a verb which enjoins, orders, horts.—**imperatively** *adv.*—**im-r** (im-pe-rā'-tor) *n.* a title con-on Roman generals [L. *im-us*, fr. *imperāre*, to command, and *parāre*, to prepare].

ERCEPTIBLE (im-per-sep'-ti-not discernible by the senses. **erceptibly** *adv.*—**imperceptibility** r-sep-ti-bil'-i-ti) *n.* Also **imper-eness** [L. *in*, not, and PERCEP-.

ERDIBLE (im-per'-di-bl) *a.* not e of being lost; not easy to . *in*, not, and *perdere*, lose].

ERFECT (im-per'-fekt) *a.* un-d; defective;—*n.* the im-tense.—**imperfectly** *adv.*—**im-ness** *n.*—**imperfection** (im-per-un) *n.* defect.—**imperfect tense,** a tense denoting incompleted or state, esp. in past time [L. , and PERFECT].

ERFORATE (im-per'-fo-rāt) *a.* erforated or pierced; having ening or passage.—**imperforable** r'-fo-ra-bl) *a.* incapable of perforated.—**imperforation** (im-rā'-shun) *n.* state of being im-ated [L. *in*, not, and *perforatus*].

ERIAL (im-pē'-ri-al) *a.* pert. empire, or to an emperor; sovereign; noting a large f paper, 30 by 22 inches; a standard measure;—*n.* a hair on a man's lower lip.— **ally** *adv.*—**imperialism** *n.* the of an imperial government; irit of empire.—**imperialist** *n.* a ter of imperial federation or of alism.—**imperialistic** (im-pē-ri-ik) *a.* pert. to imperialism.— **al federation,** a scheme for the union of the different parts British Empire.—**imperial pre-** *n.* a system of differential to favour imports into the Kingdom from other parts e British Empire.—**imperial** , the official standard of weight e in the British Isles [L. *im-*, fr. *imperium*, command,].

ERIL (im-per'-il) *v.t.* to bring eril; to endanger [*in*, and

ERIOUS (im-pē'-ri-us) *a.* com-ng; powerful; overbearing.— **ously** *adv.*—**imperiousness** *n.* *periōsus*, full of command, fr. *um*].

domineering, tyrannical, y, arrogant. *Ant.* submissive, isant, humble.

ERISHABLE (im-per'-i-sha-bl) *a.* not liable to decay or ruin.—**imperishably** *adv.*—**imperishableness** *n.* Also **imperishability** [L. *in*, and PERISHABLE].

IMPERIUM (im-pē'-ri-um) *n.* supreme authority; empire [L.]

IMPERMANENCE (im-per'-ma-nens) *n.* want of permanence.—**impermanent** (im-per'-ma-nent) *a.* not enduring [L. *in*, and E. PERMANENT].

IMPERMEABLE (im-per'-me-a-bl) *a.* not permitting passage, as of fluid, through its substance; impervious. —**impermeably** *adv.*—**impermeability** (im-per-me-a-bil'-i-ti) *n.* Also **impermeableness** [L. *in*, and PERMEABLE].

IMPERMEATOR (im-per'-me-ā-tur) *n.* a device in a steam engine for lubricating the piston and the inside of the cylinder, by forcing oil uniformly into the cylinder [L. *in*, in, and Low L. *permeator*, one that passes through].

IMPERSISTENT (im-per-sis'-tent) *a.* not persistent or enduring [L. *in*, not, and E. PERSISTENT].

IMPERSONAL (im-per'-son-al) *a.* wanting personality; not representative; esp. denoting a verb that is employed only in the third person, with the indefinite *it* for the nominative.—**impersonally** *adv.*—**impersonality** *n.* want of personality or individuality [L. *in* and PERSONAL].

IMPERSONATE (im-per'-son-āt) *v.t.* to personify; to act.—**impersonator** *n.*—**impersonation** (im-per-sonā'-shun) *n.* representation in a personal form [L. *in*, and PERSONATE].

IMPERSPICUITY (im-per-spi-kū'-i-ti) *n.* want of clearness to the mind.—**imperspicuous** (im-per-spik'-ū-us) *a.* not perspicuous; not clear; obscure [L. *in*, not, and *perspicuus*, clear].

IMPERTINENT (im-per'-ti-nent) *a.* not pertinent; having no bearing on the subject; offending against the rules of propriety.—**impertinently** *adv.* —**impertinence** *n.* quality of being out of place; unbecoming conduct [L. *in*, and PERTINENT].

Syn. meddlesome, intrusive, impudent, rude. *Ant.* polite, courteous.

IMPERTRANSIBLE (im-per-tran'-si-bl) *a.* not to be passed through or over [L. *in*, not, *per*, through, and *transire*, go over].

IMPERTURBABLE (im-per-tur'-ba-bl) *a.* incapable of being disturbed or agitated.—**imperturbably** *adv.*—**imperturbability** (im-per-tur-ba-bil'-i-ti) *n.* self-possession [L., fr. *in*, and *pertubāre*, to disturb].

IMPERVIOUS (im-per'-vi-us) *a.* not admitting of passage through; impenetrable.—**imperviously** *adv.*—**imperviousness** *n.* [L. *in*, and PERVIOUS].

IMPETIGO (im-pe-tī'-gō) *n.* a pustular eruption of the skin, not attended with fever, and not contagious [L. *impetere*, rush upon; cp. IMPETUS].

IMPETRATE (im'-pe-trāt) *v.t.* to obtain by request or entreaty [L. (part.) *impetrātus*, fr. *impetrāre*, obtain].

IMPETUOSO (im-pet-ū-ō'-sō) *a. Mus.* impetuous [It.].

IMPETUOUS (im-pet'-ū-us) *a.* rushing with force; vehement of mind or passion.—**impetuously** *adv.*—**impetuousness** *n.*—**impetuosity** (im-pet-u-os'-i-ti) *n.* fury; violence [L. *impetuōsus*].

IMPETUS (im'-pe-tus) *n.* momentum [L., fr. *impetere*, rush upon, fr. *in*, and *petere*, seek].

IMPI (im'-pi) *n.* a brigade of Kaffir warriors [Kaffir].

IMPIGNORATE (im-pig'-no-rāt) *v.t.* to pledge or pawn [L. *in*, and *pignus, -oris*, pledge].

IMPING (im'-ping) *n.* a graft; an addition [M.E., cf. IMP].

IMPINGE (im-pinj') *v.i.* to dash against; to touch upon; to infringe.—**impingement** *n.* [L. *impingere*, fix, strike].

IMPIOUS (im'-pi-us) *a.* not pious; irreligious; manifesting a want of reverence for the Supreme Being.—**impiously** *adv.*—**impiousness** *n.*—**impiety** (im-pī'-e-ti) *n.* ungodliness; profanity [L. *in*, and PIOUS].

Syn. profane, sacrilegious, blasphemous. *Ant.* pious, reverent, godly.

IMPLACABLE (im-plak'-ą-bl) *a.* inexorable; not to be assuaged.—**implacably** *adv.*—**implacability** (im-pla-ką-bil-i'-ti) *n.* unappeasable wrath. Also **implacableness** [L. *in*, and *placabile*, placable].

IMPLACENTAL (im-plą-sen'-tąl) *a.* without a placenta, as certain marsupial animals [L. *in* and E. PLACENTAL].

IMPLANT (im-plant') *v.t.* to sow (seed); to plant (shoots); to graft or insert (scions); esp. to instil, or settle in the mind or heart, as principles of knowledge and virtue.—**implantation** (im-plan-tā'-shun) *n.* act of implanting, setting, or infixing in the mind or heart [L. *in* and PLANT].

IMPLAUSIBLE (im-plaw'-zi-bl) *a.* not plausible; a dubious aspect.—**implausibility** (im-plaw-zi-bil'-i-ti) *n.*—**implausibly** *adv.* [*in*, not, and PLAUSIBLE].

IMPLEAD (im-plēd') *v.t.* to sue at law.—**impleader** *n.* [O.F. *emplaidier*, fr. *plaider*, plead].

IMPLEDGE (im-plej') *v.t.* to pledge; to pawn [IN and PLEDGE].

IMPLEMENT (im'-ple-ment) something that supplies a want; tool; a utensil; an instrument; generally *pl.* tools of a trade, kitchen vessels, etc.;—*v.t.* to fulfil an engagement or contract that has been entered into.—**implemental** (im-ple-men'-tąl) *a.* serving to implement [*implementum*, fr. *implēre*, to fill up].

IMPLETE (im-plēt') *v.t.* to fill; pervade [L. *in* and *plēre*, fill].

IMPLEX (im'-pleks) *a.* intricate; entangled; complicated.—**implexion** (im-plek'-shun) *n.* the act of infolding or involving; the state of being involved; involution.—**implexous** (im-plek'-sus) *a. Bot.* entangled; interlaced [L. *implectare*, to infold, entangle].

IMPLICATE (im'-pli-kāt) *v.t.* infold; to connect in many relations; to bring into connection with.—**implicative** (im-pli-ką'-tiv, im-plik-ą-tiv) *a.* tending to implicate.—**implicatively** *adv.*—**implication** (im-pli-kā'-shun) *n.* that which is implied.—**implicit** (im-plis'-it) *a.* fairly to be understood, though not expressed in words; implied; trusting another.—**implicitly** *adv.*—**implicitness** *n.* [L. (part.) *implicātus*, fr. *in* and *plicāre*, to fold].

IMPLORE (im-plōr') *v.t.* to call upon, or for, in supplication; to pray earnestly.—**implorer** *n.* [L. *implorāre*, to cry aloud].

IMPLOSION (im-plō'-zhun) *n.* collapse or bursting inwards [cp. EXPLOSION].

IMPLUMED (im-plōōmd') *a.* deprived of plumes or feathers [L. *in*, not, and *pluma*, a feather].

IMPLUVIUM (im-plōō'-vi-um) *n.* basin to receive rain-water [L. *in*, *pluere*, to rain].

IMPLY (im-plī') *v.t.* to contain; to fair inference [O.F., fr. L. *implicāre*, to implicate].

IMPOISON (im-poi'-zn) *v.t.* impregnate or affect with poison; to embitter; to impair [IN and POISON].

IMPOLITE (im-po-līt') *a.* not polished manners.—**impolitely** *adv.*—**impoliteness** *n.* [L. *in* and POLITE].

IMPOLITIC (im-pol'-i-tik) *a.* wanting in prudent management.

IMPONDERABLE (im-pon'-der-ą-bl) *a.* without sensible weight; not able to be weighed.—**imponderability** (im-pon-der-ą-bil'-i-ti) *n.* [L. *in* and PONDERABLE].

IMPONE (im-pōn') *v.t.* to lay down; to stake or wager [L. *in* and *ponere*, put].

IMPORT (im-pōrt') *v.t.* to bring in from abroad; to convey a meaning; to imply; to signify; to be of consequence to;—*n.* (im'-pōrt) that

ıich is brought in from abroad; rport; meaning; drift; import-ce; consequence.—**importable** *a.*—**portant** *a.* possessing consequence; ighty; momentous.—**importantly** *v.*—**importance** (im-pōr'-tans) *n.* ight; consequence; relative rank position; personal estimate of one's sition.—**importation** (im-pōr-tā'-un) *n.* act of bringing from another untry or state; goods introduced o a country.—**importer** *n.* [F., fr. *in* and *portāre*, carry].

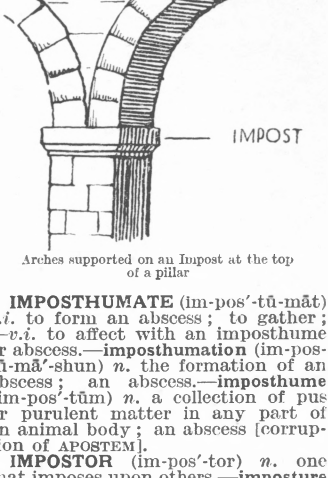
Syn. of "important," serious, sig-ıicant, grave, consequential. *Ant.* fling, unimportant, insignificant, tty.

IMPORTUNE (im-por-tūn', im-por'-n) *a.* orig. difficult of access;—*v.t.* press with solicitation; to molest.—**importuner** *n.*—**importunity** *n.* pres-g solicitation.—**importunate** (im-r'-tū-nāt) *a.* urgent in solicitation.—**importunately** *adv.*—**importunate-ss** *n.* [F., fr. L. *importunus*, fr. *in* d *portus*, harbour].

IMPOSE (im-pōz') *v.t.* to lay on; lay, as a charge, or tax; to levy; enjoin; to pass off; to palm; to on, as hands; *Print.* to prepare printing.—**imposer** *n.*—**imposing** ı-pō'-zing) *a.* adapted to impress cibly; impressive; commanding. **mposition** (im-po-zish'-un) *n.* act imposing, laying on, enjoining, licting, etc.; that which is im-ed; deception put on others; of laying on the hands in ordina-n and the like; an exercise pre-ibed to scholars as a punishment. **o impose upon,** to constrain; to at.—**imposing-stone,** *Print.* a stone metal slab on which the pages or umns of type are imposed or de into forms [F. *imposer*, to upon, fr. L. *in* and *ponere*, to ce].

MPOSSIBLE (im-pos'-i-bl) *a.* that not be done; not feasible; in-ısistent with the laws or course of ure, as a miracle; inconsistent h the state or condition of indivi-ıl existence; incongruous; in-sistent with mathematical laws, as tain proportions or relations of n or number; inconceivable; practicable.—**impossibly** *adv.*—**im-sibility** (im-pos-i-bil'-i-ti) *n.* incapa-ty of existing or appearing in the e asserted or supposed; incapa-ty of being made or executed; im-eticability; anything inconceivable hought, inconsistent with natural moral laws and conditions, not ible in design, or practicable in ution [L. *in* and POSSIBLE].

MPOST (im'-pōst) *n.* a tax, or y; that part of a pillar on which weight of the building rests, or the capital of a pillar which receives an arch [O.F. = F. *impôt*, fr. L. *imponere*, to lay on].



Arches supported on an Impost at the top of a pillar

IMPOSTHUMATE (im-pos'-tū-māt) *v.i.* to form an abscess; to gather;—*v.t.* to affect with an imposthume or abscess.—**imposthumation** (im-pos-tū-mā'-shun) *n.* the formation of an abscess; an abscess.—**imposthume** (im-pos'-tūm) *n.* a collection of pus or purulent matter in any part of an animal body; an abscess [corruption of APOSTEM].

IMPOSTOR (im-pos'-tor) *n.* one that imposes upon others.—**imposture** *n.* deception; fraud [L. *imponere*, impose upon].

IMPOTABLE (im-pō'-ta-bl) *a.* unfit for drinking [L. *in*, not, and E. POTABLE].

IMPOTENT (im'-po-tent) *a.* weak; wanting power; wanting the power of propagation.—**impotently** *adv.*—**impotence, impotency** *n.* want of strength; weakness; imbecility; inability; esp. the want of procreative power [L. *in*, and POTENT].

IMPOUND (im-pound') *v.t.* to confine in a pound or close pen; to restrain within limits.—**impounder** *n.*—**impoundage** *n.* the act of impounding cattle [L. *in* and POUND].

IMPOVERISH (im-pov'-ėr-ish) *v.t.* to make poor; to exhaust the strength or fertility of.—**impoverisher** *n.*—**impoverishment** *n.* [O.F., fr. L. in, and *pauper*, poor].

IMPRACTICABLE (im-prak'-ti-ka-bl) *a.* incapable of being accomplished by the means employed, or at command; untractable; stubborn; unmanageable; unreasonable; perverse; incapable of being passed or travelled.—**impracticably** *adv.*—**impracticability** (im-prak-ti-ka-bil'-i-ti) *n.* unmanageable state; stubborn-

ness. Also **impracticableness** [L. *in* and PRACTICABLE].

IMPRECATE (im'-pre-kāt) *v.t.* to call down by prayer, as something calamitous.—**imprecatory** (im'-pre-kā-to-ri) *a.* invoking evil; cursing; maledictory.—**imprecation** (im-pre-kā'-shun) *n.* the act of invoking evil [L. (part.) *imprecātus*, fr. *in* and *precāri*, pray].

IMPRECISION (im-pre-sizh'-un) *n.* want of exactness [L. *in*, not, and E. PRECISION].

IMPREGNABLE (im-preg'-na-bl) *a.* not to be stormed, or taken by assault; not to be moved, impressed or shaken; invincible.—**impregnably** *adv.*—**impregnability** (im-preg-na-bil'-i'-ti) *n.* Also **impregnableness** [F. *imprenable*, fr. L. *in* and *prenere*, *prehendere*, take].

IMPREGNATE (im-preg'-nāt) *v.t.* to make pregnant; to render fruitful in any way; to infuse particles of another substance into.—**impregnant** (im-preg'-nant) *a.* making pregnant; —*n.* that which impregnates.—**impregnation** (im-preg-nā'-shun) *n.* act of impregnating; conception; intimate mixture of parts; infusion [L. (part.) *impregnātus*, fr. *impraegnāre*].

IMPRESARIO (im-pre-sä'-ri-ō) *n.* a manager or agent of operatic or concert singers [It.].

IMPRESCRIPTIBLE (im-pre-skrip'-ti-bl) *a.* not capable of being lost or impaired by neglect to use, or by claims founded on prescriptions.—**imprescriptibly** (im-pre-skrip'-ti-bli) *adv.* [L. *in*, not, and E. PRESCRIPTIBLE].

IMPRESS (im-pres') *v.t.* to take by force for public service;—(im'-pres) *n.* the act of impressing for public service.—**impressment** *n.* [for *imprest*, fr. L. *in*, and *praestāre*, furnish (O.F. *prester*, advance money)].

IMPRESS (im-pres') *v.t.* to press or stamp in, or upon; to print; to fix in the mind;—(im'-pres) *n.* a mark made by pressure; impression wrought on the mind.—**impressible** *a.* susceptible.—**impressibly** *adv.*—**impressibility** (im-pres-i-bil'-i-ti) *n.* susceptibility of impressions. Also **impressibleness.**—**impressive** *a.* affecting; earnest in tone and manner.—**impressively** *adv.*—**impressiveness** *n.*—**impression** (im-presh'-un) *n.* act of impressing or stamping; a stamp made by pressure; effect; indistinct remembrance; a copy taken by pressure from type, etc.; all the copies taken at once.—**impressional** *a.* relating to impression.—**impressionism** *n.* the doctrine that natural objects should be painted or described as they first strike the eye.—**impressionist** *n.* an artist that aims at a broad general effect.—**impressionist** (im-presh-un-is'-tik) *a.* pert. to th impressionists.—**impressure** *n.* dent impression.—**impressionable** *a.* su ceptible of impression.—**impressio ability** (im-presh-un-a-bil'-i-ti) *n.* gre sensibility [L. *in* and (part.) *pressu* fr. *premere*, to press].

Syn. of "impressive," imposin striking, moving. *Ant.* ordinary, u impressive, unimposing.

IMPREST (im-prest') *v.t.* to advan on loan;—(im'-prest) *n.* money a vanced on loan [*See* IMPRESS, to tak by force].

IMPREVISION (im-pre-vizh'-u *n.* lack of foresight; improvidenc [L. *in*, not, and E. PREVISION].

IMPRIMATUR (im-pri-ma'-tur) a licence to print a book, etc.; a proval [L., let it be printed].

IMPRIMIS (im-prī'-mis) *adv.* in th first place; first in order [L. *in* an *primus*, first].

IMPRINT (im'-print) *n.* whatev is printed on the title-page of a book esp. the name of the printer or pub lisher;—*v.t.* (im-print') to mark b pressure; to print; to fix indelibl as on the memory; to stamp, as character or device, in wax, or clot etc.; to stamp or mark, as letters paper, by means of types; to impre [L. *in* and PRINT].

IMPRISON (im-priz'-n) *v.t.* to p into a prison; to confine in a jail to limit, hinder or restrain in any wa —**imprisonment** *n.* [L. *in* and PRISON

IMPROBABLE (im-prob'-a-bl) not unlikely to be true.—**improbabl** *adv.*—**improbability** (im-prob-a-bil'-ti) *n.* unlikelihood [L. *in* and PRO ABLE].

IMPROBATION (im-pro-bā'-shun *n.* in law, the proving of falsehood forgery [L.].

IMPROBITY (im-prob'-i-ti) *n.* wa of integrity; dishonesty [L. *impr bitas*, fr. *in* and *probitas*, probity].

IMPROFICIENCY (im-pro-fish'-en si) *n.* lack of proficiency [L. *in*, no and E. PROFICIENCY].

IMPROMPTU (im-promp'-tū) *ad* or *a.* off-hand; without previou study; extempore;—*n.* an exten poraneous composition; a witty humorous saying expressed at th moment [L., in readiness, fr. *promp tus*, ready; cp. PROMPT].

IMPROPER (im-prop'-er) *a.* u suitable; ill-adapted to the end design; unqualified; unfit; unb coming; indecent; inaccurate; u usual; ungrammatical; contra to the rules or usage of a language.—**improperly** *adv.*—**impropriety** (im-pr prī'-e-ti) *n.* unfitness or unsuitablenes ungrammatical construction; any u becoming act [L. *in* and PROPER].

IMPROPRIATE (im-prō′-pri-āt) *v.t.* appropriate to private use; to ace the profits of ecclesiastical operty, for care and disbursement, the hands of a layman.—**impro-iation** (im-prō-pri-ā′-shun) *n.* [L. *in*, d *propriare*, appropriate, fr. *pro-ius*, one's own].

IMPROVE (im-prōōv′) *v.t.* to make tter; to employ to good purpose; *v.i.* to grow better; to become ore prosperous.—**improvable** *a.*— **iprovably** *adv.*—**improvableness** *n.*— **iprovability** (im-prōōv-ą-bil′-i-ti) *n.* **mprovement** *n.* advancement; lesson arned from a subject.—**improved itisher,** in North America, an Engshman who has lived long in Canada .F. *aproer, approuer*, to benefit, fr. L. *ad* and *prou*, profit; variant APPROVE].

Syn. amend, correct, ameliorate, ctify. *Ant.* spoil, deteriorate, mar, jure.

IMPROVIDENT (im-prov′-i-dent) *a.* t provident; inconsiderate; negli-nt.—**improvidently** *adv.*—**improvi-nce** *n.* [L. *in* and PROVIDENT].

Syn. thriftless, wasteful, careless, travagant. *Ant.* thrifty, saving, udent, careful.

IMPROVISE (im-pro-vīz′) *v.t.* to mpose and speak, or perform, ex-mporaneously; to get up off-hand, an entertainment, etc.; — *v.i.* to eak or perform compositions, esp. in rse and music, without previous eparation.—**improviser** *n.*—**impro-sation** (im-prov-i-sā′-shun) *n.* art of aking poetry, or performing music temporaneously; that which is provised [L. *in* and *provisus*, fore-en, fr. *vidēre*, to see].

IMPROVISO (im-pro-vī′-zō) *a.* not udied or prepared.—**improvvisatore** n-pro-vi-zą-tō′-rā) *n.*; —*pl.* **improv-satori** (im-pro-vi-zą-tō′-rā) a man at composes and sings or performs usic, or recites rhymes and poems, temporaneously. Also **improvisator** n-prov-i-sā-tor) [It.].

IMPRUDENT (im-prōō′-dent) *a.* discreet. — **imprudently** *adv.* — **im-udence** *n.* rashness [L. *in* and UDENT].

IMPUBERTY (im-pū′-bėr-ti) *n.* ate of being under the age in which arriage can be legally contracted; maturity.—**impubic** (im-pū′-bik) *a.* . *in*, not, and *pubes*, the signs of anhood, hair].

IMPUDENT (im′-pū-dent) *a.* shame-ss; unblushing.—**impudently** *adv.* **impudence** *n.* want of modesty.— **mpudicity** (im-pū-dis′-i-ti) *n.* im-odesty [L. *impudens*, fr. *in* and *idēre*, to be ashamed].

IMPUGN (im-pūn′) *v.t.* to contra-ct; to call in question.—**impugn-able** *a.* — **impugner** *n.* [L. *in* and *pugnāre*, fight].

IMPUISSANCE (im-pū′-i-sąns) *n.* impotence; weakness; inability.— **impuissant** (im-pū′-i-sąnt) *a.* weak; powerless [F., fr. L. *in*, not, and *potens*, powerful; cf. POTENT].

IMPULSE (im′-puls) *n.* the motion or effect produced by a sudden action of applied force; idea received.— **impulsive** *a.* having the power of driving; acting momentarily, or by impulse; hasty.—**impulsively** *adv.*— **impulsiveness** *n.*—**impulsion** (im-pul′-shun) *n.* influence acting unexpectedly or temporarily on the mind [L. (part.) *impulsus*, fr. *impellere*, to urge on].

Syn. of *a.*, impetuous, impelling, rash, passionate. *Ant.* cautious, deliberate, slow, careful.

IMPUNITY (impū′-ni-ti) *n.* exemption from punishment, injury, or loss; security [L. *impunitas*, impunity, fr. *in* and *poena*, punishment].

IMPURE (im-pūr) *a.* not pure; mixed; adulterated; foul; defiled by sin; ceremonially unclean; not grammatically correct. — **impurely** *adv.* — **impureness** *n.* — **impurity** *n.* want of purity; state of being mixed with some foreign substance; adulterated form of a material body; any inferior or foul element; pollution; obscenity; incorrect form of speech [L. *in* and PURE].

IMPUTE (im-pūt) *v.t.* to ascribe; to charge to one as the author or occasion of; to reckon to one what is not properly his; to attribute.— **imputer** *n.*—**imputation** (im-pū-tā′-shun) *n.* act of imputing; charge of evil; censure; reproach; the act of attributing to one that which really belongs to another [L. *in* and *putāre*, reckon, think].

IN (in) *prep.* within; inside of; indicating a present relation to time, space, or condition; on behalf of; on account of; by; through; because;—*adv.* inside; closely; with privilege or possession; immediately; —*n.* a person that is in office; the opposite of OUT; a nook or corner (generally *pl.*). — **inmost** *a.* innermost.—**inner** *a.* (*in*) farther in; interior; obscure;—*n.* part of a target next to the centre.—**innermost** *a.* farthest inward.—**in as far as,** to the extent that.—**in as much as,** considering that.—**in itself,** apart from outside relations.—**ins and outs,** turns and windings.—**in that,** since, seeing that.—**in the air,** current, as a rumour.—**to be in with,** to be on terms of intimacy with.—**to keep in with,** to keep close to; to be intimate with [A.S.].

IN (in) L. pref. meaning NOT before

adjectives and adverbs, and IN or INTO before verbs.

INABILITY (in-a-bil'-i-ti) *n.* want of strength, means, or power [L. *in* and ABILITY].

INABSTINENCE (in-ab'-sti-nens) *n.* indulgence of appetite [L. *in*, not, and E. ABSTINENCE].

INABUSIVELY (in-ą-bū'-siv-li) *adv.* without abuse; without misuse [L. *in*, not, and E. ABUSIVELY].

INACCESSIBLE (in-ak'-ses'-i-bl) *a.* not accessible.—**inaccessibly** *adv.*—**inaccessibility** (in-ąk-ses-i-bil'-i-ti) *n.* [L. *in*, not, and E. ACCESSIBLE].

INACCURATE (in-ak'-ū-rāt) *a.* not accurate.—**inaccurately** *adv.*—**inaccuracy** *n.* [L. *in*, not, and E. ACCURATE].

INACTIVE (in-ak'-tiv) *v.* not active.—**inactively** *adv.*—**inaction** *n.* want of action.—**inactivity** (in-ak-tiv'-i-ti) *n.* want of action or energy [L. *in*, not, and E. ACTIVE].

INADEQUATE (in-ąd'-e-kwąt) *a.* not adequate.—**inadequately** *adv.*—**inadequateness** *n.*—**inadequacy** *n.* [L. *in*, not, and E. ADEQUATE].

INADMISSIBLE (in-ąd-mis'-i-bl) *a.* not admissible.—**inadmissibly** *adv.*—**inadmissibility** (in-ąd-mis-i-bil'-i-ti) *n.* [L. *in*, not, and E. ADMISSIBLE].

INADVERTENT (in-ąd-vėr'-tent) *a.* not turning the mind to a matter; careless; negligent. — **inadvertently** *adv.*—**inadvertence, inadvertency** *n.* want of thought or attention; a mistake proceeding from want of thought [L. *in*, not, and ADVERTENT].

Syn. of *n.*, oversight, carelessness, error. *Ant.* attention, heed, care, consideration.

INALIENABLE (in-āl'-ye-nạ-bl) *a.* incapable of being alienated.—**inalienably** *adv.*—**inalienability, inalienableness** (in-āl-yen-ą-bil'-i-ti, in-āl'-yen-ą-bl-nes) *n.* [L. *in*, not, and E. ALIENABLE].

INAMORATO (in-ą-mo-rą'-tō) *n. fem.* **inamorata,** one that is in love; a lover [It., fr. L. *in*, in, and *amor*, love].

INANE (in-ān) *a.* void of sense or intelligence;—*n.* emptiness.—**inanity** (in-an'-i-ti) *n.* vacuity; emptiness; vanity; frivolity; void space.—**inanition** (in-a-nish'-un) *n.* emptiness; want of nutrition; starvation; want of fullness, as in the body or vessels; exhaustion from want [L. *inanis*].

INANIMATE (in-an'-i-mąt) *a.* not animate; destitute of life or spirit; inert; inactive; dull; soulless; spiritless [L. *in*, not, and ANIMATE].

Syn. dead, lifeless, dull, listless, apathetic. *Ant.* animated, lively, eager.

INAPPEASABLE (in-ą-pē'-zą-bl) *a.* not to be appeased [L. *in*, not, and E. APPEASABLE].

INAPPETENCE, inappetency (in-ap'-e-tens, -ten-si) *n.* failure of appetite; lack of inclination [L. *in*, and E. APPETENCE, -CY].

INAPPLICABLE (in-ąp'-li-kạ-bl) not applicable; not suited or suitable to the purpose; unadapted; inappropriate.—**inapplicably** *adv.*—**inapplicability** (in-ąp-li-kạ-bil'-i-ti) *n.* **inapplicableness** [L. *in*, not, and E. APPLICABLE].

INAPPOSITE (in-ap'-o-zit) *a.* apposite; not fit or suitable; pertinent.—**inappositely** (in-ap'-o-li) *adv.* [L. *in*, not, and E. APPOSITE].

INAPPRECIABLE (in-ą-prē'-sh bl) *a.* not appreciable; so small to be hardly noticed.—**inappreciative** *a.* not valuing or esteem justly [L. *in*, not, and E. APPRECIABLE].

INAPPREHENSIBLE (in - ap - hen'-si-bl) *a.* not intelligible.—**apprehension** (in-ap-re-hen'-shun) want of apprehension [L. *in*, not, a E. APPREHENSIBLE].

INAPPROACHABLE (in - a - pr cha-bl) *a.* unapproachable [L. *in*, n and E. APPROACHABLE].

INAPPROPRIATE (in - a - prō' - ąt) *a.* unsuitable.—**inappropriately** *a* —**inappropriateness** *n.* [L. *in*, not, a E. APPROPRIATE].

INAPT (in-apt') *a.* unsuitable **inaptly** *adv.* — **inaptness** *n.* — **inaptude** *n.* unfitness [L. *in*, not, and AP

INARCH (in-ārch') *v.t.* to graft inarching.—**inarching** *n.* the proc of grafting by uniting, as a scion t stock, without separating it from parent tree [L. *in*, not, and ARCH]

INARTICULATE (in-ār-tik'-ū-l *a.* not articulate; not uttered d tinctly. — **inarticulately** *adv.* — **inarticulateness** *n.*—**inarticulation** (in-tik-ū-lā'-shun) *n.* [L. *in*, not, and ARTICULATE].

INARTIFICIAL (in-ār-ti-fish'-al) not artificial; not made or p formed by the rules of art; artles simple.—**inartificially** *adv.* [L. *in*, n and E. ARTIFICIAL].

INARTISTIC (in-ār-tis'-tik) *a.* n artistic; deficient in appreciation art.—**inartistically** *adv.* [L. *in*, n and E. ARTISTIC].

INASMUCH (in-ąz-much') *adv.* s ing that; considering that; sin (followed by *as*).

INATTENTIVE (in-ą-ten'-tiv) *a.* n fixing the mind on an object; careles heedless; regardless; thoughtless. **inattentively** *adv.*—**inattention** *n.* wa of attention. Also **inattentiveness** [*in*, not, and E. ATTENTIVE].

INAUDIBLE (in-aw'-di-bl) *a.* n audible; incapable of being hear making no sound; noiseless; sile — **inaudibly** *adv.* — **inaudibility,** i

audibleness (in-aw-di-bil'-i-ti, in-aw'-di-bl-nes) *n.* [L. *in*, not, and AUDIBLE].

INAUGURATE (in-aw'-gū-rāt) *v.t.* to induct into an office in a formal manner; to set in motion or action; to make a public exhibition of for first time.—**inaugural** *a.*—**inaugurator** *n.*—**inauguration** (in-aw-gū-rā'-shun) *n.* [L. (part.) *inaugurātus*, fr. *in* and *augurāre*, to augur].

INAURATE (in-aw'-rāt) *v.t.* to cover with gold; to gild [L. *in*, on, and *aurare*, to cover with gold, fr. *aurum*, gold].

INAUSPICIOUS (in-aw-spish'-us) *a.* not auspicious; ill-omened; unfortunate; unlucky; evil; unfavourable. — **inauspiciously** *adv.*—**inauspiciousness** *n.* [L. *in*, not, and E. AUSPICIOUS].

INAUTHORITATIVE (in-aw-thor'-i-tā-tiv) *a.* having no authority.—**inauthoritativeness** *n.* [L. *in*, not, and E. AUTHORITATIVE].

INBEING (in'-bē-ing) *n.* inherence; inherent existence [IN and BEING].

INBOARD (in'-bōrd) *a.* inside the hull or bulwarks; towards the inside; nearer to the centre;—*adv.* on board.

INBOND (in'-bond) *a.* said of a brick or stone in building when it is laid with its length at right angles to the surface of the wall (opposed to OUTBOND).

INBORN (in'-born) *a.* born in, or with; innate.

INBREAK (in'-brāk) *n.* a sudden inroad or incursion; an erruption E. IN and BREAK].

INBREATHE (in-brēTH') *v.t.* to infuse by breathing.

INBRED (in'-bred) *a.* bred within; innate; inherent.—**inbreed** (in-brēd) *v.t.* to produce or generate within.—**inbreeding** (in-brē'-ding) *n.* endogamy; breeding by crossing similar types or species.

INCA (ing'-ka) *n.* a title given to the king of Peru before its conquest by the Spaniards, under Pizarro, in 1531; one of the divisions of Peru at that period; one of the race formerly dominant in Peru [Sp.].

INCALCULABLE (in-kal'-kū-la-bl) *a.* not capable of being calculated; very great.—**incalculably** *adv.*—**incalculability** (in-kal-kū-la-bil'-i-ti) *n.* Also **incalculableness** [L. *in*, not, and E. CALCULABLE].

INCALESCENT (in-ka-les'-ent) *a.* increasing in heat.—**incalescence** (in-ka-les'-ens) *n.* the state of being incalescent [L. *in* and *calescere*, grow warm].

INCANDESCENT (in-kan-des'-ent) *a.* glowing with heat.—**incandescence** *n.* a white heat, or the glowing whiteness of a body caused by intense heat.—**incandescent light**, an intense white light [L. (part. stem) fr. *incandescere*, to become warm, fr. *candēre*, to glow].

INCANESCENT (in-ka-nes'-ent) *a. Bot.* hoary [L. *incanescere*, become grey].

INCANTATION (in-kan-tā'-shun) *n.* a charm for raising spirits, etc., by chanting mystic words [L. (acc.) *incantatiōn-em*, fr. *incantāre*, to chant].

INCAPABLE (in-kā'-pa-bl) *a.* wanting size or space to hold; wanting strength, power, or ability.—**incapably** *adv.*—**incapability** (in-kā-pa-bil'-i-ti) *n.* Also **incapableness** [L. *in*, not, and E. CAPABLE].

Syn. inefficient, unable, incompetent, helpless. *Ant.* capable, efficient, competent.

INCAPACITATE (in-ka-pas'-i-tāt) *v.t.* to disable; to weaken; to disqualify.—**incapacity** *n.* want of capacity; defect of intellectual power [L. *in*, not, and CAPACITATE].

INCARCERATE (in-kar'-se-rāt) *v.t.* to imprison.—**incarcerator** *n.*—**incarceration** (in-kar-se-rā-shun) *n.* imprisonment [L. *in*, in, and *carcer*, prison].

INCARNADINE (in-kar'-na-dīn) *a.* flesh-coloured; of a carnation colour;—*v.t.* to dye red [F.].

INCARNATE (in-kar'-nāt) *v.t.* to embody in flesh;—*a.* embodied in flesh.—**incarnative** *n.* a medicine that tends to promote the growth of new flesh and to cicatrise wounds;—*a.* causing new flesh to grow.—**incarnation** (in-kar-nā'-shun) *n.* act of clothing with flesh; process of healing a wound by the growth of new flesh; act of assuming a human body and the nature of man, as Jesus Christ; a striking exemplification in person or act [L. (part.) *incarnatus*, fr. *in*, in, and *caro*, *carnis*, flesh].

INCASE (in-kās') *v.t.* to inclose in a case; to surround with something solid.—**incasement** (in-kās'-ment) *n.* act or process of inclosing; any inclosing substance [*See* ENCASE].

INCAUTIOUS (in-kaw'-shus) *a.* not cautious; unwary; not circumspect; indiscreet; inconsiderate; imprudent; careless; heedless; thoughtless.—**incautiously** *adv.*—**incautiousness** *n.* [L. *in*, not, and E. CAUTIOUS].

INCAVATION (in-ka-vā'-shun) *n.* the act of making hollow; a hollow; an excavation; a depression.—**incavate, incavated** (in-ka-vāt, in-ka-vā'-ted) *a.* made hollow; bent round or inward [L. *incavare*, make hollow].

INCENDIARISM (in-sen'-dya-rizm) *n.* the act of maliciously setting fire to buildings.—**incendiary** *n.* one that maliciously sets fire to property; a person that excites factions;—*a.* pert. to the malicious burning of a dwelling; seditious.—**incendious** (in-

sen'-di-us) *a.* promoting faction or contention.—**incendiously** *adv.* [L. *incendere*, to set on fire].

INCENSE (in-sens') *v.t.* to perfume with incense; to inflame to violent anger;—(in'-sens) *n.* odours of spices and gums burned in religious rites; acceptable offerings, prayers, or praises.—**incensement** *n.* violent rage.—**incenser** *n.* Also **incensor.**—**incense-breathing,** exhaling sweet odours.—**incense-burner,** a stand on which to burn incense [L. (part.) *incensus*, fr. *incendere*, to kindle].

Syn. enrage, exasperate, infuriate. *Ant.* soothe, calm, pacify.

INCENTIVE (in-sen'-tiv) *a.* inciting; encouraging;—*n.* motive.—**incentively** *adv.* [L. *incentivus*, striking up a tune, fr. *incinere*, sing, fr. *in*, in, and *canere*, to sing].

INCEPTION (in-sep'-shun) *n.* beginning.—**inceptive** *a.* noting a verb that expresses the beginning of an action.—**inceptively** *adv.*—**inceptor** *n.* a beginner; one that is on the point of taking the degree of Master of Arts at an English University [L. (acc.) *inception-em*, fr. (part.) *inceptus*, fr. *incipere*, to begin].

INCERATION (in-se-rā'-shun) *n.* a covering with wax [L. *in*, on, and *cera*, wax].

INCERTITUDE (in-ser'-ti-tūd) *n.* uncertainty; doubt [L. *in*, not, and CERTITUDE].

INCESSANT (in-ses'-ant) *a.* uninterrupted; ceaseless; continual; constant; perpetual.—**incessantly** *adv.* [L. (part. stem) *incessant-*, fr. *in* and *cessare*, cease].

INCEST (in'-sest) *n.* the crime of cohabitation between persons related within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited.—**incestuous** (in-ses'-tū-us) *a.*—**incestuously** *adv.*—**incestuousness** *n.* [F., fr. L. *in*, not, and *castus*, chaste].

INCH (insh) *n.* the twelfth part of a foot; a small degree or quantity;—*v.t.* to drive by small degrees; or by inches.—**inch-meal,** by small degrees; little by little [A.S. *ynce*, fr. L. *uncia*, twelfth part of anything; cp. OUNCE].

INCH (insh) *n.* a small island [Gael. *innis*].

INCHOATE (in'-kō-āt) *a.* recently begun; incipient.—**inchoately** *adv.*—**inchoative** *a.* inceptive; rudimentary [L. (part.) *inchoātus*, fr. *inchoāre*, to begin].

INCIDENT (in'-si-dent) *a.* falling upon, as a ray of light upon a reflecting surface; casual; liable to happen; dependent upon another thing, called the PRINCIPAL;—*n.* that which takes place; casualty; a subordinate action.—**incidence** *n.* the act of falling upon; bearing or onus; direction in which a body, or a ray light or heat, falls on any surface. **incidental** (in-si-den'-tal) *a.* happeni as an occasional event; casual; n necessary to the chief purpose; oc sional; accidental; fortuitous; c tingent.—**incidentally** *adv.*—**angle incidence,** the angle that a ray light or radiant heat falling on a surface makes with a perpendicu to that surface; in aviation, the an made by the chord of an aeropla wing with the axis of the air-scr [F., fr. L. (part. stem) *incident-*, *incidere*, to fall, fr. *in*, on, and *cade* to fall].

INCINERATE (in-sin'-e-rāt) *v.t.* burn to ashes.—**incinerator** *n.* a f nace or retort for reducing bodies ashes. — **incineration** (in-sin-e-r shun) *n.* act of reducing to ashes combustion [L. (part.) *incineratus*, *in* and *cinis*, *cineris*, ashes].

INCIPIENT (in-sip'-i-ent) *a.* ginning; commencing.—**incipien** *adv.*—**incipience** *n.* Also **incipien** [L. (part. stem) *incipient-*, fr. *incip* to begin].

INCISE (in-sīz) *v.t.* to cut in; carve; to engrave.—**incised** *a.* cu caused by cutting; *Bot.* regularly vided by incisions.—**incisive** *a.* havi the quality of cutting or penetrating, with a sharp instrument, hence, sha acute; sarcastic; biting; trencha —**incisively** *adv.*—**incisiveness** *n.* **incisor** *n.* a fore tooth that cuts, bit or separates.—**incisory** *a.* having t quality of cutting. Also **incisor** (in-sī-sō'-ri-al).—**incision** (in-sizh'-u *n.* act of cutting into a substance; sep ration of the surface of any su stance made by a cutting or point instrument; a gash; a cut [L. (par *incisus*, fr. *incidere*, to cut].

INCITE (in-sīt) *v.t.* to move action; to spur on.—**incitant** (i si-tant) *a.* exciting; stimulating; *n.* a stimulant.—**incitation** (in-tā'-shun) *n.* act of inciting; incit ment; that which incites; motiv impulse; incentive.—**inciter** *n.*—**i citement** *n.* motive; incentive [*incitāre*, to rouse, fr. *citāre*, fr. *cie* to put in motion].

Syn. rouse, stimulate, provol instigate. *Ant.* prevent, restra calm.

INCIVIL (in-siv'-il) *a.* rude; u polite; uncivil.—**incivility** (in-si-vi i-ti) *n.* want of courtesy; rudenes impoliteness; any act of ill-breedin breach of good manners [L. *in*, n and E. CIVIL].

INCIVISM (in'-si-vizm) *n.* want patriotism; neglect of one's duty a citizen [F.].

INCLAVATED (in-klā'-vā-ted) set; fast fixed [L. *in*, and *clavis*, na

INCLEMENT (in-klem'-ent) *a.* not ement; void of tenderness; unerciful; severe; rainy; isterous; rigorously cold, etc.—**clemently** *adv.*—**inclemency** *n.* want clemency; harshness; severity; vere cold [L. *in*, not, and CLEMENT].

INCLINE (in-klīn') *v.t.* to cause to viate from a line or direction; to ve a tendency to, as to the will or fections; to bend;—*v.i.* to deviate om a line, direction, or course; to nd; to be disposed;—(in'-klīn) *n.* ascent or descent; as in a road railway; a grade; a slope.—**clination** (in-kli-nā'-shun) *n.* act of clining; leaning; tendency toards a point; bent of the mind or ll; bias; propensity; natural tness; particular disposition; vour for one thing more than nother; love for; regard; desire; pharmacy, the act of decanting a ear liquid from sediment; in ysics, the dip of the magnetic edle; *Math.* the angle between o lines or planes.—**inclined plane,** plane that makes an acute angle th the plane of the horizon; one the mechanical powers.—**inclined rata,** strata that dip at an angle th the horizon [L. *inclinare*, to nd down, fr. *in*, towards, and *nare*, to lean].

INCLINOMETER (in-klī-nom'-e-tr) *n.* an instrument for ascertaining e slope of an embankment; an strument for finding the vertical mponent of the earth's magnetic rce [E. INCLINE and G. *metron*, easure].

INCLIP (in-klip') *v.t.* to embrace; to circle [IN and CLIP].

INCLOISTER (in-kloiś'-ter) *v.t.* to ut up or confine in a cloister [IN id CLOISTER].

INCLOSE (in-klōz') *v.t.* to surround; shut in; to put within a case, velope, etc.; to enclose.—**incloser —inclosure** *n.* something enclosed th a letter, etc.; a space fenced in; barrier or fence [F. *enclos*, fr. L. *in*, , and *claudere*, to shut].

INCLOUD (in-kloud') *v.t.* to darken obscure [IN and CLOUD].

INCLUDE (in-klōōd') *v.t.* to conıe within; to comprehend, as a nus the species, the whole a part, argument or reason the inference; embrace; to comprise.—**inclusive** enclosing; comprehending the ated limit.—**inclusively** *adv.*—**inusion** *n.* act of including or state of ing included [L. (part.) *inclusus*, fr. *cludere*, to shut in].

Syn. embrace, contain, comprise. *nt.* exclude, reject, except.

INCLUSA (in-klōō'-sạ) *n.pl.* a tribe shell-bearing acephalous molluscs, characterised by the closed state of the mantle that surrounds and envelops the body [L. *includere*, shut in].

INCOAGULABLE (in-kō-ag'-ū-la-bl) *a.* incapable of being coagulated [L. *in*, not, and E. COAGULABLE].

INCOERCIBLE (in-kō-ėr'-si-bl) *a.* not to be coerced or compelled [L. *in*, not, and E. COERCIBLE].

INCOGNISANT (in-kog'-ni-, in-kon'-i-zạnt) *a.* not cognisant; failing to apprehend.—**incognisance** *n.* failure to recognise, or apprehend.—**incognisable** (in-kog'-ni-, in-kon'-i-zạ-bl) *a.* undistinguishable [fr. L. *in* and *cognoscere*, know].

INCOGNITO (in-kog'-ni-tō) *a.* and *adv.*, *fem.* **incognita,** unknown; in an assumed character and under an assumed title;—*n.* one passing under an assumed character.—**incog.** *adv.* (contr. fr. INCOGNITO), in disguise. [It., fr. L. *incognitus*, unknown, from *in*, not, and *cognitus*, known, fr. *cognoscere*, to know].

INCOHERENT (in-kō-hēr'-ent) *a.* not coherent; loose; unconnected; wanting agreement; incongruous; inconsistent.—**incoherently** *adv.*—**incoherentness** *n.*—**incoherence** *n.* want of cohesion or adherence.—**incohesion** *n.* want of cohesion [L. *in*, not, and E. COHERENT; COHESION].

INCOINCIDENT (in-kō-in'-si-dent) *a.* not coinciding or agreeing.—**incoincidence** *n.* want of coincidence or agreement [L. *in*, not, and E. COINCIDENT].

INCOMBUSTIBLE (in-kom-bus'-ti-bl) *a.* not capable of being burned, decomposed, or consumed, by fire.—**incombustibly** *adv.*—**incombustibility** (in-kom-bus-ti-bil-i-ti) *n.* [L. *in*, not, and E. COMBUSTIBLE].

INCOME (in'kum) *n.* gain from labour, business, or property; revenue; receipts; rents; profits; interest, etc.; the annual receipts of an individual, or funds of a corporation; entrance; admission.—**incomer** *n.* a newcomer.—**income-tax,** an annual assessment levied on all incomes, etc., above a given amount [IN and COME].

INCOMMENSURABLE (in-ko-men'-sū-rạ-bl) *a.* not commensurable; having no common measure or standard of comparison.—**incommensurably** *adv.*—**incommensurate** *a.* not commensurate; insufficient.—**incommensurately** *adv.*—**incommensurability** (in-ko-men-sū-rạ-bil'-i-ti) *n.* Also **incommensurableness** [L. *in*, not, *com*, with, and *mensura*, measure].

INCOMMISCIBLE (in-ko-mis'-i-bl) *a.* not able to be mixed or commingled [L. *in*, not, *com-*, together, and E. MISCIBLE].

INCOMMODE (in-ko-mōd') *v.t.* to

give inconvenience to; to give trouble to; to annoy; to disturb; to trouble; to vex; to embarrass.—**incommodious** *a.* inconvenient.—**incommodiously** *adv.*—**incommodiousness** *n.* [L. *in*, not, and *commodus*, convenient].

INCOMMODITY (in-ko-mod'-i-ti) *n.* inconvenience; trouble; an article useless or out of place; encumbrance [F. *incommodité*].

INCOMMUNICATIVE (in-ko-mū'-ni-kā-tiv) *a.* not communicative; reserved; reticent; unsocial.—**incommunicable** *a.*—**incommunicably** *adv.*—**incommunicability** (in-ko-mū-ni-ka-bil'-i-ti) *n.* Also **incommunicableness** [L. *in*, not, and E. COMMUNICATIVE].

INCOMMUTABLE (in-ko-mū'-ta-bl) *a.* not commutable; not capable of being exchanged with another.—**incommutably** *adv.*—**incommutability** *n.* [L. *in*, not, and E. COMMUTABLE].

INCOMPACT (in-kom-pakt') *a.* not compact; loose; not solid [L. *in*, not, and E. COMPACT].

INCOMPARABLE (in-kom'-pa-ra-bl) *a.* not comparable; admitting of no comparison with others; peerless; matchless; transcendent.—**incomparably** *adv.*—**incomparableness** *n.* [L. *in*, and *comparabilis*, fr. *con* and *parare*, contrive].

INCOMPASSIONATE (in-kom-pash'-un-at) *a.* void of compassion or pity; destitute of tenderness.—**incompassionately** *adv.*—**incompassionateness** *n.* [L. *in*, not, and E. COMPASSIONATE].

INCOMPATIBLE (in-kom-pat'-i-bl) *a.* not compatible; incapable of coexistence; irreconcilably opposed; inconsistent; incongruous; repugnant; contradictory.—**incompatibly** *adv.*—**incompatibility** (in-kom-pat-i-bil'-i-ti) *n.* Also **incompatibleness** [L. *in*, not, and E. COMPATIBLE].

Syn. inconsistent, incongruous, contradictory.

INCOMPETENCE (in-kom'-pe-tens) *n.* want of sufficient power; inability; want of legal qualifications. Also **incompetency.**—**incompetent** (in-kom'-pe-tent) *a.* not competent; wanting the legal or constitutional qualifications.—**incompetently** *adv.* [L. *in*, not, and E. COMPETENT].

Syn. of *a.* incapable, inefficient, useless, unfit. *Ant.* competent, capable, efficient.

INCOMPLETE (in-kom-plēt') *a.* not complete; unfinished; imperfect; defective.—**incompletely** *adv.*—**incompleteness** *n.* Also **incompletion** [L. *in*, not and E. COMPLETE].

INCOMPLEX (in-kom'-pleks) *a.* not complex; simple.—**incomplexly** *adv.* [L. *in*, not, and E. COMPLEX].

INCOMPLIANCE (in-kom-plī'-ans want of compliance; unyieldin temper or constitution.—**incompli able** *a.*—**incomplicant** *a.*—**incompli antly** *adv.* [L. *in*, not, and E. COMPLI ANCE, COMPLIANT].

INCOMPOSITE (in-kom'-poz-it) *a* not composite; uncomposed; simpl [L. *in*, not, and E. COMPOSITE].

INCOMPREHENSIBLE (in-kom pre-hen'-si-bl) *a.* incapable of bein understood.—**incomprehensibly** *adv.*—**incomprehensibility** (in-kom-pre-hen si-bil'-i-ti)) *n.* Also **incomprehensi bleness** [L. *in*, not, and E. COMPRE HENSIBLE].

INCOMPRESSIBLE (in-kom-pres' i-bl) *a.* not compressible.—**incom pressibility** (in-kom-pres-i-bil'-i-ti) *n* Also **incompressibleness** [L. *in*, not and E. COMPRESSIBLE].

INCONCEIVABLE (in-kon-sē'-va bl) *a.* not conceivable.—**inconceiv ably** *adv.*—**inconceivability** (in-kon-sē va-bil'-i-ti) *n.* Also **inconceivable ness** [L. *in*, not, and E. CONCEIVABLE].

INCONCINNITY (in-kon-sin'-i-ti) *n* lack of concinnity or proportion unsuitableness [L.].

INCONCLUSIVE (in-kon-klōō'-siv *a.* not conclusive.—**inconclusively** *ad* —**inconclusiveness** *n.* [L. *in*, not and E. CONCLUSIVE].

INCONDENSABLE (in-kon-den'-sa bl) incapable of condensation.—**incondensability** *n.* [L. *in*, not, an E. CONDENSABLE].

INCONDITE (in-kon'-dīt) *a.* in artificial; rude; unpolished [L. *in* not, and *condere*, pp. *conditus*, t build].

INCONGRUOUS (in-kong'-grōō-us *a.* not congruous.—**incongruously** *ad* —**incongruent** *a.* inconsistent.—**in congruity** (in-kong-grōō'-i-ti) *n.* un suitableness of one thing to another inconsistency. Also **incongruousnes** [L. *incongruus*, fr. *in*, not, an *congruus*, congruous].

Syn. inappropriate, unsuitable *Ant.* fit, congruous, suitable, appro priate.

INCONSEQUENT(in-kon'-se-kwent *a.* not following from the premises illogical.—**inconsequently** *adv.*—**incon sequence** *n.* [fr. L. *inconsequen. inconsequentia*].

INCONSIDERABLE (in-kon-sid'-e a-bl) *a.* unworthy of consideration unimportant.—**inconsiderably** *ad* [L. *in*, not, and E. CONSIDERABLE.

INCONSIDERATE (in-kon-sid'-e at) *a.* not considerate.—**inconsider ately** *adv.*—**inconsiderateness** *n.*—**in consideration** (in-kon-sid-e-rā'-shun *n.* want of due consideration [L *inconsideratus*].

INCONSISTENT (in-kon-sis'-ten *a.* incompatible; unsuitable; in

congruous; discordant; contradictory; not uniform; inconsistent; variable; changeable.—**inconsistently** *adv.*—**inconsistence, inconsistency** *n.* want of consistence; difference; discrepancy between one statement and another [L. *in*, not, and E. CONSISTENT].

INCONSOLABLE (in-kon-sō′-lą-bl) *a.* not consolable; not to be comforted.—**inconsolably** *adv.*—**inconsolableness** *n.* [L. *in*, not, and E. CONSOLABLE].

INCONSONANT (in-kon′-so-nant) *a.* not agreeing; inconsistent; discordant.—**inconsonantly** *adv.*—**inconsonance** *n.* [L. *in*, not, and E. CONSONANT].

INCONSPICUOUS (in-kon-spik′-ū-us) *a.* not conspicuous; hardly discernible.—**inconspicuously** *adv.* [L. *in*, not, and E. CONSPICUOUS].

INCONSTANT (in-kon′-stant) *a.* not constant; changeable.—**inconstantly** *adv.*—**inconstancy** *n.* want of constancy [fr. L. *inconstans*].

Syn. fickle, faithless, vacillating, unstable. *Ant.* faithful, firm, stable.

INCONSUMABLE (in-kon-su′-mą-bl) *a.* incapable of being consumed.—**inconsumably** *adv.* [L. *in*, not, and E. CONSUMABLE].

INCONSUMMATE (in-kon-sum′-āt) *a.* unfinished; incomplete [L. *in*, not, and E. CONSUMMATE].

INCONTESTABLE (in-kon-tes′-tą-bl) *a.* not contestable.—**incontestably** *adv.*—**incontestability** (in-kon-tes-tą-bil′-i-ti) *n.* [L. *in*, not, and E. CONTESTIBLE].

INCONTIGUOUS (in-kon-tig′-ū-us) *a.* not contiguous; not touching.—**incontiguously** *adv.* [L. *in*, not, and E. CONTIGUOUS].

INCONTINENT (in-kon′-ti-nent) *a.* not continent; unchaste.—**incontinently** *adv.*—**incontinence** *n.* [L. *in*, not, and E. CONTINENT].

INCONTROVERTIBLE (in-kon-tro-vėr′-ti-bl) *a.* not controvertible; indisputable.—**incontrovertibly** *adv.*—**incontrovertibility** (in-kon-tro-vėr′-ti-bil′-i-ti) *n.* [L. *in*, not, and E. CONTROVERTIBLE].

INCONVENIENT (in-kon-vēn′-yent) *a.* not becoming or suitable; unfit; inexpedient; giving trouble or uneasiness; disadvantageous; inopportune; annoying.—**inconveniently** *adv.* — **inconvenience** *n.* want of convenience; —*v.t.* to put to inconvenience [L. *in*, not, and E. CONVENIENT].

INCONVERSANT (in-kon′-vėr-sant) *a.* not conversant; not familiar [L. *in*, not, and E. CONVERSANT].

INCONVERTIBLE (in-kon-vėr′-ti-bl) *a.* not convertible.—**inconvertibly** *adv.*—**inconvertibility** (in-kon-vėr-ti-bil′-i-ti) *n.* [L. *in*, not, and E. CONVERTIBLE].

INCONVINCIBLE (in-kon-vin′-si-bl) *a.* not convincible; incapable of being convinced [L. *in*, not, and *convincere*].

INCO-ORDINATE (in-kō-or′-di-nāt) *a.* not in orderly relation.—**inco-ordination** *n.* [L. *in*, not, and E. CO-ORDINATE].

INCORPORATE (in-kor′-po-rāt) *a.* not having a material body; united in one body;—*v.t.* to combine into one body or mass; to form into a legal body; to constitute into a corporation;—*v.i.* to unite so as to make a part of another body.—**incorporator** *n.*—**incorporation** (in-kor-pō-rā′-shun) *n.* act of incorporating; union of different ingredients in one mass [fr. Late L. *incorporare*].

INCORPOREAL (in-kor-pō′-rē-al) *a.* not corporeal. — **incorporeally** *adv.* [L. *in*, not, and E. CORPOREAL].

INCORRECT (in-ko-rekt′) *a.* not correct.—**incorrectly** *adv.*—**incorrectness** *n.* [L. *in*, not, and E. CORRECT].

INCORRIGIBLE (in-kor′-i-ji-bl) *a.* not corrigible.—**incorrigibly** *adv.*—**incorrigibleness** *n.*—**incorrigibility** (in-kor-i-ji-bil′-i-ti) *n.* [L. *in*, not, and E. CORRIGIBLE].

INCORRODIBLE (in-ko-rō′-di-bl) *a.* that cannot be corroded or worn away [L. *in*, not, and E. CORRIBLE].

INCORRUPT (in-ko-rupt′) *a.* free from decay; not to be bribed.—**incorruptly** *adv.*—**incorruptness** *n.*—**incorruptible** *a.* incapable of corruption.—**incorruptibly** *adv.*—**incorruptibleness** *n.*—**incorruption** *n.* absence of, or exemption from, corruption.—**incorruptibility** (in-ko-rup-ti-bil′-i-ti) *n.*—incapability of corruption [L. *in*, not, and E. CORRUPT].

INCRASSATE (in-kras′-āt) *v.t.* to make thick;—*v.i.* to become thick, or thicker;—*a.* thickened; fattened.—**incrassation** (in-kra-sā′-shun) *n.* act of thickening or becoming thick [L. *in*, in, and *crassare*, make thick].

INCREASE (in-krēs′) *v.t.* to make greater; to extend; to lengthen; to distend; to spread; to aggravate; to improve in quality;—*v.i.* to become greater; to multiply by the production of young; to grow; to advance;—*n.* (in′-krēs) a growing larger; that which results from growth; produce; profit; interest; projeny; issue; offspring; enlargement; extension; addition; accession [M.E., fr. O.F., fr. L. *in* and *crescere*, grow].

Syn. enlarge, expand, augment, amplify. *Ant.* decrease, diminish, contract.

INCREDIBLE (in-kred′-i-bl) *a.* not credible; impossible to be believed.

—**incredibly** *adv.*—**incredibleness** *n.*—**incredibility** (in-kred-i-bil'-i-ti) *n.* [L. *in*, not, and E. CREDIBLE].

INCREDULOUS (in-kred'-ū-lus) *a.* not credulous.—**incredulously** *adv.*—**incredulousness** *n.*—**incredulity** (in-kre-dū'-li-ti) *n.* scepticism; unbelief; quality of being incredulous; indisposition to believe; disbelief [L. *in*, not, and E. CREDULOUS].

INCREMATE (in'-kre-māt) *v.t.* to cremate.—**incremation** (in-kre-mā'-shun) *n.* the act of burning by fire; cremation [L. *in*, in, and *cremare*, burn].

INCREMENT (in'-kre-ment) *n.* increase; the increase of a variable quantity or fraction [L. *incrementum*; cp. INCREASE].

INCRESCENT (in-kres'-ent) *a.* increasing; growing [L. *in*, in, and *crescere*, grow].

INCRIMINATE (in-krim'-i-nāt) *v.t.* to charge with a crime or fault.—**incriminatory** *a.* tending to incriminate [L. *incrimino*, *incriminatum*].

INCRUST (in-krust') *v.t.* to cover with a crust, or with a hard coat; to deposit on the surface.—**incrustate** (in-krus'-tāt) *v.t.* to incrust;—*a.* incrusted; *Bot.* coated with earthy matter.—**incrustation** (in-krus-tā'-shun) *n.* a covering of anything on the surface of a body [fr. L. *incrusto*, cover with a crust].

INCUBATE (in'-kū-bāt) *v.i.* to sit, as on eggs, for hatching; to brood;—*v.t.* to produce by hatching.—**incubator** *n.* a machine for the artificial incubation of eggs.—**incubation** (in-kū-bā'-shun) *n.* act of sitting on eggs for the purpose of hatching young; *Med.* the period between the introduction of a disease into the body and the time of first appearance of its symptoms [L. (part.) *incubātūs*, fr. *in*, upon, and *cubāre*, lie down].

INCUBUS (in'-kū-bus) *n.* the nightmare; dead weight; any burdensome or depressing influence [L. *incubare*].

INCULCATE (in-kul'-kāt) *v.t.* to urge forcibly and repeatedly; to impress by admonition; to instil.—**inculcator** *n.*—**inculcation** (in-kul-kā'-shun) *n.* [L. (part.) *inculcātus*, fr. *in* and *calcāre*, tread, fr. *calx*, heel].

INCULPATE (in-kul'-pāt) *v.t.* to blame; to incriminate.—**inculpatory** *a.* tending to inculpate or criminate.—**inculpation** (in-kul-pā'-shun) *n.* blame [L. (part.) *inculpātūs*, fr. *in* and *culpa*, fault].

INCULT (in-kult') *a.* untilled; wild; rude; unpolished [L. *in*, not, and *colere*, to till].

INCUMBENT (in-kum'-bent) *a.* supported; lying or resting, as duty or obligation; indispensable;—*n.* the person that is in present possession of an ecclesiastical benefice or office —**incumbently** *adv.*—**incumbency** *n.* state of resting or lying upon; state of holding a benefice [L. (part. stem) *incumbent-*, fr. *incumbere*, to lie upon, fr. *in* and *cumbere*, lie down].

INCUNABULA (in-kū-nab'-ū-lą) *n. pl.* books printed in the infancy of printing, esp. those before A.D. 1500 [L. swaddling clothes].

INCUR (in-kur') *v.t.* to expose one's-self to; to run against; to meet; to be subject to; to enter into, as an obligation; to bring on; to induce; to become liable [L. *in*, in, and *currere*, run].

INCURABLE (in-kūr'-ą-bl) *a.* incapable of being cured; not admitting remedy or correction; hopelessly bad; remediless; irretrievable;—*n.* a person diseased beyond the reach of cure.—**incurably** *adv.*—**incurableness** *n.*—**incurability** (in-kūr-ą-bil'-i-ti) *n.* [L. *in*, not, and E. CURABLE].

INCURIOUS (in-kū'-ri-us) *a.* not inquisitive or curious; destitute of curiosity; inattentive [L. *in*, not, and E. CURIOUS].

INCURSION (in-kur'-shun) *n.* a predatory inroad.—**incursive** *a.* making an incursion [fr. INCUR].

INCURVE (in-kurv') *v.t.* to make crooked.—**incurvate** *a.* bent inward or upward.—**incurvation** (in-kur-vā'-shun) *n.* curvature [IN and CURVE].

INCUS (ing'-kus) *n.* one of the small bones of the ear [L.].

INCUSE (in-kūz') *v.t.* to impress by striking or stamping;—*a.* impressed; hammered;—*n.* an impression; a stamp [L. *in*, on, and *cudere*, strike].

INDABA (in-dä'-bą) *n.* an important council meeting of the natives in South Africa [Kaffir].

INDEBTED (in-det'-ed) *a.* obliged by something received.—**indebtedness** *n.* [L. *in*, in, and DEBT].

INDECENT (in-dē'-sent) *a.* unbecoming; indelicate.—**indecently** *adv.*—**indecency** *n.* want of decency; an indecent word, act, or the like [L. *in*, not, and E. DECENT].

INDECIDUOUS (in-de-sid'-ū-us) *a.* evergreen; not falling, as leaves in autumn [L. *in*, not, and *deciduus*, liable to fall].

INDECIPHERABLE (in-de-sī'-fer-ą-bl) *a.* incapable of being deciphered [L. *in*, not, and E. DECIPHERABLE].

INDECISIVE (in-de-sī'-siv) *a.* not decisive.—**indecisively** *adv.*—**indecisiveness** *n.*—**indecision** (in-de-sizh'-un) *n.* [L. *in*, not, and E. DECISIVE].

INDECLINABLE (in-de-klī'-ną-bl) *a.* not declinable; not varied by terminations [L. *in*, not, and E. DECLINABLE].

INDECOMPOSABLE (in-dē-kom-pō'-zą-bl) *a.* incapable of decomposition [L. *in*, not, and E. DECOMPOSABLE].

INDECOROUS (in-de-kō'-rus, in-dek'-o-rus) *a.* unbecoming.—**indecorously** *adv.*—**indecorousness** *n.*—**indecorum** (in-de-kō'-rum) *n.* impropriety [L. *in*, not, and *decus*, *decaris*, honour].

INDEED (in-dēd') *adv.* in reality; in truth; in fact [*prep.* IN and DEED].

INDEFATIGABLE (in-de-fat'-i-gą-bl) *a.* unwearied; untiring.—**indefatigably** *adv.*—**indefatigableness** *n.*—**indefatigability** (in-de-fat-i-gą-bil'-i-ti) *n.* unweariedness; persistency [F., fr. L. *in*, not, *de*, and *fatigāre*, to tire].

INDEFEASIBLE (in-de-fē'-zi-bl) *a.* not to be defeated; incapable of being made void.—**indefeasibly** *adv.* **indefeasibleness** *n.*—**indefeasibility** (in-de-fē-zi-bil'-i-ti) *n.* [O.F. *defaire*, to undo, fr. *faire*, fr. L. *facere*, make].

INDEFECTIBLE (in-de-fek'-ti-bl) *a.* not liable to defect, failure, or decay [L. *in*, not, and E. DEFECTIBLE].

INDEFENSIBLE (in-de-fen'-si-bl) *a.* untenable.—**indefensibly** *adv.* [L. *in*, not, and E. DEFENSIBLE].

INDEFICIENT (in-de-fish'-ent) *a.* not failing; perfect; complete [L. *in*, not, and E. DEFICIENT].

INDEFINABLE (in-de-fī'-nā-bl) *a.* incapable of being defined.—**indefinably** *adv.* [L. *in*, not, and E. DEFINABLE].

INDEFINITE (in-def'-i-nit) *a.* unlimited.—**indefinitely** *adv.*—**indefiniteness** *n.* [L., fr. *in*, not, and DEFINITE].

Syn. vague, uncertain, equivocal, loose. *Ant.* definite, certain, positive, plain.

INDELIBLE (in-del'-i-bl) *a.* not to be blotted out; incapable of being effaced.—**indelibly** *adv.*—**indelibleness** *n.*—**indelibility** (in-del-i-bil'-i-ti) *n.* [L. *in*, not, and *delēre*, destroy, blot out].

INDELICATE (in-del'-i-kāt) *a.* not delicate; offensive to good manners, or to purity of mind; unbecoming; unseemly; rude; coarse; gross; indecent.—**indelicately** *adv.* — **indelicacy** *n.* [L. *in*, not, and E. DELICATE].

INDEMNIFY (in-dem'-ni-fī) *v.t.* to reimburse; to secure against future loss or damage; to make up for that which is past; to give security against.—**indemnitor**, one that has promised to indemnify.—**indemnity** *n.* exemption from loss, or compensation or remuneration for loss or injury sustained.—**indemnification** (in-em-ni-fi-kā'-shun) *n.* reimbursement of loss, damage, or penalty [L. *in*, not, and *damnum*, damage, loss, and *facere*, to make].

INDEMONSTRABLE (in-de-mon'-trą-bl) *a.* that cannot be demonstrated [L. *in*, not, and E. DEMONSTRABLE].

INDENT (in-dent') *v.t.* to cut into points or inequalities; to bind out by indenture; to begin farther in from the margin than the rest of a paragraph; to order goods;—*v.i.* to be notched; to bargain;—*n.* (in'-dent) a cut or notch; a mark, as of a tooth; an order for goods.—**indented** *a.* jagged; notched; bound by written contract. — **indenture** *n.* act of indenting; a mutual agreement in writing between two or more parties, whereof each party retains a copy;—*v.t.* to bind by indentures.—**indentation** (in-den-tā'-shun) *n.* a notch; a cut in the margin of paper or other things; a recess or depression in any border [Late L. *indentāre*, fr. *in*, in, and stem *dent-* of *dens*, tooth].

INDEPENDENT (in-de-pen'-dent) *a.* not dependent; not subject to others; affording a comfortable livelihood; not subject to bias or influence; self-directing; expressing or indicating the feeling of independence; free; easy; bold; separate from; unconnected; pert. to the Independents or Congregationalists; —*n.* one that believes that a Christian congregation is complete in itself, and independent of a superior ecclesiastical authority.—**independently** *adv.* —**independence, independency** *n.* state or quality of being independent; exemption from reliance on others, or control by them; self-reliance; freedom in action or opinion; self-support [L. *in*, not, and E. DEPENDENT].

INDESCRIBABLE (in-des-krī'-bą-bl) *a.* incapable of being described.—**indescribably** *adv.* [L. *in*, not, and E. DESCRIBABLE].

INDESTRUCTIBLE (in-de-struk'-ti-bl) *a.* not destructible; incapable of decomposition.—**indestructibly** *adv.* —**indestructibility** (in-de-struk-ti-bil'-i-ti) *n.* [L. *in*, not, and E. DESTRUCTIBLE].

INDETERMINABLE (in-de-tėr'-mi-nā-bl) *a.* impossible to be determined or fixed; endless.—**indeterminably** *adv.*—**indeterminate** *a.* not determinate; not settled or fixed; uncertain; indefinite.—**indeterminately** *adv.*—**indeterminateness** *n.*—**indetermination** (in-de-tėr-mi-nā'-shun) *n.* an unsettled or wavering state, as of the mind; vacillation; want of fixed or stated direction [L. *in*, not, and E. DETERMINABLE].

INDEX (in'-deks) *n.*; *pl.* **indexes** or **indices**, that which points out, shows, indicates, or manifests; esp. a pointer or hand that directs to anything, as the hour of the day, the road to a place, and the like; any table for facilitating reference in a

book; the forefinger or pointing finger; the figure or letter that shows the power of a quantity; the exponent of a power;—*v.t.* to provide with an index or table of references. —**indexer** *n.*—**index expurgatorius,** catalogues published by the R.C. church, of books that it pronounces heretical, or forbids to be read, except in expurgated editions.—**index-finger,** the forefinger.—**index number** *n.* a percentage figure, used in statistics, showing the rise and fall in prices, wages, etc., as compared with the figure at a chosen date (as before the War, 1914-18) [L., fr. *indicāre,* to show].

INDIA (in′-di-ą) *n.* a country in Asia, so named from the river Indus. —**Indian** *a.* pert. to either of the Indies, East or West, or to the aborigines of America;—*n.* a native or inhabitant of the Indies; one of the aboriginal inhabitants of America.—**Indiaman** *n.* a large ship employed in the Indian trade.—**Indian-club,** a bottle-shaped club, used in physical exercise.—**Indian-corn,** maize.—**Indian-file,** single file.—**Indian-ink,** a substance made from lamp-black and animal glue.—**Indian-summer,** in America, a period in autumn characterised by calms and absence of rain. —**India-matting,** grass or reed mats made in the East, usually from the *Papyrus corymbosus.*—**India-paper,** a fine thin printing-paper.—**India-proof,** a proof on India-paper.—**India-rubber,** an elastic gummy substance; caoutchouc.—**Red Indian,** an aborigine of America.—**India Office,** a government office, in London, where the affairs of the Indian government are managed [L., fr. Hind. fr. Skr. = river].

INDICATE (in′-di-kāt) *v.t.* to point out; to manifest by symptoms.—**indicator** *n.* one that points out; the extensor muscle of the forefinger; an instrument attached to a steam-engine, that shows the amount of the steam pressure, and the state of the vacuum at each stroke of the piston. —**indicatory** *a.* serving to show or make known.—**indication** (in-di-kā′-shun) *n.* act of pointing out or indicating; that which serves to indicate or point out; sign; symptom; note; explanation; mark; token. —**indicative** (in-dik′-ą-tiv) *a.* pointing out; meaning; *Gram.* designating that mood of the verb that positively affirms, denies, or interrogates;—*n.* the direct mood of a verb.—**indicatively** *adv.* [L. (part.) *indicātus,* fr. *in* and *dicāre,* proclaim].

INDICIA (in-dish′-i-ą) *n.* discriminating marks; signs; badges; tokens; indications [L.].

INDICT (in-dīt′) *v.t.* to charge with a crime in due form of law, by the finding or presentment of a grand jury; to accuse; to arraign; to summon for trial.—**indictable** *a.*—**indicter, indictor** *n.*—**indictment** *n.* act of indicting, a formal charge of crime, preferred to a court by a grand jury under oath; *Scots Law* the form of process by which an accused party is charged; the paper on which a charge is written (called **bill of indictment**); accusation in general.—**indiction** (in-dik′-shun) *n.* declaration; a cycle of fifteen years instituted by Constantine the Great counting from 1st Jan., A.D. 313.—**indictive** (in-dik′-tiv) *a.* proclaimed [L. *indictāre,* fr. *in* and *dicere,* say].

INDIFFERENT (in-dif′-e-rent) *a.* not making a difference; having no influence or weight; of no account; feeling no interest, anxiety or care, respecting anything; neither particularly good nor very bad; feeling no interest or care respecting anything.—**indifferently** *adv.*—**indifference** *n.* freedom from prejudice or bias; unconcern.—**indifferentism** *n.* systematic indifference; want of religious zeal or belief [L. *in,* not, and E. DIFFERENT].

INDIFFUSIBLE (in-di-fū′-zi-bl) *a.* not diffusible [L. *in,* not, and E. DIFFUSIBLE].

INDIGENE (in′-di-jēn) *n.* an aborigine; a native animal or plant;—*a.* native; indigenous.—**indigenous** (in-dij′-e-nus) *a.* native; born or originating in, as in a place or country; produced naturally in a country or climate; not exotic [L. *in,* in, and *gignere,* to produce, beget].

INDIGENT (in′-dij-ent) *a.* destitute of means of subsistence; needy.—**indigently** *adv.*—**indigence** *n.* [L. (part. stem) *indigent-,* fr. *indigere,* stand in need of, fr. *in* and *egēre,* to need].

Syn. of *n.* poverty, distress, want. *Ant.* affluence, wealth, comfort.

INDIGESTIBLE (in-di-jes′-ti-bl) *a.* not digestible.—**indigestibly** *adv.*—**indigestion** *n.* dyspepsia.—**indigestive** *a.* affected by indigestion.—**indigestibility** (in-di-jes-ti-bil′-i-ti) *n.* [L. *in,* not, and E. DIGESTIBLE).

INDIGNANT (in-dig′-nant) *a.* feeling wrath and scorn or contempt.—**indignantly** *adv.*—**indignity** *n.* affront; contumely; injury accompanied with insult.—**indignation** (in-dig-nā′-shun) *n.* extreme anger caused by a sense of injury or injustice; contemptuous hatred of what is mean or base.—**indignation meeting,** a public meeting held to protest against anything [L., fr. *in,* not, and *dignāri,* to deem worthy].

INDIGO (in'-di-gō) *n.* a blue colouring matter obtained from the indigo plant;—*a.* of a deep blue colour.—**indigometer** (in-di-gom'-e-ter) *n.* an instrument for ascertaining the colouring power of indigo.—**indigometry** (in-di-gom'-e-tri) *n.* the art or process of determining the colouring power of indigo.—**indigotin** (in'-di-go-tin) *n.* the pure blue colouring matter of indigo [L. *indicum*, indigo, fr. *indicus*, Indian; *Gr. metron*, measure].

INDIGOFERA (in-di-gof'-e-rą) *n.* a variety of plants of the order Leguminosæ, native of tropical climates, and producing indigo; anil [L. *indicum*, and *ferre*, to bear].

INDIMINISHABLE (in'-di-min-ish-a-bl) *a.* incapable of being lessened or reduced [L. *in*, not, and E. DIMINISHABLE].

INDIRECT (in'-di-rekt) *a.* not direct.—**indirectly** *adv.*—**indirectness** *n.* [L. *in*, not, and E. DIRECT].

INDISCERNIBLE (in-di-zęr'-ni-bl) *a.* incapable of being discerned; not discoverable.—**indiscernibly** *adv.* L. *in*, not, and E. DISCERNIBLE].

INDISCERPIBLE, indiscerptible (in-di-sęr'-pi-bl, sęrp'-ti-bl) *a.* incapable of dissolution or separation of parts L. *in*, *dis*, and *carpere*, pluck].

INDISCIPLINE (in-dis'-i-plin) *n.* ack of discipline; disorder.—**indisciplinable** (in-dis'-i-plin-ą-bl) *a.* incapable of being disciplined [L. *in*, not, and DISCIPLINE].

INDISCOVERABLE (in-dis-kuv'-er-ą-bl) *a.* undiscoverable [L. *in*, not, and DISCOVERABLE].

INDISCREET (in-dis-krēt') *a.* not discreet.—**indiscreetly** *adv.*—**indiscreetness** *n.*—**indiscretion** (in-dis-kresh'-un) *n.* [L. *in*, not, and E. DISCREET].

INDISCRIMINATE (in-dis-krim'-i-nāt) *a.* wanting discrimination.—**indiscriminately** *adv.*—**indiscriminative** *a.* making no distinctions.—**indiscrimination** (in-dis-krim-i-nā'-shun) *n.* L. *in*, not, and E. DISCRIMINATE].

Syn. promiscuous, mixed, confused, undistinguished. *Ant.* distinct, distinguished, select.

INDISPENSABLE (in-dis-pen'-są-bl) *a.* impossible to be omitted; absolutely necessary.—**indispensably** *adv.*—**indispensableness** *n.*—**indispensability** (in-dis-pen-są-bil'-i-ti) *n.* [L. *in*, not, and E. DISPENSABLE].

INDISPOSE (in-dis-pōz') *v.t.* to render unfit or unsuited; to make somewhat ill; to render averse or disinclined (with *toward*).—**indisposition** (in-dis-po-zish'-un) *n.* disinclination; dislike; slight ailment; sickness [L. *in*, not, and E. DISPOSE].

INDISPUTABLE (in-dis'-pū-tą-bl) *a.* not disputable.—**indisputably** *adv.*—**indisputableness** *n.*—**indisputability** (in-dis-pu-tą-bil'-i-ti) *n.* [F., fr. *in*, not, and E. DISPUTABLE].

INDISSOLUBLE (in-dis'-o-lū-bl) *a.* not capable of being dissolved or liquefied; perpetually binding.—**indissolubly** *adv.*—**indissolubleness** *n.*—**indissolubility** (in-dis-o-lū-bil'-i-ti) *n.* [F. fr. *in*, not, and E. DISSOLUBLE].

INDISSOLVABLE (in-di-zol'-vą-bl) *a.* incapable of being dissolved; indissoluble [L. *in*, not, and E. DISSOLVABLE].

INDISTINCT (in-dis-tingt') *a.* not distinct; obscure.—**indistinctly** *adv.*—**indistinctness** *n.* [L. *indistinctus*].

INDISTINGUISHABLE (in-dis-ting'-gwish-ą-bl) *a.* not distinguishable.—**indistinguishably** *adv.* [L. *in*, not, and E. DISTINGUISHABLE].

INDITE (in-dīt) *v.t.* to direct or dictate; to write.—**inditer** *n.*—**inditement** *n.* the act of inditing [O.F. *enditer*; cp. INDICT].

INDIUM (in'-di-um) *n.* a soft metallic element [fr. its spectrum containing *indigo* lines].

INDIVIDUAL (in-di-vid'-ū-ąl) *a.* not divided; single; peculiar to, or characteristic of, a single person or thing;—*n.* a single person, animal, or thing; a human being.—**individualism** (in-di-vid'-ū-ąl-izm) *n.* quality of being individual; a political system that regards the rights and interests of individuals in a community (opposed to *socialism*).—**individualistic** (in-di-vid'-ū-ą-lis'-tik) *a.* pert. to individualism.—**individuality** (in-di-vid-ū-al-i'-ti) *n.* separate or distinct existence; distinctive character.—**individually** *adv.*—**individualize** *v.t.* to select or mark as an individual [L. *individuus*, fr. *in*, and *dividuus*, divisible, fr. *dividere*, to divide].

INDIVISIBLE (in-di-viz'-i-bl) *a.* not divisible; not separable into parts; not capable of exact division; incommensurable;—*n.* one of the elements supposed to be infinitely small.—**indivisibly** *adv.*—**indivisibleness** *n.*—**indivisibility** (in-di-viz-i-bil'-i-ti) *n.* [L. *in*, not, and E. DIVISIBLE].

INDO-BRITON (in'-do-brit'-un) *n.* a person born in India, one of whose parents is a native of Great Britain.

INDO-CHINESE (in'-dō-chī-nēs') *a.* of, or pertaining to, the south Eastern peninsula of Asia.

INDOCILE (in-dō'-sil, in-dos'-il) *a.* not teachable.—**indocility** (in-do-sil'-i-ti) *n.* [F., fr. L. *in*, not, and E. DOCILE].

INDOCTRINATE (in-dok'-tri-nāt) *v.t.* to instruct in the principles of learning, or of a branch of learning; to instil into.—**indoctrination** (in-dok-

tri-nā'-shun) *n.* [L. *in*, in, and *doctrina*, doctrine].

INDO-ENGLISH (in'-dō-ing'-glish) *a.* of, or relating to, the English race who are born or reside in India.

INDO-EUROPEAN (in'-dō-ū-ro-pē'-an) *a.* a term given to the family of languages also called Aryan and Indo-Germanic.

INDOLENCE (in'-do-lens) *n.* habitual idleness; laziness.—**indolent** *a.* inactive; free from pain, as an indolent tumour.—**indolently** *adv.* [L. *in*, and (part. stem) *dolent-* fr. *dolēre*, feel pain].

Syn. of *a.*, sluggish, slothful, listless, inert. *Ant.* energetic, active, hard-working.

INDOMITABLE (in'-dom-i-ta-bl) *a.* to be not subdued; invincible [L., fr. *in*, and *domitāre*, to tame].

INDOOR (in'-dōr) *a.* being within doors.—**indoors** *adv.* within doors; at home [L. *in*, within, and E. DOOR].

INDORSE (in-dors') *v.t.* **indorsable** (in-dor'-sa-bl) *a.* capable of being indorsed, assigned, and made payable to order.—**indorsement** *n.* a writing, usually upon the back of a negotiable instrument, by which the property therein is assigned and transferred; sanction.—**indorser** *n.* the person by whom a bill, note, or check is indorsed.—**indorsee** (in-dor-sē') *n.* the person to whom a note or bill is indorsed. [*See* ENDORSE].

INDRAUGHT (in'-drâft) *n.* a drawing in; an inward flow or current; a passage inward [E. IN, and DRAUGHT].

INDRAWN (in-drawn') *a.* drawn in [E. IN, and DRAWN].

INDUBIOUS (in-dū'-bi-us) *a.* not dubious or doubtful; certain; sure [L. *in*, not, and E. DUBIOUS].

INDUBITABLE (in-dū'-bi-ta-bl) *a.* unquestioned; undoubted.—**indubitably** *adv.*—**indubitableness**, *n.* [L. *in* not, and E. DUBITABLE. Cf. DOUBT].

INDUCE (in-dūs') *v.t.* to cause; to lead by persuasion or argument.—**inducement** *n.* that which induces; motive.—**inducer** *n.*—**inducible** *a.* capable of being induced; *Law*, brought on, or effected.—**induced current**, *Elec.* current obtained by induction from another circuit [L. *inducere*, to lead in, fr. *in* and *ducere*, to lead].

Syn. incite, prevail on, influence. *Ant.* dissuade, prevent, check.

INDUCT (in-dukt') *v.t.* to bring in; to introduce as to a benefice or office.—**inductance** (in-duk'-tans) *n.* *Elec.* property of a conductor or circuit by virtue of which an electric current flowing through it causes a magnetic field to be set up around it; electrical inertia.—**induction** (in-duk'-shun) *n.* introduction; act of drawing a conclusion from premises; introduction of a clergyman into a fice, or of a person into an *Elec.* the transfer of a magn electric state from an electri a non-electrified body, by prox in an internal combustion that part of the piston's action draws the gas from the carbu —**induction pipe**, in the i combustion engine, the pipe t which gas passes from the carb to the cylinder.—**inductional** *a* to induction.—**inductive** *a.* lea drawing; drawing conclusion premises; proceeding by indu **inductive capacity**, *Elec.* deg which a dielectric allows electr lines of force to pass throug **inductive coupling**, *Elec.* coup two circuits so that an alte current in one induces electro force in the other.—**inductive** [L. (part.) *inductus*, fr. *induc* lead in; cp. INDUCE].

INDUCTILE (in-duk'-til) *a.* n tile.—**inductility** (in-duk-til'-i [L. *in*, not, and E. DUCTILE].

INDULGE (in-dulj') *v.t.* to p to give scope to;—*v.i.* to give self to the habit or practice **indulgent** *a.* prone to indu humour; kind; gratifying.—**gently** *adv.*—**indulgence** *n.* the of being indulgent; favour gr gratification; kindness; ir church, remission of the te punishment due to sins, gran the pope or church.—**indulger** *indulgēre*, to be kind to, fr. (perh.) *dulcis*, sweet].

INDUNA (in-dū'-na) a Sout can native councillor [Kaffir

INDURATE (in'-dū-rāt) make hard;—*v.i.* to harde become hard.—**indurative** *a.* ing.—**induration** (in-dū-rā'-sh stiffness [L. (part.) *indurāt* *in* and *durāre*, to harden, fr. hard].

INDUSTRY (in'-dus-tri) *n.* h diligence in any employment; application.—**industrial** (in-du al) *a.* consisting in industry to the arts of industry.—**indu** *adv.*—**industrious** *a.* laborio **dustriously** *adv.*—**industriousne** **industrial-school**, a school for t neglected children to hab morality and industry.—**in** **council** *n.* a voluntary bo employers and workers in a pa trade.—**industrial court** *n.* a c arbitrating in industrial disp **industrial psychology** *n.* s study of the conduct of beings in their capacity as earners [F., fr. L. *industria*].

INDWELL (in'-dwel) *v.t.* an dwell in.—**indweller** *n.*—**indwe**

sidence within the heart or soul;—dwelling within [E. IN, within, nd DWELL].

INEBRIATE (in-ē'-bri-āt) *v.t.* to ake drunk;—*n.* a habitual drunk-'d.—**inebrious** *a.* causing intoxica-on.—**inebriety** (in-e-brī'-i-ti) *n.* in-xication.—**inebriation** (in-e-bri-ā'-un) *n.* drunkenness [L. (part.) *ebriātus*, fr. *in* and *ebrius*, drunk].

INEDIBLE (in-ed'-i-bl) *a.* not atable; unfit for food [L. *in*, not, nd EDIBLE].

INEFFABLE (in-ef'-a-bl) *a.* inpable of being expressed in words; nutterable; unspeakable.—**ineffably** *lv.*—**ineffableness** *n.* [L. *in*, not, and *fabilis*, speakable].

INEFFACEABLE (in-e-fā'-sa-bl) *a.* capable of being effaced or rubbed it.—**ineffaceably** *adv.* [L. *in*, not, and EFFACEABLE].

INEFFECTIVE (in-e-fek'-tiv) *a.* inpable of producing any effect, or e effect intended; useless; inficient; vain; fruitless; weak.—**effectual** *a.* not producing the oper effect.—**ineffectually** *adv.*—**effectualness** *n.* [L. *in*, not, and EFFECTIVE].

INEFFICACY (in-ef'-i-ka-si) *n.* ant of power to produce the proper fect.—**inefficacious** (in-ef-i-kā'-shus) —**inefficaciously** *adv.* [L. *in*, and *icax*, fr. *ex*, out, and *facere*, make].

INEFFICIENT (in-e-fish'-ent) *a.* t efficient.—**inefficiently** *adv.*—**inficiency** *n.* [L. *in* and *efficiens*, ppr. *efficere*, to effect].

INELASTIC (in-e-las'-tik) *a.* not astic [Pref. *in* and G. *elaunein*, to ive].

INELEGANT (in-el'-e-gant) *a.* not egant.—**inelegantly** *adv.*—**inelegance, inelegancy** *n.* want of elegance . *in* and *elegans*, fr. *eligere*, to pick it].

INELIGIBLE (in-el'-i-ji-bl) *a.* inpable of being elected to an office. **ineligibly** *adv.*—**ineligibility** (in-el-i-bil'-i-ti) *n.* [Pref. *in* and F. *éligible*].

INELOQUENT (in-el'-o-kwent) *a.* t eloquent.—**ineloquently** *adv.* [L. , not, and *eloquens*, ppr. of *eloqui*, eak out].

INELUCTABLE (in-e-luk'-ta-bl) *a.* t to be overcome or escaped from. *in*, not, and *eluctari*, struggle out].

INEPT (in-ept') *a.* not apt or fit.—**eptly** *adv.*—**ineptness** *n.*—**ineptide** *n.* unfitness [F., fr. L. *in* and *tus*, apt].

INEQUALITY (in-ē-kwol'-i-ti) *n.* k of uniformity [L. *in* and *ualitas*, fr. *equalis*, equal].

INEQUILATERAL (in-ē-kwi-lat'-e-l) *a.* having unequal sides [L. *in*, t, *æquus*, equal, and *latus*, *-eris*, le].

INEQUITABLE (in-ek'-wi-ta-bl) *a.* not just.—**inequity** (in-ek'-wi-ti) *n.* lack of equity or abstract justice [Pref. *in* and F. *équitable*].

INERADICABLE (in-e-rad'-i-ka-bl) *a.* incapable of being rooted out; deep-seated.—**ineradicably** *adv.* [L. *in* and *eradicāre*, to eradicate].

INERRABLE (in-er'-a-bl) *a.* incapable of erring; infallible.—**inerrably** *adv.*—**inerratic** (in-e-rat'-ik) *a.* not erratic; fixed, stable, stationary [L. *in* and *errāre*, wander].

INERT (in-ert') *a.* destitute of the power of moving itself, or of active resistance to motion; dull.—**inertly** *adv.*—**inertness** *n.*—**inertia** (in-er'-shia) *n.* that property of matter by which it tends when at rest to remain so, and when in motion to continue in motion. [F., fr. L. stem *inert-*, fr. *in* and *ars*, art].

INERUDITE (in-er'-oo-dīt) *a.* unlearned [L. *in*, not, and *eruditus*, pp. of *erudire*, instruct].

INESCUTCHEON (in-es'-kuch-un) *n. Her.* a small escutcheon borne within a shield [L. *in*, in, and O.F. *escuchon*, fr. L. *scutum*, shield].

INESSENTIAL (in-e-sen'-shal) *a.* not essential, immaterial [L. *in*, not, and *essentia*, fr. *esse*, be].

INESTIMABLE (in-es'-ti-ma-bl) *a.* incapable of being estimated.—**inestimably** *adv.* [L. *in* and *æstimabilis*].

INEVAPORABLE (in'-e-vap'-o-ra-bl) *a. Chem.* and from physics, incapable of being reduced in volume by evaporation [Pref. *in* and L. *evaporāre*, to evaporate].

INEVITABLE (in-ev'-i-ta-bl) *a.* unavoidable.—**inevitably** *adv.*—**inevitableness** *n.* [L. *inevitabilis*].

INEXACT (in-eg-zakt') *a.* not exact.—**inexactly** *adv.*—**inexactness** *n.*—**inexactitude** (in-eg-zak'-ti-tūd) *n.* [Pref. *in* and EXACT, fr. F. *inexact*].

INEXCITABLE (in-ek-sī'-tā-bl) *a.* not susceptible of excitement [L. *in*, not, and *excitāre*, call forth].

INEXCUSABLE (in-eks-kū'-za-bl) *a.* not admitting excuse.—**inexcusably** *adv.*—**inexcusableness** *n.* [L. *in* and *excusāre*].

INEXHAUSTIBLE (in-eg-zaws'-ti-bl) *a.* incapable of being exhausted or emptied.—**inexhaustibly** *adv.*—**inexhaustibleness** *n.* [L. *in* and *exhaurire*, to draw].

INEXISTENCE (in-eg-zis'-tens) *n.* lack of existence, non-existence.—**inexistent** *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *ex* and *sistere*, cause to stand].

INEXORABLE (in-ek'-so-ra-bl) *a.* not to be moved by entreaty.—**inexorably** *adv.*—**inexorableness** *n.*—**inexorability** (in-ek-so-ra-bil'-i-ti) *n.* [L. *in*, not, *ex*, from, and *orāre*, entreat].

INEXPEDIENT (in-eks-pē-di-ent) *a.* not expedient.—**inexpediently** *adv.*—**inexpedience, inexpediency** *n.* [L. *in* and *expediens*, fr. *expedire*].

INEXPENSIVE (in-eks-pen'siv) *a.* not expensive [L. *in* and *expendere*].

INEXPERIENCE (in-eks-pē'-ri-ens) *n.* want of experience.—**inexperienced** *a.* [L. *in* and *experientia*].

Syn. ignorance, unfamiliarity, rawness, greenness. *Ant.* knowledge, skill, maturity.

INEXPERT (in-eks-pert') *a.* not expert.—**inexpertness** *n.* [L. *in* and *expertus*, fr. *experiri*, to try].

INEXPIABLE (in-eks'-pi-ạ-bl) *a.* admitting of no atonement.—**inexpiably** *adv.* [Pref. *in* and F. *expiable*].

INEXPLICABLE (in-eks'-pli-kạ-bl) *a.* incapable of being explained.—**inexplicably** *adv.*—**inexplicability** (in-eks-pli-kạ-bil'-i-ti) *n.*—**inexplicit** (in-eks-plis'-it) *a.* not explicit, not clearly stated [L. *in* and *explicabilis*].

INEXPLORABLE (in-eks-plōr'-ạ-bl) *a.* incapable of being explored or discovered [L. *in*, not, and *explorāre*, search out].

INEXPLOSIVE (in-eks-plō'-siv) *a.* not liable to explode [L. *in* and *explodere*, to drive out].

INEXPRESSIBLE (in-eks-pres'-i-bl) *a.* not capable of expression ;—*n.pl. Colloq.* trousers.—**inexpressibly** *adv.*—**inexpressive** *a.* not expressing ; vacant ; unmeaning, as look.—**inexpressiveness** *n.* [L. *in* and *exprimere*, to express].

INEXPUGNABLE (in-eks-pug'-na-bl) *a.* that cannot be overcome by force, or taken by assault—**inexpugnably** *adv.* [L. *in*, not, and *expugnāre*, take by storm].

INEXTINGUISHABLE (in-eks-ting'-gwish-ạ-bl) *a.* not capable of being extinguished, unquenchable.—**inextinguishably** *adv.* [L. *in*, not, and *exstinguere*, quench].

INEXTRICABLE (in-eks'-tri-kạ-bl) *a.* not to be disentangled, as a coil or knot ; incapable of being explained.—**inextricably** *adv.*—**inextricableness** *n.* [L. *in* and *extricāre*, to extricate].

INFALLIBLE (in-fal'-i-bl) *a.* not liable to fail.—**infallibly** *adv.*—**infallibleness** *n.*—**infallibility** (in-fal-i-bil'-i-ti) *n.* [Pref. *in*, not, and FALLIBLE].

INFAMY (in'-fạ-mi) *n.* total loss of reputation.—**infamous** *a.* notoriously vile.—**infamously** *adv.* [F., fr. L. *in*, not, and *fama*, report].

Syn. of "infamous," disgraceful, disreputable, shameful, ignominious, base, scandalous. *Ant.*, of *a.* praiseworthy, commendable, honourable.

INFANT (in'-fant) *n.* a young babe ; a minor ;—*a.* pert. to infancy.—**infancy** *n.* the first part of life, extending from birth to childhood ; the first stage of anything.—**infantile** *a.* pert. to infancy, or to an infant.—**infantile** *a.* pert. to infants.—**infanticide** (in-fan'-ti-sīd) *n.* the murder of a newly born child ; a slayer of infants.—**infanticidal** (in-fan-ti-sī-dạl) *a.*—**infante** (in-fan'-tā) *n.*, *fem.* **infanta**, in Spain and Portugal, an royal prince, except the heir-apparent [L. *infans*, fr. *in*, not, and *fari*, speak].

INFANTRY (in'-fan-tri) *n.* foot soldiers [It. *infanteria*, foot-soldiers fr. *infante*, an infant, fr. L. *infans* not speaking].

INFATUATE (in-fat'-ū-āt) *v.t.* t make foolish ; to inspire with an ex travagant passion.—**infatuation** (in fat-ū-ā'-shun) *n.* [L. (part.) *infatuātus* fr. *in* and *fatuus*, foolish].

Syn. besot, stupefy, stultify, craze mislead, delude. *Ant.* to disillusion guide, sober, illumine.

INFEASIBLE (in-fē'-zi-bl) *a.* nc capable of being done or accon plished, impracticable.—**infeasibilit** (in-fē-zi-bil'-i-ti) *n.*—**infeasibleness** [L. *in*, not, and F. *faisable*, that ca be done, fr. *faire*, make].

INFECT (in-fekt') *v.t.* to taint wit disease ; to corrupt ; to poison.—**infecter** *n.*—**infection** *n.* contagion.—**infectious** *a.* capable of being easil spread.—**infectiously** *adv.*—**infectiousness** *n.*—**infective** *a.* commun cating disease. [L. (part.) *infectus*, f *inficere*, *in*, into, and *facere*, make].

INFECUND (in-fek'-und) *a.* u fruitful, barren.—**infecundity** (in-fe kun'-di-ti) *n.* [L. *in*, not, and *fecundu* prolific].

INFEFTMENT (in-feft'-ment) *Scots Law*, deed or process of puttin in possession of heritable propert [Pref. *in* and *en*, and *feoff*, fief].

INFELICITY (in-fe-lis'-i-ti) *n.* u happiness.—**infelicitous** *a.* [L. *in*, no and (acc.) *felicitat-em*, fr. *felicitas*, f *felix*, happy].

INFELT (in'-felt) *a.* felt deeply i the heart [E. IN and FELT].

INFER (in-fęr) *v.t.* to derive eith by deduction or induction.—**inferab** *a.*—**inference** (in'-fęr-ens) *n.* a trut or proposition drawn from anoth admitted or supposed to be true.—**inferential** (in-fe-ren'-shal) *a.* d duced or deducible by inference.—**inferentially** *adv.* [L. *inferre*, fr. *in* a *ferre*, to bring].

Syn. gather, draw from, conclud consider probable—of "inference conclusion, deduction, consequenc corollary.

INFERIOR (in-fē'-ri-or) *a.* lower place, social rank, or excellence between the earth and the sun ;-

a person that is younger, or of a er station or rank.—**inferiorly** *adv.* **nferiority** (in-fē-ri-or'-i-ti) *n.* a er state or condition.—**inferiority nplex,** in psycho-analysis, a deep- ed sense of inferiority, which ults in either outward timidity or ggerated boldness [L. comp. of *rus*, lower].

NFERNAL (in-fėr'-nąl) *a.* pert. to lower regions.—**infernally** *adv.*— **rno** *n.* hell.—**infernal-machine,** an losive machine contrived for the pose of assassination or destruc- n.—**infernal stone,** lunar caustic fr. L. *infernus*, fr. *inferus*, lower].

NFERTILE (in-fėr'-til) *a.* not fer- or productive, barren.—**infertility** fer-til'-i-ti) *n.* [L. *in*, not, and *ilis*, fruitful, fr. *ferre*, bear].

NFEST (in-fest') *v.t.* to trouble ıtly; to harass; to plague.—**in- er** *n.* [L. *infestus*, hostile].

NFESTERED (in-fes'-tėrd) *a.* rank- '; inveterate [L. *in*, in, and O.F. *re*, fr. L. *fistula*, ulcer].

NFEUDATION (in-fū-dā'-shun) *n.* act of putting one in possession of estate in fee; the granting of es to laymen [L. *in*, in, and Low. *feudum*, fee, cf. FEUD].

NFIBULATE (in-fib'-ū-lāt) *v.t.* to en with, or as with, a clasp [L. *bulatus*, fr. *infibulare*, to fasten h a clasp].

NFIDEL (in'-fi-del) *a.* faithless; lelieving;—*n.* one that is without h.—**infidelity** (in-fi-del'-i-ti) *n.* dis- ef of Christianity; unfaithfulness he marriage contract [L. *infidelis*, *in* and *fidēlis*, faithful, fr. *fides*, h].

NFIELD (in'-fēld) *n.* a field near armhouse, as distinct from out- g fields; in baseball, the infielders ectively.—**infielder,** any of the ers on the infield [Pref. *in* and . *feld*, a field].

NFILTER (in-fil'-tėr) *v.t.* and *i.* to r in.—**infiltrate** *v.i.* to enter by etrating the interstices of a sub- ıce.—**infiltration** (in-fil-trā'-shun)

NFINITE (in'-fi-nit) *a.* unlimited; efinitely large;—*n.* infinite space duration; the Almighty.—**infin- r** *adv.*—**infiniteness** *n.*—**infinitive** fin'-i-tiv) *a.* unlimited; designat- the mood of a verb that expresses action without limitation of per- s or numbers.—**infinity** *n.* un- ted extent.—**infinitude** *n.* endless- s in time or duration.—**infinitesi-** (in-fi-ni-tes'-i-mąl) *a.* infinitely ll.—**infinitesimally** *adv.* [L. *in*, and ITE].

yn. immeasurable, illimitable, in- ainable, limitless, unbounded, ndless, immense, enormous, vast, stupendous. *Ant.* finite, limited, re- stricted, small, brief.

INFIRM (in-fėrm') *a.* not firm or sound.—**infirmly** *adv.*—**infirmness** *n.* —**infirmary** *n.* a hospital where the infirm or sick are nursed.—**infirmity** *n.* unsound state of body; mental weak- ness [L., fr. *in* and *firmus*, strong].

INFIX (in-fiks') *v.t.* to fix by pierc- ing; to implant, as principles, etc. [L. *in*, in, and (part.) *fixus*, fr. *figere*, to fix].

INFLAME (in-flām') *v.t.* to set on fire; to excite the blood.—**inflamer** *n.* —**inflammable** (in-flam'-ą-bl) *a.* easily enkindled.—**inflammably** *adv.*—**in- flammableness** *n.*—**inflammability** (in- flam-ą-bil'-i-ti) *n.*—**inflammation** (in- flą-mā'-shun) *n.* a redness and swelling of any part of an animal body, attended with heat, pain, and febrile symptoms. — **inflammatory** (in-flam'- ą-to-ri) *a.* tending to excite heat or inflammation; tending to excite anger [O.F., fr. L. *inflammāre*, fr. *in*, into, and *flamma*, a flame].

INFLATE (in-flāt) *v.t.* to swell with air; to elate.—**inflatable** *a.*—**inflation** *n.* swelling; vanity; increase in amount of paper or token money issued, beyond what is justified by country's resources.—**inflatus** (in-flā'- tus) *n.* a breathing or blowing into; inspiration [L. (part.) *inflātus*, fr. *in- flāre*, blow in, fr. *in* and *flare*, to blow].

Syn. distend, expand, puff up, blow up, enlarge, increase. *Ant.* de- flate, reduce, constrict.

INFLECT (in-flekt') *v.t.* to bend; to turn from a direct line; to vary, as a noun or a verb, in its terminations; to decline; to conjugate; to moderate, as the voice.—**inflection, inflexion** *n.* act of inflecting; a bend; a slide or modulation of the voice in speaking; *Gram.* the variation of nouns, etc., by declension, and verbs by conjugation. —**inflectional, inflexional** *a.* pert. to inflection.—**inflective** *a.* capable of being inflected [L., fr. *in*, in, and *flectere*, to bend].

Syn. of "inflexion," bow, curve, flexure, crook, variation, diffraction.

INFLEXIBLE (in-flek'-si-bl) incap- able of being bent.—**inflexibly** *adv.* —**inflexibleness** *n.*—**inflexibility** (in- flek-si-bil'-i-ti) *n.* [L. *inflexibilis*].

INFLICT (in-flikt') *v.t.* to lay on as a punishment, etc.; to impose.—**in- flicter** *n.*—**infliction** *n.*—**inflictive** *a.* [L. *in*, against, and (part.) *flictus*, fr. *figere*, strike].

INFLORESCENCE (in-flo-res'-ens) *n.* the unfolding of blossoms; mode of flowering [L. (part.) *inflorescens*, fr. *inflorescere*, to begin to blossom]. (See illus. p. 514).

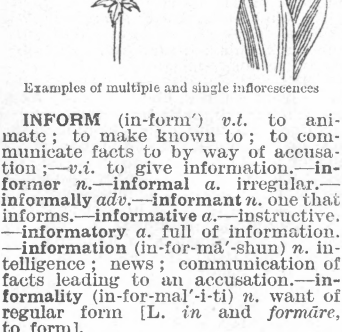
INFLOW (in'-flō) *n.* the act of flow- ing in or into [IN, *adv.*, and FLOW].

INFLUENCE (in'-floo-ens) *n.* a flowing in or upon; the visible operation of an invisible power; the effect produced on material bodies by the forces of nature, as light, heat, air, etc.; in morals, the effect of truth on the mind;—*v.t.* to move by force; to induce.—**influential** (in-floo-en'-shal) *a.*—**influentially** *adv.* [L. *influentia*, fr. *in* and *fluere*, to flow].

INFLUENZA (in-floo-en'-za) *n.* a violent form of catarrh [It.; variant of INFLUENCE].

INFLUX (in'-fluks) *n.* act of flowing in; infusion [L. (part.) *influxus*, fr. *influere*, to flow in].

INFOLD (in-fōld') *v.i.* to wrap up or enwrap; to enclose.—**infoldment** (in-fōld'-ment) *n.* act of infolding or embracing; state of being infolded [Pref. *in*, and FOLD].



Examples of multiple and single inflorescences

INFORM (in-form') *v.t.* to animate; to make known to; to communicate facts to by way of accusation;—*v.i.* to give information.—**informer** *n.*—**informal** *a.* irregular.—**informally** *adv.*—**informant** *n.* one that informs.—**informative** *a.*—instructive.—**informatory** *a.* full of information.—**information** (in-for-mā'-shun) *n.* intelligence; news; communication of facts leading to an accusation.—**informality** (in-for-mal'-i-ti) *n.* want of regular form [L. *in* and *formāre*, to form].

INFRA (in'-fra) *adv.* below; beneath; under; after; often used as a prefix to form adjectives denoting situation below some part named by latter part of the compound; *see* INFRA-RED [L.].

INFRACTION (in-frak'-shun) *n.* breach; violation; infringement.—**infractor** *n.* [L. *in* and (part.) *fractus*, fr. *frangere*, to break].

INFRALAPSARIAN (in-fra-lap-sā'-ri-an) *n.* one holding the Calvinistic doctrine of the fall of man, and salvation of the elect only;—*a.* pert. to the infralapsarians.—**infralapsarianism** *n.* the doctrine held by the fralapsarians [L. *infra*, below, *lapsus*, fall].

INFRANGIBLE (in-fran'-ji-bl) not capable of being broken.—**frangibility** (in-fran-ji-bil'-i-ti) *n.* fr. *in* and *frangere*, to break].

INFRA-RED (in'-fra-red) *a.* to note the light rays below the red of the visible spectrum.—**infra-photography**, photography with special lens, giving a clearer pho graph, with a wider range of visi [*See* INFRA and RED].

INFREQUENT (in-frē'-kwent) seldom happening.—**infrequently** —**infrequence, infrequency** *n.* [P IN and FREQUENT].

INFRIGIDATE (in-frij'-i-dāt) *v.t* chill; to make cold.—**infrigidatio** [L. *infrigidatus*, fr. *infrigidare*, chill].

INFRINGE (in-frinj') *v.t.* to viola to transgress;—*v.i.* to trespass.—**fringement** *n.* violation.—**infringe** [L. *infringere*, fr. *in*, in, and *frang*

INFRUCTUOUS (in-fruk'-tū-us) not fruitful; unprofitable [L.].

INFRUGAL (in-frōō'-gal) *a.* wa ful; improvident; extravagant *in*, not, and *frugalis*, fr. *frugi*, lit. for food].

INFUMATE (in'-fū-māt) *v.t.* to by smoking; to smoke;—*a.* cloud shaded, as by smoke [L. *infumare*, smoke].

INFUNDIBULAR (in-fun-dib'-lar) *a.* having the form of a funnel **infundibuliform** (in-fun-dib'-ū-li-fo *a.* [L. *infundibulum*, a funnel].

INFURCATION (in-fur-kā'-shun a forked expansion or extension *in* and *furca*, a fork].

INFURIATE (in-fū'-ri-āt) *v.t.* render furious; to enrage [L. *in* (part.) *furiātus*, fr. *furiāre*, to enra

INFUSCATE (in-fus'-kāt) *v.t.* darken;—*a.* clouded; darkened *in*, in, and *fuscus*, dark].

INFUSE (in-fūz') *v.t.* to pour in; instil; to inspirit or animate; steep in liquor without boiling, for purpose of extracting medici qualities.—**infusible** *a.* capable of ing infused; incapable of fusio **infusion** (in-fū'-zhun) *n.* act of in ing; instillation; introduction; of steeping any insoluble substa in water to extract its virtues; liquid obtained by this process; of introducing into the veins by syringe, as opiates, etc.—**infusive** having the power of infusion.—**fusibility** (in-fū-zi-bil'-i-ti) *n.* capa ity of being infused; incapability being fused or dissolved [L. *in* (part.) *fusus*, fr. *fundere*, to pour].

Syn. soak, macerate, implant, graft, inspire, introduce, inculcate

FUSORIA (in-fū-sō'-ri-ą) *n.pl.* oscopic animalcules found in r and other fluids.—**infusorial** *a.* cp. INFUSE].

GA (in'-gą) *n. Bot.* a large genus ropical trees which yield useful er [Etym. uncertain].

GATE (in'-gāt) *n.* entrance, ige in [Pref. *in*, and GATE].

GATHERING (in'-gath-ęr-ing) *n.* ess of collecting and securing ruits of the earth; harvest [Pref. nd M.E. *gaderen*, together].

GEMINATION (in-jem-i-nā'-shun epetition; reduplication [L. *in geminus*, twin].

GENERATE (in-jen'-e-rāt) *v.t.* to rate or produce within;—*a.* rated within, inborn, innate *n.* in, and *generare*, to engender].

GENIOUS (in-jēn'-yus) *a.* curious esign; skilfully contrived.—**in-ously** *adv.*—**ingeniousness** *n.*— uity (in-je-nū'-i-ti) *n.* skill [L. *niōsus*, fr. *ingenium*, natural city, fr. *in*, in, and rt. *gen-* of *re*, to beget].

GÉNUE (an-zhā-nōō') *n.* an artless or young woman; an actress represents such [F.].

GENUOUS (in-jen'-ū-us) *a.* of urable extraction; free from ve.—**ingenuously** *adv.*—**ingenu-ess** *n.* [L. *ingenuus*, of good].

n. noble, generous, open, frank, served, artless, plain, sincere, id, fair. *Ant.* cunning, sly, l, studied, insincere, artificial.

GESTION (in-jest'-yun) *n.* act hrowing, or putting, into the ach [L. *ingestio*, a pouring in].

GLE (ing'-gl) *n.* a fire or fireplace. **gle-nook**, the chimney corner l.].

GLORIOUS (in-glō'-ri-us) *a.* not ous.—**ingloriously** *adv.* [L. *in-us*].

GLUVIES (in-glōō'-vi-ēz) *n.* the of birds; the stomach of nants [L.].

GOING (in'-gō-ing) *a.* entering; a going in [Pref. *in*, and GOING, of *go*].

GOT (in'-got) *n.* a mass of or silver cast in a mould; a of unwrought metal [A.S. *in*, nd *geōtan*, to pour].

GRAFT (in-graft') *v.t.* to insert, scion of one plant into another propagation.—**ingrafter** *n.*—**in-ment** *n.* [Pref. *in*, and GRAFT].

GRAIN (in-grān') *a.* dyed in the ;—*v.t.* to dye in the grain, or e manufacture; to work into natural texture, as colour [*See* AIN].

GRATE (in'-grāt) *a.* ungrateful; an ungrateful person.—**ingrate-ful** *a.*—**ingratitude** (in-grat'-i-tūd) *n.* want of gratitude [L. *in* and *gratus*, pleasing[.

INGRATIATE (in-grā'-shi-āt) *v.t.* to get into the favour of another [L. *in*, into, and *gratia*, favour].

INGREDIENT (in-grē'-yent) *n.* that which is a component part of any mixture; an element [L. (part. stem) *ingredient-*, fr. *ingredi*, to enter].

INGRESS (in'-gres) *n.* entrance; power of entrance; means of access [L. *in*, in, and (part.) *gressus*, fr. *grādi*, to go].

INGROOVE (in-grōōv') *v.t.* to groove in; to join or fix, as in a groove [Pref. *in* and D. *groef*, a pit].

INGROWTH (in-grōth') *n.* a growth or development inwards.—**ingrown** *a.* —**ingrowing** *a.* [Pref. *in*, and GROWTH]

INGUINAL (in'-gwi-nąl) *a.* pert. to the groin [L. *inguen*, *inguinis*, the groin].

INGULF (in-gulf') *v.t.* to swallow up in a vast deep gulf, or whirlpool; to cast into a gulf; to overwhelm.—**ingulfment** (in-gulf'-ment) *n.* [Pref. *in* and F. *golfe*].

INGURGITATE (in-gur'-ji-tāt) *v.t.* to swallow greedily; to swallow up, as in a gulf—**ingurgitation** (in-gur-ji-tā'-shun) *n.* [L. (part.) *ingurgitātus*, fr. *ingurgitāre*, to flood].

INGUSTABLE (in-gus'-tą-bl) *a.* that cannot be tasted, tasteless, insipid [L. *in*, not, and *gustus*, taste].

INHABIT (in-hab'-it) *v.t.* to live or dwell in;—*v.i.* to have residence.—**inhabitable** *a.*—**inhabitance** (in-hab'-i-tans) *n.* condition of an inhabitant; legal residence; the right to support in case of poverty, acquired by residence in a town, parish or district; domiciliation.—**inhabitant** *n.* one that dwells permanently in a place.—**inhabiter** *n.*—**inhabitation** (in-hab-i-tā'-shun) *n.*—**inhabitiveness** (in-hab'-i-tiv-nes) *n.* propensity for remaining in a place; love of locality, country or home [L. *in*, in, and *habitāre*, dwell].

INHALE (in-hāl) *v.t.* to draw into the lungs.—**inhaler** *n.* a respirator.—**inhalation** (in-hā-lā'-shun) *n.* [L., fr. *in*, upon, and *halāre*, breathe].

INHARMONIOUS (in-hār-mō'-ni-us) *a.* discordant.—**inharmoniously** *adv.*—**inharmony** (in-hār'-mo-ni) *n.* [F. *inharmonieux*].

INHAUL (in-hawl') *n. Naut.* a rope used to draw in a sail, esp. a jib along a boom [Pref. *in* and HAUL].

INHAUST (in-hōst') *n.* act of inhausting, esp. that caused by the suction stroke of an internal-combustion engine;—*v.t.* to draw in as air [Pref. *in* and L. *haustus*, fr. *haurire*, to draw].

INHERE (in-hēr') to exist in.—**inherent** *a.* existing in something, so as to be inseparable from it.—**inherently** *adv.*—**inherence, inherency** *n.* [L., fr. *in* and *haerēre*, to stick].

Syn. of "inherent," innate, inborn, native, inbred, indwelling, natural. *Ant.* of "inherent," acquired, mastered, superficial.

INHERIT (in-her'-it) *v.t.* to receive by descent from an ancestor; to have by nature;—*v.i.* to have as an inheritance.—**inheritable** *a.*—**inheritor** *n.*; *fem.*—**inheritress, inheritrix.**—**inheritance** *n.* an estate that a man has by descent as heir to another; a permanent possession or blessing.—**inheritability** (in-her-i-tą-bil'-i-ti) *n.* [O.F. *enhériter*, fr. Late L. *hereditāre*, to inherit].

INHESION (in-hē-zhun) *n.* inherence [L. *inhaesis*, an adhering to].

INHIBIT (in-hib'-it) *v.t.* to repress.—**inhibiter** *n.*—**inhibitory** *a.* stopping.—**inhibition** (in-hi-bish'-un) *n.* prohibition; in psychology, repression, repressed emotion, controlling or colouring attitude or behaviour [L. *inhibēre*, fr. *in* and *habēre*, to have].

INHOSPITABLE (in-hos'-pi-tą-bl) *a.* not hospitable.—**inhospitably** *adv.*—**inhospitableness** *n.*—**inhospitality** (in-hos-pi-tal'-i-ti) *n.* [Pref. *in* and HOSPITABLE].

INHUMAN (in-hū'-mąn) *a.* destitute of the kindness and tenderness that belong to a human being.—**inhumanly** *adv.*—**inhumane** (in-hū-mān') *a.* cruel.—**inhumanity** (in-hū-man'-i-ti) *n.* barbarity [L. *inhumanus*].

INHUME (in-hūm') *v.t* to bury; to inter.—**inhumation** (in-hū-mā'-shun) *n.* [L., fr. *in* and *humus*, the ground].

INIMICAL (i-nim'-i-kąl) *a.* unfriendly.—**inimically** *adv.* [L. *inimicālis*, fr. *inimicus*, fr. *in* and *amīcus*, friendly].

Syn. hostile, adverse, ill-disposed, antagonistic, repugnant, pernicious, hurtful. *Ant.* friendly, kindly-disposed, partial, amicable.

INIMITABLE (in-im'-i-tą-bl) *a.* not capable of being imitated or copied.—**inimitably** *adv.*—**inimitableness** *n.*—**inimitability** (in-im-i-tą-bil'-i-ti) *n.* [L. *inimitabilis*].

INIQUITY (i-nik'-wi-ti) *n.* injustice; want of moral principle.—**iniquitous** *a.* wicked.—**iniquitously** *adv.* [L. *iniquitas*].

Syn. of *n.* wickedness, unrighteousness, evil doing, sin, crime, offence.—of *a.* sinful, depraved, immoral, vicious, flagitious, unjust, unrighteous, nefarious, criminal. *Ant.* of *a.* equitable, rightful, righteous, good, impartial, honourable.

INITIAL (i-nish'-ąl) *a.* placed at the beginning;—*v.t.* to pu initials to;—*n.* the first lett word or name.—**initially** *a* **itiate** *v.t.* to instruct in th ments or principles; to ir into a society, club, etc.—**i** *a.* serving to initiate;—*n.* a ductory step; right to intr new measure or law.—**initia initiatory** *a.* introductory.—**i** (i-nish-i-ā'-shun) *n.* the ceren which a person is introduc any society; introduction i principles of anything unkn *initiālis*, fr. *initium*, beginnin

INJECT (in-jekt') *v.t.* to t —**injection** *n.* act of injectin which is injected; clyster; **injection engine,** one in whic condensation is due to injec cold water from cylinder in denser.—**injector** *n.* in motor pump of compression-ignitio [L. (part.) *injectus*, fr. *injicer* and *jacere*, to throw].

INJUDICIOUS (in-jōō-dish not judicious.—**injudiciously injudiciousness** *n.*—**injudicial** according to the forms of la *in* and JUDICIOUS].

INJUNCTION (in-jungk'-sh act of enjoining or comm that which is enjoined; a process granted by a court o [L. *in* and (part.) *junctus*, *gere*, to join].

INJURE (in'-jōōr) *v.t.* to do l to lessen the value of.—**in** that which brings harm.—**in —injurious** (in-jōō'-ri-us) *a.* —**injuriously** *adv.*—**injurious** [E. INJURY, or F. *injure*].

INJUSTICE (in-jus'-tis) *n.* equity; wrong.—**injustly** li) *adv.* [L. *injustitia*].

INK (ingk) *n.* a coloured flu in writing;—*v.t.* to black o with ink.—**inky** *a.* resembling **inkiness** *n.*—**ink-bag,** a sac ing a black fluid found in some fishes.—**ink-horn,** an ink-stan merly made of horn);—*a.* pe —**ink-stone,** a stone containi sulphate, used in making ink **ing roller,** a cylinder for apply to type.—**inking-table,** a ta which printing ink is spread a thin film for the inking rolle *engue* = F. *encre*].

INK (ink) *n.* in machinery t or socket, in which the lower e mill-stone spindle runs [Ety known].

INKLE (ing'-kl) *n.* a broa tape or braid [Etym. unknowi

INKLE (ing'-kl) *v.t.* to hint disclose.—**inkling** *n.* a hint or [Etym. doubtful].

INLACE (in-lās') *v.t.* to worl

e; to embellish with work resem-ng lace; to lace [Pref. *in* and CE].

NLAND (in-'land) *a.* remote from sea; interior; carried on within country;—*n.* the interior part of country.—**inlander** *n.*—**inland re-nue,** revenue levied inland, as ise, income tax, stamps [Pref. *in* d LAND].

NLAW (in-law') *v.t.* to clear of lawry or attainder [A.S. *inlagian*].

NLAY (in-lā') *v.t.* to insert, as ces of pearl, ivory, wood, etc., in roundwork of some other material. **nlayer** *n.*—**inlaying** *n.*—**inlaid** *a.* into a surface so as to form a orative design [Pref. *in,* and LAY].

NLET (in'-let) *n.* a passage by ich an enclosed place may be ered; a recess in the shore of the , or of a lake.—*v.t.* to let in; to .—**inlet valve,** in machinery, a ve for controlling an inlet [Pref. and LET].

NLIER (in'-lī-ẹr) *n. Geol.* an iso-ed exposure of an underlying bed rock [Pref. *in* and *lier,* fr. *lie,* to be].

NLY (in'-li) *adv.* internally; in heart; secretly [A.S. *inlīce*].

NMATE (in'-māt) *n.* one that lives the same house with another; a ger; a person under care, as in asylum, workhouse, poorhouse, . [Pref. *in* and MATE, an associate].

NN (in) *n.* a house for the lodging l entertainment of travellers; a el; a college of lawyers and stu-nts of law.—**innkeeper** *n.* [A.S.].

NNATE (in'-nāt) *a.* inborn; na-e; inherent.—**innately** *adv.*—**in-eness** *n.* [L. *in* and (part.) *nātus, nasci,* to be born].

NNAVIGABLE (i-nav'-i-gạ-bl) *a.* apable of being navigated [L. *in* l *navigabilis*].

NNER (in'-ẹr) *a.* farther in; in-lor, internal; not obvious, or ily discovered; obscure.—*n.* the t of a target next to, and outside, centre.—**inmost, innermost** *a.* hest inward; most removed from outward part.—**inner tube,** rub-air tube of pneumatic tyre [A.S. *era,* a comp. fr. *inne,* within].

NNERVATE, innerve (i-nẹr'-vāt) to give nervous strength to; to nulate. — **innervation** (in-ẹr-vā'-n) *n.* [L. *in* and *nervus,* nerve].

NNING (in'-ing) *n.* ingathering of in; *pl.* in cricket, etc., the time turn for using the bat; lands re-ered from the sea [A.S. *inn,* in, hin].

NNOCENT (in'-o-sent) *a.* harmless; guilty of crime; legally absolved n accusation;—*n.* one free from t; a simpleton.—**innocently** *adv.* —**innocence, innocency** *n.* harmless-ness; freedom from guilt [F., fr. L. *in,* and (part. stem) *nocent-,* fr. *nocẹre,* to harm].

INNOCUOUS (i-nok'-ū-us) *a.* producing no ill effect.—**innocuously** *adv.* —**innocuousness** *n.* [L. *innocuous,* fr. *in,* not, and *nocẹre,* to hurt].

INNOMINATE (i-nom'-i-nāt) *a.* having no name;—*n.* the unnamed bone, the hip-bone [L. (part.) *innomi-nātus,* fr. *in,* not, and *nomen,* a name].

INNOVATE (in'-o-vāt) *v.t.* to change by introducing something new.— **in-novator** *n.*—**innovation** (in-o-vā'-shun) *n.* [L. (part.) *innovātus,* fr. *in* and *novus,* new].

INNOXIOUS (i-nok'-shus) *a.* innocuous; free from mischievous qualities; harmless in effects; innocent, free from crime.—**innoxiously** *adv.*—**innoxiousness** *n.* [L. *in,* not, and *nocẹre,* to harm].

INNUENDO (in-ū-en'-dō) *n.* an indirect allusion; insinuation [L., fr. *innuere,* fr. *in* and *nuere,* to nod].

INNUMERABLE (i-nū'-me-rạ-bl) *a.* not capable of being numbered; very numerous.—**innumerably** *adv.*—**in-numerableness** *n.*—**innumerous** *a.* innumerable.—**innumerability** (i-nū-me-rạ-bil'-i-ti) *n.* [L. *innumerabilis*].

INOCULATE (in-ok'-ū-lāt) *v.t.* to insert, as the bud of a plant, in another plant for propagation. *Med.* to introduce into the body the poison of some disease; to instil into the mind; to imbue with;—*v.i.* to communicate disease by inserting infectious matter.—**inoculative, inoculatory** *a.* pert. to inoculation.—**inoculation** (in-ok-ū-lā'-shun) *n.* [L. (part.) *inoculātus,* fr. *inoculāre,* fr. *in* and *oculus,* an eye].

INODES (in-ō-dēz) *n. Bot.* a genus of fan palms, of the southern United States and the West Indies [G. *inōdēs,* fibrous].

INODOROUS (in-ō'-do-rus) *a.* wanting scent [L. *inodorus*].

INOFFENSIVE (in-o-fen'-siv) *a.* giving no offence.—**inoffensively** *adv.* **inoffensiveness** *n.* [Pref. *in,* and OFFENSIVE].

INOFFICIAL (in-o-fish'-ạl) *a.* not done in the usual form, or by the proper officer.—**inofficially** *adv.*—**in-officious** (in-o-fish'-us) *a.* regardless of duty, or of the obligations of one's office [L. *in,* not, and *officium,* duty].

INOPERATIVE (in-op'-e-rạ-tiv) *a.* not operative; producing no effect [L. *in* and *operaturis*].

INOPPORTUNE (in-op'-or-tūn) *a.* unseasonable in time.—**inopportunely** *adv.* [L. *inopportunus*].

INOPPRESSIVE (in-o-pres'-iv) *a.* not burdensome [Pref. *in* and F. *oppressif*].

INORDINATE (in-or'-di-nāt) *a.* not limited to usual bounds.—**inordinately** *adv.*—**inordinateness** *n.*—**inordinacy** *n.* excess [L. *inordinatus*].

Syn. irregular, disorderly, extravagant, immoderate, excessive. *Ant.* regular, systematic, reasonable, controlled, restricted, curbed.

INORGANIC, inorganical (in-organ'-ik, -i-kal) *a.* devoid of an organised structure; pert. to substances without carbon.—**inorganically** *adv.*—**inorganisation** (in-or-gan-ī-zā-shun) *n.* absence of organisation.—**inorganised** (in-or'-gan-īzd) *a.* not having organic structure; inorganic [Pref. *in*, and ORGANIC].

INOSCULATE (in-os'-kū-lāt) *v.t.* and *i.* to unite by contact, as two vessels in an animal body.—**inosculation** (in-os-kū-lā'-shun) *n.* the union of two vessels in an animal body by openings into each other [L. *in* and *osculari*, to kiss].

IN-PATIENT (in'-pā-shent) *n.* a patient that receives board and lodging, as well as treatment, in an infirmary or hospital [Pref. *in*, and PATIENT].

INPOURING (in'-pōr-ing) *n.* a pouring in; a great influx [ppr. of *v.* to inpour].

INPUT (in'-poot) *n.* in electricity, power supplied to battery, condenser, etc. [Pref. *in*, and PUT].

INQUEST (in'-kwest) *n.* official examination before a jury, etc. [O.F., fr. L. (part.) *inquisitus*, fr. *inquirere*, to inquire].

INQUIETUDE (in-kwī'-e-tūd) *n.* uneasiness [L. *in*, and QUIETUDE].

INQUILINE (in'-kwi-līn) *n.* in zoology, an animal living in the abode of another, as certain beetles in ants' nests.—**inquilinous** *a.* [L. *inquilīnus*, a sojourner].

INQUIRE (in-kwīr') *v.i.* to ask questions; to make investigation; —*v.t.* to ask about; to make examination respecting.—**inquirendo** (in-kwi-ren'-dō) *n. Law*, authority given to some person to inquire into something for the benefit of the state.—**inquirer** *n.*—**inquiring** *a.* given to inquiry; searching.—**inquiringly** *adv.*—**inquiry** *n.* search for truth or knowledge [L. *inquirere*, *in*, and *quaerere*, to seek].

Syn. of "inquiry," interrogation, question, query, exploration, study, scrutiny, investigation, research.

INQUISITION (in-kwi-zish'-un) *n.* act of inquiring; a tribunal established in the 12th century for the examination of heretics in the R.C. church.—**inquisitional** *a.* relating to inquiry; pert. to the Inquisition.—**inquisitionary** *a.* inquisitional.—**inquisitive** (in-kwiz'-i-tiv) *a.* apt to ask questions; curious.—**inquisiti** *adv.*—**inquisitiveness** *n.*—**inquisitc** one whose official duty it is to amine; a member of the Court of quisition.—**inquisitorial** (in-kwiz-i ri-al) *a.* pert. to inquisition; pert the Court of Inquisition.—**inqu torially** *adv.* [L. (acc.) *inquisition* a searching for, fr. *inquirere*].

INRACINATE (in-ras'-i-nāt) to root; implant [Prefix *in* and *racine*, root].

INROAD (in'-rōd) *n.* a sudden cursion or invasion [Pref. *in*, ROAD].

INRUSH (in'-rush) *n.* a rushing a sudden invasion [Pref. *in*, RUSH].

INSALIVATE (in-sal'-i-vāt) *v.t* mix with saliva.—**insalivation** (in-i-vā'-shun) *n.* the mingling of sa with food in the act of eating mastication [L. *in* and *salivare*].

INSALUBRIOUS (in-sa-lū'-bri *a.* unhealthy.—**insalubrity** *n.* wholesomeness [L. *in*, and SA BRIOUS].

INSALUTARY (in-sal'-ū-ta-ri) unfavourable to health; unwh some; hurtful [L. *in*, not, and *s taris*, fr. *salus*, health].

INSANE (in-sān') *a.* unsound mind; lunatic.—**insanely** *adv.*—**saneness** *n.* insanity.—**insanity** san'-i-ti) *n.* unsoundness of mind *in* and *sanus*, sound].

Syn. crazy, distracted, deliri demented, frantic, raving, mad, ranged. *Ant.* wise, level-hea rational, sensible, composed.

INSANITARY (in-san -i-ta-ri) not sanitary; unhealthy [L. *in*, SANITARY].

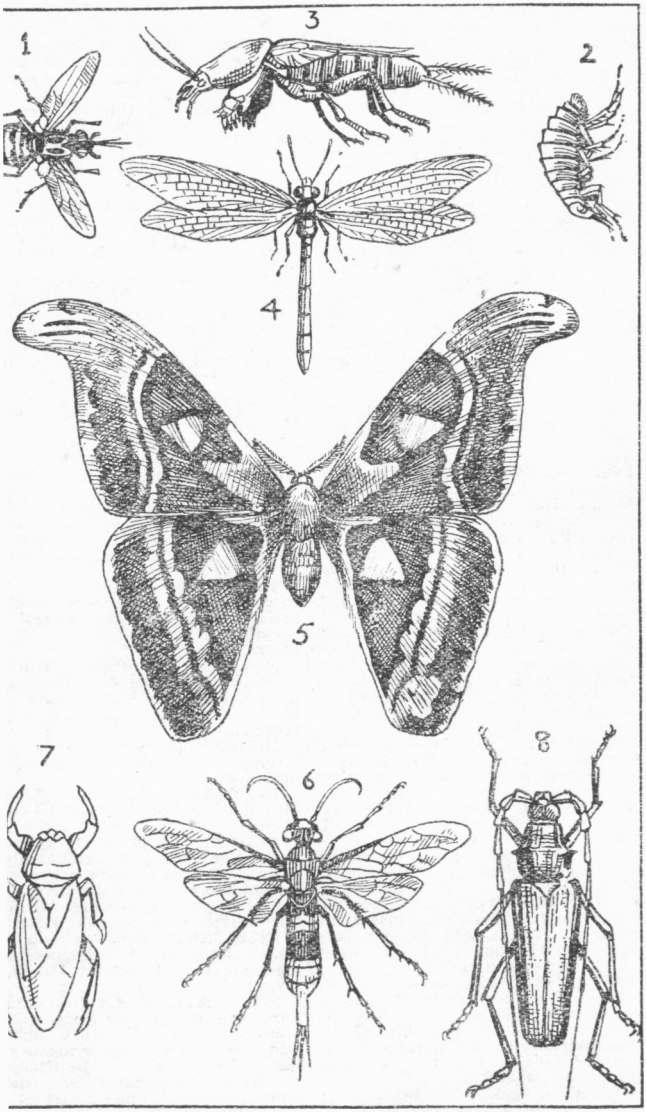
INSATIABLE (in-sā'-sha-bi) *a.* capable of being satisfied.—**insati** *adv.*—**insatiableness** *n.*—**insatiate** not to be satisfied.—**insatiately** —**insatiability** (in-sā-sha-bil'-i-ti) [L., fr. *in* and *satiāre*, satiate].

INSCIENT (in'-si-ent) *a.* ha little or no knowledge; ignorant *insciens*, ignorant].

INSCIENT (in'-shi-ent) *a.* ha knowledge or insight [L. *in sciens*, knowing].

INSCRIBE (in-skrīb') *v.t.* to w or engrave; to address or dedic to draw within, as one figure wi another.—**inscriber** *n.*—**inscriba bl** **inscriptible** (in-skrip'-ti-bl) *a.* cap of being engraved upon, or dr within.—**inscriptive** (in-skrip'-tiv bearing inscription; of the natur an inscription.—**inscription** (in-sk shun) *n.* anything written or engra a title [L. *in* and *scribere*, to writ

INSCRUTABLE (in-skrōō'-ta-b incapable of being discovered understood.—**inscrutably** *adv.*—



PES OF INSECTS. Showing characteristics of the orders to which they belong. 1, Tsetse Fly
ra). 2, Common Flea (*Siphonaptera*). 3, Mole Cricket (*Orthoptera*). 4, Dragon-fly (*Odonata*)
as Moth (*Lepidoptera*). 6, Great Saw Fly (*Hymenoptera*). 7, Great Water Bug (*Orthoptera*).
gicorn Beetle (*Coleoptera*).

scrutableness *n.*—**inscrutability** (in-skrōō-tą-bil'-i-ti) *n.* [L. *inscrutabilis*, fr. *in* and *scrutāri*, to search into].

INSCULPTURE (in-skulp'-tūr) *n.* sculpture; an engraved inscription]L. *in*, on, and *sculptus*, pp. of *sculpere*, to carve].

INSECT (in'-sekt) *n.* an articulate animal that, in its mature state, has the body divided into three distinct parts, the head, the thorax, and the abdomen;—*a.* pert. to insects.—**insectary** (in-sek'-tą-ri) *n.* insectarium, a breeding house for insects.—**insecticide** (in-sek'-ti-sīd) *n.* that which kills insects; the act of killing insects.—**insectifuge** (in-sek'-ti-fūg) *n.* a substance that drives away insects.—**insectile** (in-sek'-til) *a.* having the nature of insects.—**insectivora** (in-seck-tiv'-o-rą) *n.pl.* an order of mammals containing moles, shrews, and hedgehogs, and an order of birds including swallows, that feed on insects.—**insectivorous** *a.* subsisting on insects [L. (part) *insectus*, fr. *insecāre*, fr. *in* and *secāre*, to cut]. (See illus. p. 519.)

INSECTOLOGY (in-sek-tol'-ō-ji) *n.* entomology [F. *insectologie*].

INSECURE (in-se-kūr') *a.* unguarded; not safe.—**insecurely** *adv.*—**insecurity** (in-se-kū'-ri-ti) *n.* [L. *in*, not, and SECURE].

Syn. unprotected, exposed, dangerous, hazardous, perilous, uninsured, uncertain, not confident. *Ant.* safe, reliable, guarded, snug, sheltered.

INSELECTIVE (in-se-lek'-tiv) *a.* in wireless, of receiver, having poor selectivity [Pref. *in*, and SELECTIVE].

INSEMINATE (in-sem'-i-nāt) *v.t.* to sow or sow in; to impregnate.—**insemination** *n.* [L. *inseminatus*, fr. *inseminare*, to sow].

INSENSATE (in-sen'-sąt) *a.* without sensation; destitute of sense.—**insensateness** *n.* [L. *insensātus*, fr. *in* and *sensātus*, fr. *sensus*, feeling].

INSENSIBLE (in-sen'-si-bl) *a.* not perceived by the senses; gradual; wanting bodily sensation; void of feeling or intelligence.—**insensibly** *adv.*—**insensibleness** *n.*—**insensibility** (in-sen-si-bil'-i-ti) *n.*—**insensitive** (in-sen'-si-tiv) *a.* in wireless, of receiver having poor sensitivity.—**insentient** (in-sen'-shi-ent) *a.* not having perception, or the power of perception [L. *in*, and SENSIBLE].

INSEPARABLE (in-sep'-ą-rą-bl) *a.* not separable; always in company; *n.pl.* things or persons that are seldom seen apart.—**inseparably** *adv.*—**inseparableness** *n.*—**inseparability** (in-sep-ą-rą-bil'-i-ti) *n.* [L. *in* and *separāre*, to separate].

INSERT (in-sert') *v.t.* to bring into; to place in or among.—**insertion** *n.* that which is inserted; interpol of a letter, word, or sentence, writing; advertisement in a paper [L., fr. *in* and (part.) *serta serere*, to join].

INSESSORES (in-se-sō'-rēz) an order of birds whose feet formed for perching.—**insessori** having feet suitable for perchin *in* and (part.) *sessus*, fr. *sedēre*, to

INSET (in'-set) *n.* that whic set in; an insertion;—*v.t.* (in-set infix or implant [Pref. *in*, and SE

INSEVERABLE (in-sev'-er-ą-b that cannot be severed [Pref. *in*, SEVERABLE].

INSHEATHE (in-shēTH') *v.t.* hide or cover in a sheath; to she [Pref. *in*, and SHEATHE].

INSHIP (in-ship') *v.t.* to ship; embark [Pref. *in*, and SHIP].

INSHORE (in'-shōr) *a.* near to shore;—*adv.* in towards the shor to keep *inshore* [Pref. *in*, and SHO

INSICCATION (in-si-kā'-shun) the act of drying in [L. *in*, in, *siccare*, pp. *siccatus*, to dry].

INSIDE (in'-sīd) *prep.* or within the sides of; in the inte —*a.* internal;—*n.* the part wit *pl.* inward parts.—**insider** (in-sī' *n.* one that is inside; one within limits of some society or organisat one that has some special advan [Pref. *in*, and SIDE].

INSIDIOUS (in-sid'-i-us) *a.* l in wait; advancing imperceptibl **insidiously** *adv.*—**insidiousness** *n. insidiōsus*, fr. *insidēre*, fr. *in sedēre*, to set].

Syn. crafty, wily, artful, designing, guileful, treacherous, ceitful, deceptive. *Ant.* open, fra straightforward, straight, downri truthful.

INSIGHT (in'-sīt) *n.* view of interior of anything; power of ac observation [A.S. *insiht*].

INSIGNIA (in-sig'-ni-ą) *n.pl.* bad of office or honour [L., fr. *in* *signum*, a sign].

INSIGNIFICANT (in-sig-nif'-i-ką *a.* not significant.—**insignificantly** —**insignificance** *n.* unimportance. **insignificancy.**—**insignificative** (in-nif'-i-kā-tiv) *a.* not expressive by ternal signs [L. *in*, and SIGNIFICANT

INSINCERE (in-sin-sēr') *a.* dec ful.—**insincerely** *adv.*—**insincerity** sin-ser'-i-ti) *n.* hypocrisy [L. *in*, SINCERE].

INSINUATE (in-sin'-ū-āt) *v.t.* introduce gently; to suggest by mote allusion; to work one's into favour;—*v.i.* to ingratiate on self.—**insinuative** *a.* hinting; gratiating.—**insinuator** *n.*—**insin tion** (in-sin-ū-ā'-shun) *n.* act of ga ing favour by artful means; a s

ion by distant allusion [L. (part.) *nuātus*, fr. *in* and *sinus*, bosom].

INSIPID (in-sip'-id) *a.* destitute of e.—**insipidly** *adv.*—**insipidness** *n.* **sipidity** (in-si-pid'-i-ti) *n.* [L. *in sapidus*, savoury, fr. *sapere*, to e].

yn. tasteless, vapid, flat, flavour- dull, spiritless, unanimated, life- characterless. *Ant.* tasty, oured, savoury, appetising, seas- l.

INSIPIENT (in-sip'-i-ent) *a.* un-, foolish.—**insipience** *n.* [L. *in- ens, -entis.* unwise].

INSIST (in-sist') *v.i.* to dwell upon matter of special moment; to rgent, or pressing.—**insistent** *a.* istent.—**insistently** *adv.*—**insis- e** *n.* urgency [L., fr. *in* and *re*, to stand].

INSNARE (in-snār') *v.t.* to catch in are; to entangle.—**insnarer** *n.*— **aringly** *adv.* [Pref. *in*, and SNARE].

INSOBRIETY (in-sō-brī'-i-ti) *n.* in- perance [L. *in*, and SOBRIETY].

INSOCIABLE (in-sō'-shą-bl) *a.* not able; not given to conversation, urn [L. *in*, not, and *sociare*, to ciate].

INSOLATE (in'-so-lāt) *v.t.* to pre- by exposure to the sun.—**inso-** n (in-so-lā'-shun) *n.* exposure to sun's rays; sunstroke [L. (part.) *ātus*, fr. *insolāre*, fr. *in* and *sol*, sun].

INSOLENT (in'-so-lent) *a.* proud haughty; overbearing.—**inso-** *adv.*—**insolence** *n.* pride or htiness [L. *in* and *solēre*, to be stomed].

yn. domineering, arrogant, in- ng, abusive, contemptuous, auda- s, pert, impertinent, rude, saucy, dent. *Ant.* humble, meek, re- ful, polite, courteous.

SOLUBLE (in-sol'-ū-bl) *a.* in- ble of being dissolved; not to be ained.—**insolubleness** *n.*—**insolu-** (in-sol-ū-bil'-i-ti) *n.* [L. *in*, and BLE].

SOLVENT (in-sol'-vent) *a.* not nt; not having sufficient means ay one's debts; bankrupt;—*n.* unable to pay his debts.—**insol-** *n.*—**insolvable** *a.* [L. *in*, and ENT].

SOMNIA (in-som'-ni-ą) *n.* sleep- ess.—**insomnious** (in-som'-ni-us) ffected with insomnia; restless eep.—**insomnolence** (in-som'-nu- *n.* [L., fr. *in* and *somnus*,].

SOMUCH (in-sō-much') *adv.* so ; to such a degree; in such wise

SOUCIANCE (in-sòò'-si-ąns, ăng-yângs') *n.* carelessness of feeling anner.—**insouciant** *a.* [F.

INSPAN (in'-span) *v.t.* to yoke to a vehicle [D.].

INSPECT (in-spekt') *v.t.* to view narrowly and critically; to examine officially, as troops, arms, or goods offered for sale, etc.—**inspection** *n.* careful survey; official examination. —**inspector** *n.*—**inspectorate** *n.* a district under an inspector; a body of inspectors.—**inspectorship** *n.*—**inspectorial** (in-spek-tō'-ri-ąl) *a.* pert. to an inspector [L. *in* and (part.) *spectus*, fr. *specere*, to look].

INSPIRE (in-spīr') *v.t.* to breathe into; to affect as with a supernatural influence;—*v.i.* to draw in breath.—**inspirer** *n.*—**inspirable** *a.*—**inspiratory** *a.* pert. to inspiration.—**inspiration** (in-spi-rā'-shun) *n.* act of drawing air into the lungs; communication of ideas from a supernatural source; the divine influence exerted on the writers of Scripture.—**inspirational** *a.* pert. to inspiration.—**inspirationist** *n.* one that believes in the inspiration of the Scriptures [L., fr. *in* and *spirāre*, breathe].

INSPIRIT (in-spir'-it) *v.t.* to give new life to; to invigorate [L. *in*, and SPIRIT].

Syn. enliven, exhilarate, animate, cheer, encourage. *Ant.* depress, enervate, dull, exhaust.

INSPISSATE (in-spis'-āt) *v.t.* to thicken, as fluids, by evaporation.—**inspissation** (in-spi-sā-'shun) *n.* [L. *in* and *spissāre*, to thicken].

INST, present or current, as the month [Contr. fr. INSTANT].

INSTABILITY (in-stą-bil'-i-ti) *n.* want of stability. Also **instableness** [L. *in*, and STABILITY].

INSTALL, instal (in-stawl') *v.t.* to instate in an office with the usual ceremonies.—**instalment** *n.* a part of a sum of money paid at various periods.—**installation** (in-staw-lā'-shun) *n.*—**instalment plan,** system of paying for goods by agreed instalments at regular intervals of time [Late L. *installāre*, fr. *in* and *stallum*, seat].

INSTANT (in'-stant) *a.* pressing;—*n.* a moment; a day of the present current month.—**instantly** *adv.*—**instance** *n.* example;—*v.t.* to mention as an example.—**instantaneous** (in-stan-tā-ne-us) *a.* done in an instant. —**instantaneously** *adv.*—**instantaneousness** *n.* [L. (part. stem) *instant-*, fr. *instāre*, *in* and *stāre*, to stand].

INSTANTER (in-stan'-ter) *adv.* immediately; instantly; at once [L.].

INSTATE (in-stāt') *v.t.* to set or place; to establish; to install [L. *in*, and STATE].

INSTAURATION (in-staw-rā'-shun) *n.* restoration of a thing to its former state;—*v.t.* to renew or renovate; to

furnish or supply [L., fr. *instaurāre*, to restore].

Syn. of *n.* renewal, repair renovation, reconstruction, redintegration, reconstitution. *Ant.* destruction, ruin, decay, disintegration, annihilation, demolition.

INSTEAD (in-sted') *adv.* in the stead, place, or room [*In his stead*, A.S. *stede*].

INSTEEP (in-stēp') *v.t.* to steep or soak ; to drench [Pref. *in*, and STEEP].

INSTEP (in'-step) *n.* the upper side of the human foot, near its junction with the leg [Perh. fr. E. IN and STOOP, *i.e.* inbend].

INSTIGATE (in'-sti-gāt) *v.t.* to urge forward ; to set on.—**instigator** *n.*—**instigatingly** (in'-sti-gā-ting-li) *adv.*—**instigation** (in-sti-gā'-shun) *n.* incitement [L. (part.) *instigātus*, fr. *instigāre*, incite].

INSTIL (in-stil') *v.t.* to pour in by drops ; to infuse by degrees.—**instiller** *n.*—**instilment** *n.* instillation.—**instillation** (in-sti-lā'-shun) *n.* [L., fr. *instillāre*, fr. *in* and *stillāre*, to drop].

INSTIMULATE (in-stim'-ū-lāt) *v.t.* to stimulate [L. *in* and *stimulare*, urge].

INSTINCT (in'-stingkt) *a.* urged from within ; animated ;—*n.* impulse ; the power that determines the will and action of animals.—**instinctive** (in-stingk'-tiv) *a.*—**instinctively** *adv.*—**instinctivity** (in-stingk-tiv'-i-ti) *n.* the character of being instinctive [L. *instinctus*, from *instinguere*, to incite].

INSTITORIAL (in-sti-tō'-ri-ạl) *a.* in law, pertaining to an agent or factor [L. *institor*, an agent].

INSTITUTE (in'-sti-tūt) *v.t.* to establish ;—*n.* anything instituted ; principle ; an institution ; *pl.* a book of principles.—**institutor** *n.*—**institution** (in-sti-tū'-shun) *n.* establishment ; act of investing a clergyman with the spiritual part of a benefice ; established order or custom ; ordinance.—**institutional** *a.* instituted by authority.—**institutionary** *a.* institutional.—**institutive** (in'-sti-tū-tiv) *a.* tending or intended to institute ; having the power to establish ; established ; depending on institution [L. (part.) *institūtus*, fr. *instituere*, fr. *in* and *statuere*, to cause to stand].

INSTRATIFIED (in-strat'-i-fid) *a.* stratified within something else [Pref. *in* and STRATIFIED].

INSTREAMING (in'-strē-ming) *n.* a flowing in ; influx [Pref. *in*, and STREAM].

INSTROKE (in'-strōk) *n.* an inward stroke ; spec. in a steam or other engine ; a stroke in which the piston is moving away from the crank-shaft [Pref *in*, and STROKE].

INSTRUCT (in-strukt') *v.t.* inform the mind ; to furnish wi orders ; to give notice of.—**instru tible** *a.*—**instructive** *a.* conveyi knowledge.—**instructively** *adv.*—**i structiveness** *n.*—**instructor** *n.* ; *fe* **instructress.**—**instruction** *n.* act instructing or teaching ; direction.- **instructional** *a.* educational [L. (part *instructus*, fr. *instruere*, fr. *in* a *struere*, to pile up].

INSTRUMENT (in'-strōō-ment) that by which work is performe a contrivance by which music sounds are produced ; a legal writi expressive of some act, contract, etc means used ; agent.—**instrument** (in-strōō-men'-tạl) *a.* helpful ; per to musical instruments.—**instrume tally** *adv.*—**instrumentalist** *n.* one th plays upon an instrument of music.- **instrumentalism** (in-strōō-men'-tạ izm) *n.* philosophical theory th thought is essentially an instrumen which we employ when life thwar our instinct to action.—**instrume tality** (in-strōō-men-tal'-i-ti) *n.* agenc —**instrumentation** (in-strōō-men'-ti shun) *n.* act of using, as an instr ment ; act or manner of playin upon musical instruments [F., fr. *instrumentum*, fr. *instruere*].

INSUAVITY (in-swov'-i-ti) *n.* la of suavity ; unpleasantness [Pref. *i* and SUAVITY].

INSUBJECTION (in-sub-jek'-shun *n.* want of subjection ; disobedienc to government [L. *in*, not, and SUBJECTION].

INSUBMERGIBLE, insubmersib (in-sub-mėr'-ji-bl, -mer'-si-bl) *a.* n able to be submerged [L. *in*, not, *su* under, and *mergere*, to plunge].

INSUBMISSION (in-sub-mish'-u *n.* want of submission; disobedience.

INSUBORDINATE (in-sub-or'-d nāt) *a.* not submissive ; mutinous.- **insubordination** (in-sub-or-di-nā shun) *n.* [L. *in* and SUBORDINATE].

INSUBSTANTIAL (in-sub-stan shạl) *a.* unsubstantial ; unreal [Pre *in* and SUBSTANTIAL].

INSUFFERABLE (in-suf'-ėr-ạ-bl) incapable of being suffered.—**insu ferably** *adv.* [L. *in* and SUFFERABLE].

INSUFFICIENT (in-su-fish'-ent) not sufficient.—**insufficiently** *adv.*- **insufficiency** *n.* [L. *in* and SUFF CIENT].

INSUFFLATION (in-su-flā'-shun) the act of blowing or breathing c or into ; the breathing on a baptise person to symbolise the gift of th Holy Spirit.—**insufflator** (in'-su-fl tor) *n.* a form of injector for drivi air into a furnace ; a medical i strument for blowing air, gas powder into the human body [*insufflare*, blow into].

INSULAR (in′-sū-lar) *a.* belonging an isle; narrow; prejudiced.—**sularly** *adv.*—**insularism** (in′-sū-lar-m) *n.* narrowness of opinion and eas.—**insularity** (in-sū-lar′-i-ti) *n.* . *insulāris*, fr. *insula*, island].

INSULATE (in′-sū-lāt) *v.t.* to isolate; prevent the transfer of electricity heat by the interposition of non-nductors.—**insulated** (in′-sū-lā-ted) . standing by itself; detached, parated, as a body, from others, means of non-conductors of elec-icity or of heat.—**insulator** *n.* a n-conductor of electricity.—**insu-tion** (in-sū-lā′-shun) *n.* isolation; osition in which electricity is nfined by the interposition of a n-conducting substance, as glass, k, shellac, etc.—**insulated tape,** lhesive tape of indiarubber and ittapercha for winding round con-ictors of electricity [L. *insula*, land].

INSULIN (in′-su-lin) *n.* a substance tracted from the pancreas of the ox, eep or pig; of great value in the eatment of diabetes [Named by its scoverer, Dr. *Banting*].

INSULSE (in-suls′) *a.* insipid or steless; flat [L. *insulsus*, fr. *in*, not, d *salsus*, salt].

INSULT (in′-sult) *n.* gross abuse fered to another;—*v.t.* (in-sult′) to eat with abuse.—**insulter** *n.*—**sulting** (in-sul′-ting) *a.* injurious; nsive; insolent.—**insultingly** (in-ul′-ting-li) *adv.* with insolent con-mpt; with contemptuous triumph . *insultāre*, leap upon].

INSUPERABLE (in-sū′-per-a-bl) *a.* surmountable.—**insuperably** *adv.*—**superableness** *n.*—**insuperability** (in-ū-per-a-bil′-i-ti) *n.* [L. *insuperabilis*, . *in* and *superāre*, overcome, fr. *per*, above].

INSUPPORTABLE (in-su-pōr′-ta-l) *a.* incapable of being endured.—**supportably** *adv.*—**insupportableness** [L. *in* and SUPPORTABLE].

Syn. insufferable, intolerable, un-ndurable, unbearable. *Ant.* bearable, lerable, supportable, endurable.

INSUPPRESSIBLE (in-su-pres′-i-) *a.* not to be suppressed.—**in-ppressibly** *adv.*—**insuppressive** (in-ū-pres′-iv) *a.* [L. *in* and SUPPRES-BLE].

INSURE (in-shōōr′) *v.t.* to contract indemnify for loss done by such sks as fire, etc.;—*v.i.* to under-rite; to practise making insurance. **-insurer** *n.*—**insurable** *a.*—**insurance** premium paid for insuring [O.F., *seurer*, fr. L. *in* and *securus*, cure].

INSURGENT (in-sur′-jent) *a.* rising opposition to authority; rebellious; *n.* a rebel.—**insurgence, insurgency** (in-sur′-jens, -jen-si) *n.* [L. (part. stem) *insurgent-*, fr. *insurgere*, fr. *in* and *surgere*, to rise].

INSURMOUNTABLE (in-sur-moun′-ta-bl) *a.* incapable of being sur-mounted.—**insurmountably** *adv.*—**in-surmountableness** *n.*—**insurmounta-bility** (in-sur-moun′-ta-bil′-i-ti) *n.* [L. *in* and SURMOUNTABLE].

INSURRECTION (in-su-rek′-shun) *n.* a rebellious movement.—**insur-rectionary** *a.* pert. to insurrection; seditious.—**insurrectionist** *n.* [L. (acc.) *insurrection-em*, fr. *insurgere*].

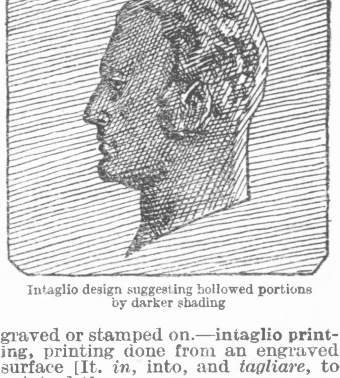
INSUSCEPTIBLE (in-su-sep′-ti-bl) *a.* not capable of being moved or impressed.—**insusceptibility** (in-su-sep-ti-bil′-i-ti) *n.* [L. *in* and SUSCEP-TIBLE].

INTACT (in-takt′) *a.* untouched; uninjured; undisturbed.—**intactable** (in-tak′-ta-bl) *a.* not perceptible to the touch [L. (part.) *intactus*, fr. *in* and *tangere*, to touch].

Syn. undefiled, undamaged, un-hurt, scathless, left complete. *Ant.* interfered with, damaged, incomplete, disturbed.

INTACTILE (in-tak′-til) *a.* not tac-tile; intangible [L. *intactilis*].

INTAGLIO (in-tal′-yō) *n.* a figure cut into a material, as a seal, matrix, or the like; the opposite of a cameo. —**intagliated** (in-tal′-yā-ted) *a.* en-



Intaglio design suggesting hollowed portions by darker shading

graved or stamped on.—**intaglio print-ing,** printing done from an engraved surface [It. *in*, into, and *tagliare*, to cut (rods)].

INTAKE (in′-tāk) *n.* that which is taken in; the point where a tube, etc., narrows; in motoring, passage for air to enter carburettor.—**intake silencer,** device to silence air entering carburettor [Pref. *in* and TAKE].

INTANGIBLE (in-tan′-ji-bl) *a.* not

perceptible to the touch.—**intangibly** *adv.*—**intangibility, intangibleness** (in-tan-ji-bil'-i-ti, in-tan'-ji-bl-nes) *n.* [L. *in* and *tangere*, to touch]

Syn. impalpable, immaterial, unsubstantial, unreal, shadowy, vague. *Ant.* tangible, material, substantial, real.

INTEGER (in'-te-jer) *n.* a whole number, in contradistinction to a fraction or a mixed number.—**integral** *a.* denoting a whole number or quantity; constituting an essential part of a whole; pert. to the calculus, or mode of summing up differential quantities to find the primitive function;—*n.* a whole number; *Math.* a sum of differentials.—**integrally** *adv.*—**integrant** *a.* making part of a whole.—**integrate** *v.t.* to make entire; to give the sum or total esp. in educational literature, to denote development of personality by the conscious attempt to weld into a harmonious whole its diverse aspects and abilities.—**integration** (in-te-grā'-shun) *n.* act of making entire; *Math.* passing from a given function to that of which it is the differential coefficient.—**integrity** (in-teg'-ri-ti) *n.* state of being entire; wholeness; genuine state [L., fr. *in* and *tangere*, to touch].

Syn. of "integrity," honesty, uprightness; entireness, completeness, probity, virtue, rectitude, moral soundness, goodness, purity. *Ant.* of "integrity," dishonesty, incompleteness, impurity.

INTEGUMENT (in-teg'-ū-ment) *n.* a covering that invests the body, as the skin, or the membrane that invests a particular part.—**integumentary** (in-teg-ū-men'-ta-ri) *a.*—**integumentation** (in-teg-ū-men-tā'-shun *n.* [L. *integumentum*, fr. *integere*, to cover].

INTELLECT (in'-te-lekt) *n.* the reasoning faculty; mental power.—**intellectual** (in-te-lek'-tū-al) *a.* intelligent; rational: treating of the mind, as a philosophy.—**intellectualise** (in-te-lek'-tū-al-īz) *v.t.* to endow with intellect; to treat intellectually; to idealise.—**intellectually** *adv.*—**intellectualism** *n.* the doctrine that knowledge is derived from pure reason.—**intellectualist** *n.* one that believes that knowledge is derived from pure reason.—**intellectuality** (in-te-lek'-tū-al'-i-ti) *n.* force or power of intellect [L. (part.) *intellectus*, fr. *intelligere*, to understand].

INTELLIGENT (in-tel'-i-jent) *a.* well informed.—**intelligently** *adv.*—**intelligence** *n.* mental power in psychology, that mental power or ability which can be measured by psychological tests.—**intelligencer** *n.* a messenger.—**intelligible** (in-tel'-i-ji-bl) *a.* clear.—**intelligibly** *adv.*—**telligibleness** *n.*—**intelligibility** (tel'-i-ji-bil'-i-ti) *n.*—**intelligencer** (tel'-i-jen-ser) *n.* one that goes betwe parties and conveys intelligenc a messenger or spy.—**intelliger department**, that army or na department which obtains inf mation.—**intelligence quotient,** merical rating of general intellige by use of psychological tests.—**telligence test,** any series of standa ised questions and/or tasks desig to assess mental capacity [L. (pa stem) *intelligent-*, fr. *intelligere*].

INTELLIGENTSIA (in-tel'-i-jen si-ą) *n.pl.* highly educated, learne cultured and intellectual section community [It.].

INTEMERATE (in-tem'-er-āt) inviolate; pure; undefiled [L. *temeratus*].

INTEMPERATE (in-tem'-per-at) indulging to excess; addicted to excessive use of spirituous liquors.—**intemperately** *adv.*—**intemperate** *n.*—**intemperance** *n.* excess of a kind; habitual indulgence in drinki spirituous liquors [L. *intemperatus*]

INTEMPESTIVE (in-tem-pes'-ti *a.* out of season: untimely; opportune [L. *intempestivus*].

INTENABLE (in-ten'-ą-bl) *a.* tenable, that cannot be held maintained [Pref. *in* and TENABLE

INTEND (in-tend') *v.t.* to fix t mind upon; to mean;—*v.i.* to hav design.—**intender** *n.*—**intendment** the true meaning or intention of a la —**intendancy** (in-ten'-dan-si) *n.* offi or employment of an intendan district committed to the charge an intendant.—**intendant** *n.* one th has the charge of some pub business, a superintendent [O. *entendre*, fr. L. *intendere*, to stret fr. *in* and *tendere*, to stretch].

INTENSE (in-tens') *a.* strained extreme in degree.—**intensely** *adv.*—**intenseness** *n.*—**intension** *n.* a strai ing.—**intensity** *n.* extreme force violence; earnestness of applicatio —**intensive** *a.* serving to give for or emphasis.—**intensively** *adv.*—**i tensiveness** *n.*—**intensify** (in-ten'-s fī) *v.t.* to render more intense;—*v* to become more intense.—**intensifi** *n.*—**intensive culture,** farming, a esp. market gardening, so practis as to extract the utmost fertili from the soil [L. (part.) *intensus*, *intendere*, to stretch].

Syn. stretched, drawn close, stric severe, excessive, ardent, keen, for ible, energetic, vehement, earne *Ant.* wandering, relaxed, unintereste unenthusiastic, absent-minded.

INTENT (in-tent') *a.* having t mind bent on an object; fix

losely ; eager in pursuit of ;—*n.* act of turning the mind toward an object. —**intently** *adv.*—**intentness** *n.*—**intention** *n.* design ; aim ; drift.—**intentions** *n.pl.* a male's purpose with regard to marriage.—**intentional** *a.* intended.—**intentionally** *adv.*—**intensive** *a.* having a purpose ; attentive [fr. INTEND].

INTER (in'-tẹr) a prefix signifying among, between, amid.

INTER (in-tẹr') *v.t.* to bury.—**interment** *n.* burial ; sepulture [L. *in* and *terra*, the earth].

INTERACT (in'-tẹr-akt) *n.* a short performance to fill up the interval between the acts ;—*v.i.* to act on each other.—**interaction** (in-tẹr-ak'-shun) *n.* mutual action between bodies.—**interagent** (in-tẹr-ā'-jent) *n.* an intermediate agent [L. *inter*, between, and ACT].

INTERBED (in-ter-bed') *v.t. Geol.* to interstratify.—**interbedded,** occurring between beds of a different material [Pref. *inter*, and BED].

INTERBREED (in-tẹr-brēd') *v.t.* to cross breed [Pref. *inter*, and BREED].

INTERCALATE (in-tẹr'-ka-lāt) *v.t.* to insert, as a day in a calendar.—**intercalary** (in-tẹr'-ka-la-ri) *a.* inserted in the midst of others.—**intercalation** (in-tẹr-ka-lā'-shun) *n.* [L. part.) *intercalātus*, fr. *intercalāre*, fr. *inter* and *calāre*, to call].

INTERCEDE (in-tẹr-sēd') *v.i.* to mediate ; to plead in favour of one.—**interceder** *n.*—**intercession** (in-tẹr-sesh'-un) *n.* interposition between parties at variance ; prayer or supplication to one party in favour of another.—**intercessional** *a.* containing entreaty. — **intercessor** *n.* — **intercessory** *a.* interceding [L. *intercedere*, fr. *inter* and *cedere*, to go].

INTERCELLULAR (in-tẹr-sel'-ū-lar) *a.* lying between cells or cellules, as in plants [Pref. *inter*, and CELLULAR].

INTERCEPT (in-tẹr-sept') *v.t.* to stop on its passage ; to obstruct the progress of.—**intercepter** *n.*—**interception** *n.* hindrance.—**interceptive** *a.* L. (part.) *interceptus*, fr. *intercipere*, r. *inter* and *capere*, to take].

INTERCHAIN (in-tẹr-chān') *v.t.* to chain together ; to unite firmly [Pref. *nter*, and CHAIN].

INTERCHANGE (in-tẹr-chānj') *v.t.* o exchange ; to reciprocate ;—*v.i.* o succeed alternately ;—*n.* mutual hange ; barter.—**interchangeable** *a.* —**interchangeably** *adv.*—**interchangeableness** *n.*—**interchangeability** (in-ẹr-chān-ja-bil'-i-ti) *n.* [L. *inter*, and HANGE].

INTERCHAPTER (in-tẹr-chap'-ter) . an intervening or interpolated hapter [Pref. *inter*, and CHAPTER].

INTERCLUDE (in-tẹr-klōōd') *v.t.* to shut off or out from a place or course, by something intervening ; to intercept ; to interrupt.—**interclusion** (in-tẹr-klōō'-zhun) *n.* [L. *inter*, between, and *claudere*, shut].

INTERCOLLINE (in-tẹr-kol'-in) *a.* lying between hills [L. *inter* and *collis*, hill].

INTERCOLONIAL (in-tẹr-ko-lō'-ni-al) *a.* pert. to the mutual relations of, or existing between, different colonies. —**intercolonial tournament,** series of cricket matches between colonies, esp. in the West Indies [L. *inter*, and COLONIAL].

INTERCOLUMNIATION (in-ter-kolum'-ni-ā'-shun) *n. Arch.* the space between two columns at their lower part [L. *intercolumnium*].

INTERCOMMON (in-tẹr-kom'-on) *v.i.* to act in common with others ; to graze cattle on a common.—**intercommonage** *n.* the right of pasturing cattle in common [O.F. *entrecommuner*].

INTERCOMMUNE (in-tẹr-kom-ūn') *v.t.* to denounce for communing with rebels ;—*v.i.* to have association with [*See* INTERCOMMON].

INTERCOMMUNICATE (in-tẹr-ko-mū'-ni-kāt) *v.i.* to hold mutual communication.—**intercommunion** *n.* mutual communion.—**intercommunity** *n.* mutual communication or possession.—**intercommunication** (in-tẹr-ko-mū'-ni-kā'-shun) *n.* reciprocal intercourse [L. *inter*, and COMMUNICATE].

INTERCONNECT (in-tẹr-ko-nekt') *v.t.* to connect mutually and intimately [Pref. *inter*, and CONNECT].

INTERCOSTAL (in-tẹr-kos'-tal) *a. Anat.* situated between the ribs ;—*n.* an intercostal muscle [L. *inter* and *costa*, rib].

INTERCOURSE (in'-tẹr-kōrs) *n.* communication or converse between individuals, or nations ; exchange of goods ; correspondence by letter ; familiarity [O.F. *entrecours*, fr. L. *intercursus*, a running between, fr. *inter* and *currere*, to run].

INTERCROSS (in-tẹr-kros') *v.t.* to cross mutually ; to interbreed [Pref. *inter*, and CROSS].

INTERCULTURAL (in-tẹr-kul'-tūr-al) *a.* tilling or stirring the soil while the plants are growing [Pref. *inter*, and CULTURAL].

INTERCURRENT (in-tẹr-kur'-ent) *a.* running between or among ; occurring ; intervening. — **intercurrence,** *n.* an incident [L. *intercurrere*, run between].

INTERDENTAL (in-tẹr-den'-tal) *a.* between the teeth [L. *inter* and *dens*, tooth].

INTERDEPENDENT (in-tẹr-de-pen'-dent) *a.* mutually dependent.—

interdependence *n.* mutual dependence [L. *inter*, and DEPENDENT].

INTERDICT (in-tẽr-dikt') *v.t.* to prohibit; to cut off from the enjoyment of communion with a church;—*n.* a decree forbidding; a papal ordinance by which the clergy are restrained from performing, or laymen from attending, divine service. —**interdiction** *n.* prohibition [L. (part.) *interdictus*, fr. *interdicere*, fr. *inter* and *dicere*, to say].

INTERDIGITATE (in-tẽr-dij'-i-tāt) *v.t.* to insert between the fingers;—*v.i.* to be interwoven.—**interdigital** *a.* —**interdigitation** (in-tẽr-dij-i-tā'-shun) *n.* intermixture; the space between the fingers [L. *inter* and *digitus*, finger].

INTEREST (in'-tẽr-est) *v.t.* to concern; to affect; to be concerned [fr. obsolete *interess*, fr. M.E. *interesse*].

INTEREST (in'-tẽr-est) *n.* special attention to some object; concern; regard to personal profit or advantage; the profit per cent. derived from money lent.—**compound interest**, interest on the principal and also on the added interest as it falls due.—**simple interest**, interest only on the principal during the time of loan.—**vested interest**, an interest not to be taken away except upon compensation [fr. earlier *interess*, fr. M.E. *interesse*].

INTERFACE (in'-tẽr-fās) *n.* the meeting or union of two surfaces [Pref. *inter*, and FACE].

INTERFEMORAL (in-tẽr-fem'-o-rąl) *a.* between the thighs [L. *inter* and *femur*, thigh].

INTERFERE (in-tẽr-fēr) *v.i.* to interpose; to intermeddle; to clash. —**interference** *n.* interposition; in wireless, interruption of reception by unwanted signals from undesired stations, or caused by atmospherics. —**interferer** *n.*—**interferometer** (in-tẽr-fer-om'-ē-tẽr) *n.* an instrument that, by systematic interference, measures the length of light waves [O.F. *entreferir*, to strike].

INTERFLUENT (in-tẽr'-flóó-ent) *a.* flowing between [L. *inter* and *fluere*, flow].

INTERFOLIATE (in-tẽr-fō'-li-āt) *v.t.* to interleave.—**interfoliaceous** (in-tẽr-fō-li-ā'-shus) *a. Bot.* placed between opposite leaves [L. *inter* and *folium*, leaf].

INTERFUSED (in-tẽr-fūzd') *a.* fused together.—**interfusion** *n.* [L. *inter*, and (part.) *fusus*, fr. *fundere*, to pour].

INTERIM (in'-tẽr-im) *n.* the meantime; time intervening [L., fr. *inter*, between].

INTERIOR (in-tē'-ri-or) *a.* inland; —*n.* the inside; the inland part of a country [L. compar. of *interus*, in ward, internal, inner].

INTERJACENT (in-tẽr-jā'-sent) lying or being between [L. (par stem) *interjacent-*, fr. *interjacēre*, t lie between].

INTERJACULATE (in-tẽr-jak'-i lāt) *v.t.* to interject a remark [Pre *inter*, and EJACULATE].

INTERJECT (in-tẽr-jekt') *v.t.* t throw in between; to insert;—*v.* to come between.—**interjection** *n.* ac of throwing between; a word throw in between words connected in cor struction, to express some emotio or passion.—**interjectional** *a.*—**inter jectionally** *adv.* [L. (part.) *interjectus* fr. *inter* and *jacere*, throw].

INTERJOIN (in-tẽr-join') *v.t.* t combine [Pref. *inter*, and JOIN].

INTERJOIST (in'-tẽr-joist') *n. Arch* the space between two joists [Pref *inter*, and JOIST].

INTERKNIT (in-tẽr-nit') *v.t.* t knit together; to unite closely [I *inter*, and E. KNIT].

INTERLACE (in-tẽr-lās') *v.t.* t unite, as by lacing together.—**inter lacement** *n.* an interweaving [I *inter*, and LACE].

INTERLARD (in-tẽr-lārd') *v.t.* t mix in, as fat with lean; to di versify by mixture [L. *inter*, an LARD].

INTERLEAVE (in-tẽr-lēv') *v.* t insert, as blank leaves in a book between other leaves.—**interleaf** (in tẽr-lēf) *n.* thin anti-friction lea between leaves of a leaf spring [I *inter*, and LEAF].

INTERLINE (in-tẽr-līn') *v.t.* t write in alternate lines; to writ between lines already written o printed.—**interlineal** (in-tẽr-lin'-e-ą *a.* inserted between other lines.—**in terlinear** *a.* situated between th lines.—**interlinearly** *adv.*—**interlinea tion** (in-tẽr-lin-e-ā'-shun) *n.* [L. *inter* and LINE].

INTERLINK (in-tẽr-link') *v.t.* t connect by uniting links [Pref. *inter* and LINK].

INTERLOCK (in-tẽr-lok') *v.t.* t unite by locking together [L. *inter* and LOCK].

INTERLOCUTION (in-tẽr-lo-kū shun) *n.* dialogue; conference; a intermediate decree before final dec sion.—**interlocutor** (in-tẽr-lok'-ū-tor *n.* one that speaks in dialogue; preliminary finding or judgment *Scots Law*, a preliminary finding o judgment.—**interlocutory** *a.* consistin of dialogue; not final or definitiv [L. (acc.) *interlocution-em*, fr. *inter loqui*, to speak between].

INTERLOPE (in-tẽr-lōp') *v.i.* t traffic without a proper licence to intrude without right.—**interlope**

'-tẹr-lō-pẹr) *n.* [L. *inter* and D. *pen*, to run].

[NTERLUCENT (in-tẹr-lū'-sent) *a.* ning between [L. *inter* and *lucere*, shine].

[NTERLUDE (in'-tẹr-lūd) *n.* a atrical entertainment between the s of a play, or between the play d the after-piece; a short piece music played between the acts of drama or the parts of a song or mn [L. *inter* and *ludus*, a play, fr. *lere*, to play].

[NTERLUNAR, interlunary (in-tẹr-'-nạr, -nạ-ri) *a.* belonging to the ne when the moon is invisible [L. *er*, and LUNAR].

[NTERMARRY (in-tẹr-mar'-i) *v.i.* connect families or races by a rriage between two of their mbers.—**inter-marriage** *n.* [L. *in-*, and MARRY].

[NTERMEDDLE (in-tẹr-med'-l) *v.i.* meddle in the affairs of others;—**ermeddler** *n.* [L. *inter*, and MEDDLE].

[NTERMEDIATE (in-tẹr-mē'-di-āt) lying in the middle place between o extremes.—**intermedial** *a.* inter-diate.—**intermediary** *n.* medium; *a.* being between. — **intermediately** *v.*—**intermediator** *n.*—**intermedia-n** (in-tẹr-mē'-di-ā'-shun) *n.* inter-ation.—**intermediate circuit,** in wire-s, an extra circuit between aerial d detector to increase selectivity *inter* and *medius*, middle; cp. DIATE].

[NTERMEZZO (in-tẹr-met'-zō, ed'-zō) *n.* an interlude; a light amatic entertainment between the s of a tragedy, grand opera, etc. ., fr. L. *intermedius*, that is be-een].

[NTERMIGRATION (in-tẹr-mī-grā'-un) *n.* exchange of persons or popu-ion between districts or countries ref. *inter*, and L. *migratio*].

[NTERMINATE (in-tẹr'-mi-nāt) *a.* bounded; endless.—**interminable** endless; limitless.—**interminably** *v.*—**interminableness** *n.* [L. *in* and *mināre*, fr. *terminus*, boundary].

[NTERMINGLE (in-tẹr-min'-gl) *v.t.* mix together [L. *inter*, and MINGLE].

[NTERMIT (in-tẹr-mit'-) *v.t.* to e up for a time; to suspend;—. to cease for a time.—**intermittent** *a.* asing at intervals;—*n.* a disease at ceases at certain intervals.—**ermittence** *n.*—**intermission** (in-tẹr-sh'-un) *n.* a temporary pause; in-ruption.—**intermissive** *a.* coming er temporary cessations [L. *inter* d *mittere*, to send].

[NTERMIX (in-tẹr-miks') *v.t.* and to mix together.—**intermixture** *n.* mixture [L. *inter*, and MIX].

[NTERMONTANE (in-tẹr-mon'-tān) lying between mountains [L. *inter*, between, and *mons*, *montis*, mountain].

INTERMUNDANE (in-tẹr-mun'-dān) *a.* lying or existing between worlds [L. *inter*, between, and *mundus*, world].

INTERMURAL (in-tẹr-mū'-rạl) *a.* lying between walls [L. *inter* and *murus*, wall].

INTERMUSCULAR (in-tẹr-mus'-kū-lar) *a.* situated between muscles [Pref. *inter*, and F. *musculaire*].

INTERMUTATION (in-tẹr-mū-tā'-shun) *n.* interchange [L. *inter*, between, and *mutāre*, change].

INTERN (in-tern') *v.t.* to confine; to cause to remain in the interior of a country without permission to leave it.—**internment** *n.*—**internation** (in-tẹr-nā'-shun) *n.* the act of interning [L. *internus*, internal].

INTERNAL (in-tẹr'-nal) *a.* inward; interior; domestic, as opposed to foreign. — **internally** *adv.* — **internal combustion,** the process occurring in an engine whose driving power is produced by exploding in one or more piston-fitted cylinders a mixture of air and fuel, as petrol gas [L. *internus*, fr. *inter*, within].

INTERNATIONAL (in-tẹr-nash'-on-ạl) *a.* pert. to the relations of two or more nations.—**internationally** *adv.*—**internationalise** *v.t.* to make international.—**internationalist** *n.* an expounder or upholder of international law [L. *inter*, and NATIONAL].

INTERNECINE (in-tẹr-nē'-sīn) *a.* mutually destructive; deadly [L., fr. *internecāre*, fr. *inter* and *necāre*, to kill].

INTERNODE (in'-tẹr-nōd) *n.* the space between two nodes or points of the stem from which the leaves arise.—**internodal** (in-tẹr-nō'-dạl) *a.* situated between nodes, joints, etc. [L. *inter*, between, and *nodus*, a knot].

INTERNUNCIO (in-tẹr-nun'-shi-ō) *n.* the pope's representative at republics and small courts—distinguished from the *nuncio*, or representative at the courts of kings or emperors [L. *internuncius*, messenger].

INTEROCULAR (in-tẹr-ok'-ū-lạr) *a.* between the eyes [L. *inter*, between, and *oculus*, eye].

INTEROSCULANT (in-tẹr-os'-kū-lant) *a.* connecting two distinct groups.—**interosculate** *v.i.* to form a connecting link [L. *inter* and *osculari*, pp. *osculatus*, to kiss].

INTERPAGE (in-tẹr-pāj') *v.t.* to insert intermediate pages [L. *inter*, and PAGE].

INTERPELLATE (in-tẹr'-pel-āt) *v.t.* to address with a question. — **interpellation** (in-tẹr-pe-lā'-shun) *n.* a summons; an interruption; a ques-

tion raised in the course of a debate [L. (part.) *interpellātus*, fr. *interpellāre*, to disturb by speaking].

INTERPENETRATE (in-tẽr-pen'-e-trāt) *v.t.* to penetrate mutually.—**interpenetration** (in-tẽr-pen-e-trā'-shun) *n.* [L. *inter*, and PENETRATE].

INTERPLANETARY (in-tẽr-plan'-e-tạr-i) *a.* situated between the planets [Pref. *inter*, and PLANETARY].

INTERPLAY (in'-tẽr-plā) *n.* interchange of action and reaction.

INTERPLEAD (in-tẽr-plēd) *v.i. Law.* to discuss or try a point incidentally happening, before the principal cause can be tried.—**interpleader** (in-tẽr-plē'-dẽr) *n.* one that interpleads; the discussion of an incidental point [Pref. *inter*, and PLEAD].

INTERPOLATE (in-tẽr'-po-lāt) *v.i.* to insert, as a spurious word or passage in a manuscript or book.—**interpolator** *n.* — **interpolation** (in-tẽr-po-lā'-shun) *n.* [L. (part.) *interpolātus*, fr. *interpolāre*, fr. *inter* and *polīre*, to polish].

INTERPOSE (in-tẽr-pōz') *v.t.* to place between; to intrude; to offer, as aid or services.—**interposition** (in-tẽr-po-zish'-un) *n.* [F., *interposer*].

Syn. introduce, insert, intervene, interfere, mediate, arbitrate, intercede.

INTERPRET (in-tẽr'-pret) *v.t.* to explain the meaning of; to put a construction on, as looks, etc.—**interpretable** *a.*—**interpreter** *n.* a person sworn to translate the evidence of a foreign witness into the vernacular before a court.—**interpretative** *a.* designed or fitted to explain.—**interpretatively** *adv.* — **interpretation** (in-tẽr-pre-tā'shun) *n.* explanation; the sense given by an interpreter [L. *interpres*, interpreter].

INTERRACIAL (in-tẽr-rā'-shạl) *a.* between races or members of different races [Pref. *inter*, and RACIAL].

INTERREGNUM (in-tẽr-reg'-num) *n.* the time a throne is vacant between the death or abdication of a king and the accession of his successor [L. *inter* and *regnum*, rule].

INTERROGATE (in-ter'-o-gāt) *v.t.* to question;—*v.i.* to put questions.—**interrogator** *n.*—**interrogation** (in-ter-o-gā'-shun) *n.* examination by questions; a point, mark, or sign, thus (?), indicating that the sentence preceding it is a question.—**interrogative** (in-te-rog'-ạ-tiv) *a.* expressed in the form of a question:—*n.* a word used in asking questions.—**interrogatively** *adv.*—**interrogatory** *n.* a question;—*a.* expressing a question [L. (part.) *interrogātus*, fr. *inter* and *rogāre*, to ask].

INTERRUPT (in-te-rupt') *v.t.* to break in between; to destroy the continuity of.—**interrupter** *n.* that interrupts; in Electricity device for producing an intermitt current.—**interruption** (in-te-ru shun) *n.* [L. *interruptus*, fr. *inter*, (part.) *ruptus*, fr. *rumpere*, to bre

INTERSCRIBE (in-ter-skrīb') to write between [L. *inter*, betwe and *scribere*, write].

INTERSECT (in-tẽr-sekt') *v.t.* to into, or between; to divide;— to cut into one another; to m and cross.—**intersection** *n.*—**intersectional** *a.* [L. (part.) *intersectus*, *intersecāre*, fr. *inter* and *secāre*, cut].

INTERSEXUALITY (in-tẽr-sek-al'-i-ti) *n.* sexual development mo fied in the direction of the oppos sex. — **intersexual** *a.* — **intersexu** *adv.* [Pref. *inter*, and SEXUALITY].

INTERSIDEREAL (in-tẽr-sī-dē'-ạl) *a.* situated between or among stars [L. *inter*, between, and *sid* star].

INTERSPERSE (in-tẽr-spẽrs') to scatter or set here and there **interspersion** *n.* act of interspers [L. (part.) *interspersus*, fr. *intersp gere*, fr. *inter* and *spargere*, to scatte

INTERSPINAL (in-tẽr-spī'-nạl) lying between the processes of spine [L. *inter*, and SPINAL].

INTERSTATE (in'-tẽr-stāt') *a.* isting or taking place between dif ent states [Pref. *inter*, and STATE].

INTERSTELLAR (in-tẽr-stel'-ạr) situated among the stars [L. *in* and STELLAR].

INTERSTICE (in-tẽr'-stis) *n.* small or narrow space between t bodies.—**interstitial** (in-tẽr-stish'-ạl) pert. to interstices [L. *interstiti* a pause].

INTERSTRATIFICATION (in-t strat-i-fi-kā'-shun) *n.* the state lying between other strata.—**int stratified** (in-tẽr-strat'-i-fīd) *a.* stra fied among other bodies [L. *inter* a *stratum*, bed].

INTERSUBJECTIVE (in-tẽr-su jek'-tiv) *a.* said of intercourse tween different consciousnesses any stage of their development [Pr *inter*, and SUBJECTIVE].

INTERTIE (in'-tẽr-tī) *n.* in c pentry, a timber framed between t posts, to tie them together [L. *int* and TIE].

INTERTROPICAL (in-tẽr-trop kạl) *a.* situated between the trop [Pref. *inter*, and TROPICAL].

INTERTWINE (in-tẽr-twīn') to unite by twining one with anot [L. *inter*, and TWINE].

INTERVAL (in'-tẽr-vạl) *n.* a spa between things; space of tim difference in pitch between any t tones.—**interval signal**, in wirele

stereotyped signal from a broadcasting station indicating pause in transmission [L. *intervallum*, fr. *inter* and *vallum*, wall].

INTERVENE (in-tẹr-vēn′) *v.i.* to come or be between.—**intervener** *n.*—**intervention** (in-tẹr-ven′-shun) *n.* act of one state meddling with the domestic affairs of another [L. *inter* and *venire*, come].

INTERVIEW (in′-tẹr-vū) *n.* a meeting for conference; a formal meeting;—*v.t.* to visit for the purpose of publishing what is said.—**interviewer** *n.* [O.F. *entrevue*, fr. *entre* and *voir*, to see].

INTERVITAL (in-tẹr-vī′-tạl) *a.* between death and the resurrection [L. *inter* and *vita*, life].

INTERVOLVE (in-tẹr-volv′) *v.t.* to wind, involve or compromise one within the other [L. *inter*, among, and *volvere*, roll].

INTERWEAVE (in-tẹr-wēv′) *v.t.* to weave together [L. *inter*, and WEAVE].

INTESTATE (in-tes′-tạt) *a.* dying without having made a valid will;—*n.* a person that dies without making a valid will.—**intestable** *a.* legally unqualified to make a will.—**intestacy** *n.* [L. *intestatus*, fr. *in* and *testāri*, to make a will].

INTESTINE (in-tes′-tin) *a.* internal; depending upon the internal constitution; domestic, not foreign;—*n.pl.* the canal or tube that extends from the stomach downwards; entrails or viscera in general.—**intestinal** *a.* [L. *intestinus*].

INTEXTURED (in-teks′-tūrd) *a.* woven or worked in [L. *in*, and *texere*, to weave].

INTIMATE (in′-ti-mạt) *a.* innermost; close in friendship or acquaintance;—*n.* a familiar associate;—(in′-ti-māt) *v.t.* to give notice of; to hint.—**intimately** *adv.*—**intimacy** *n.*—**intimation** (in-ti-mā′-shun) *n.* notice L. (part.) *intimātus*, fr. *intimāre*, to put].

Syn. of *v.* allude to, insinuate, impart, communicate, announce, tell, declare.

INTIMIDATE (in-tim′-i-dāt) *v.t.* to inspire with fear.—**intimidation** (in-tim-i-dā′-shun) *n.* a process of threatening [L. *in* and *timidus*, fearful].

INTITULE (in-tit′-ūl) *v.t.* to entitle; to give a title to [L. *in*, and TITLE].

INTO (in′-too) *prep.* noting entrance [fr. IN and TO].

IN-TOED (in-tōd′) *a.* having the toes turned inwards [fr. IN and TOED].

INTOLERABLE (in-tol′-e-rạ-bl) *a.* not tolerable.—**intolerably** *adv.*—**inolerableness** *n.*—**intolerant** *a.*—**inolerantly** *adv.*—**intolerance** *n.* [L. *n*, and TOLERABLE].

INTONE (in-tōn′) *v.t.* to utter with a musical or prolonged note or tone;—*v.i.* to give forth a deep, protracted sound.—**intonate** (in′-tō-nāt) *v.i.* to sound the tones of the musical scale; to read in a musical manner;—*v.t.* to chant.—**intonation** (in-tō-nā′-shun) *n.* the peculiar quality of a voice or musical instrument as regards tone; in speaking, the expressive modulation of the voice [L. (part.) *intonātus*, fr. *intonāre*, fr. *in* and *tonus*, tone].

INTORSION (in-tor′-shun) *n.* a bending, winding or twisting in any particular direction [L. *in* and *torquere*, pp. *torsus*, twist].

INTOXICATE (in-tok′-si-kāt) *v.t.* to make drunk; to inebriate.—**intoxicant** *n.* an intoxicating substance.—**intoxication** (in-tok-si-kā′-shun) *n.* [Late L. (part.) *intoxicātus*, fr. L. *in* and *toxicum*, a poison].

Syn. of "intoxication," drunkenness, inebriation, inebriety, infatuation, excitement, exhilaration. *Ant.* of "intoxication," soberness, sobriety, abstinence, calmness.

INTRACTABLE (in-trak′-tạ-bl) *a.* not to be managed or governed.—**intractably** *adv.*—**intractableness** *n.*—**intractability** (in-trak-tạ-bil′-i-ti) *n.* [L. *in*, and TRACTABLE].

INTRADOS (in-trā′-dos) *n.* *Arch.* the under surface of an arch or vault (opposed to *extrados*) [L. *intra*, in, within, and *dorsum*, the back].

INTRAMUNDANE (in-tra-mun-dān′) *a.* existing within this world or the material world [L. *intra*, within, and MUNDANE].

INTRAMURAL (in-tra-mū′-rạl) *a.* within the walls [L. *intra*, within, and MURAL].

INTRANQUILLITY (in-tran-kwil′-i-ti) *n.* unquietness; inquietude [L. *in*, not, and *tranquillitas*].

INTRANSIENT (in-tran′-shent) *a.* not transient, not passing suddenly away [L. *in*, not, and *transiens*, fr. *transīre*, to go or pass over].

INTRANSIGENT (in-tran′-si-jent) *a.* refusing to agree [F. *intransigeant*].

INTRANSITIVE (in-tran′-si-tiv) *a.* not passing or transferring; denoting such verbs as express an action or state that is limited to the agent, or that does not pass over to, or operate upon, an object.—**intransitively** *adv.* [L. *in*, and TRANSITIVE].

INTRANSMISSIBLE (in-trans-mis′-i-bl) *a.* not capable of being transmitted [L. *in*, not, and *trans*, across, and *mittere*, pp. *missus*, send].

INTRANSMUTABLE (in-trans-mū′-tạ-bl) *a.* not capable of being changed into another substance [L. *in*, and TRANSMUTABLE].

INTRANT (in′-trạnt) *a.* entering;

penetrating [L. (part. stem) *intrant-*, of *in-*, *trāre*, to enter].

INTRENCH (in-trensh'). *See* ENTRENCH.

INTREPID (in-trep'-id) *a.* fearless; bold; brave.—**intrepidly** *adv.*—**intrepidity** (in-tre-pid'-i-ti) *n.* [L., fr. *in* and *trepidus*, alarmed].

Syn. of "intrepidity," courage, heroism, fortitude, gallantry, valour. *Ant.* of *a.* cowardly, fearful, scared, afraid, timid, cringing.

INTRICATE (in'-tri-kāt) *a.* entangled; involved.—**intricately** *adv.*—**intricateness** *n.*—**intricacy** *n.* [L. *intricātus*, fr. *intricāre*, to entangle].

INTRIGUE (in-trēg) *n.* a plot to effect some purpose by secret artifices; secret commerce of forbidden love;—*v.i.* to form a plot to effect some purpose by secret artifices.—**intriguer** *n.* [F. *intriguer*, fr. L. *intricāre*, to make difficulties].

INTRINSIC, intrinsical (in-trin'-sik, -si-kal) *a.* genuine; essential; inherent.—**intrinsically** *adv.* [F., fr. L. *intrinsecus*, fr. L. *intra*, within, and *secus*, following].

INTROCESSION (in-trō-sesh'-un) *n.* a depression or sinking of parts inwards; depression [L. *intro*, within, and *cedere*, pp. *cessus*, to go].

INTRODUCE (in-trō-dūs') *v.t.* to lead or bring in; to make known to each other.—**introducer** *n.*—**introduction** (in-trō-duk'-shun) *n.* act of introducing or bringing to notice; the act of making persons known to each other; the preliminary part of a speech or discourse; the preface to a book.—**introductory** *a.* serving to introduce something else.—**introductorily** *adv.* [L. *intro*, within, and *ducere*, to lead].

INTROFLECTION, introflexion (in-trō-flek'-shun) *n.* a bending inward or within.—**introflexed** (in-trō-flekst') *a.* [L. *intro*, within, and *flectere*, pp. *flexus*, bend].

INTROGRESSION (in-trō-gresh'-un) *n.* the act of going in; entrance [L. *intro*, within, and *gradi*, pp. *gressus*, to step, to go].

INTROIT (in-trō'-it) *n.* any musical vocal composition appropriate to the opening of church services, or church service in general [L. *intro*, within, and *ire*, to go].

INTROMIT (in-trō-mit') *v.t.* to send in; to let in.—**intromitter** (in-trō-mit'-ėr) *n.*—**intromission** (in-trō-mish'-un) *n.* the act of sending in; *Scots Law*, the act of dealing with, or managing, the property of another; *pl.* the specific receipts or payments of an agent or factor on a trust or other estate [L., fr. *intro*, within, and *mittere*, to send].

INTRORSE (in-trors') *n.* turned inward [L. *introrsus*, toward the inside].

INTROSPECT (in-trō-spekt') *v.t.* to look within; to consider one's own state or feelings.—**introspective** *a.* inspecting within.—**introspection** (in-trō-spek'-shun) *n.* [L., fr. *intro*, within, and *specere*, to look].

INTROSUSCEPTION (in-trō-su-sep'-shun) *n.* the act of receiving within [L. *intro*, within, and *suscipere*, pp. *susceptus*, take in].

INTROVERT (in-trō-vert') *v.t.* to turn inward;—*n.* in psycho-analysis, type of self-centred, introspective person, averse from action.—**introversible** *a.*—**introversive** *a.*—**introversion** *n.* [L. *intro*, within, and *vertere* (part. *versus*), to turn].

INTRUDE (in-trōōd') *v.t.* to thrust in, or cause, to enter;—*v.i.* to enter, unwelcome, or uninvited, into company.—**intruder** *n.*—**intrusion** (in-trōō-zhun) *n.* entrance without invitation, or welcome; encroachment on the property of another.—**intrusionist** *n.*—**intrusive** *a.*—**intrusively** *adv.*—**intrusiveness** *n.* [L., fr. *in* and *trudere* (part. *trusus*), to thrust].

INTRUST (in-trust') *v.t.* to confide to the care of; to commit [L. *in* and TRUST].

INTUITION (in-tū-ish'-un) *n.* insight; immediate perception; direct understanding without the process of reasoning.—**intuitional** *a.* based on intuition.—**intuitive** (in-tū'-i-tiv) *a.* having an immediate knowledge or perception of.—**intuitively** *adv.* [L., fr. *in*, and (part.) *tuitus*, fr. *tuēri*, to look].

INTUMESCE (in-tū-mes') *v.i.* to enlarge or expand with heat.—**intumescence** *n.* [L., fr. *in* and *tumēre*, swell].

INTUMULATE (in-tū'-mū-lāt) *v.t.* to bury; to inter or inhume;—*a.* buried, interred [L. *in* and *tumulus*, mound].

INTURGESCENCE (in-tur-jes'-ens) *n.* a swelling; the action of swelling, or state of being swollen [L. *in* and *turgēre*, swell].

INTUSSUSCEPTION (in'-tus-sus-sep'-shun) *n.* the reception of one part within another part of the same organ; *Med.* the partial displacement of the bowel, in which one part is drawn into another [L. *intus*, within, and *suscipere*, take up].

INTWINE (in-twīn') *v.t.* to twine or twist into or together [L. *in*, and TWINE].

INULIN, inuline (in'-ū-lin) *n.* a white, tasteless, starch-like powder, extracted principally from the plant elecampane, or inula, used in medicine [*L. inula*].

INUNDATE (in-un'-dāt, in'-un-dāt) *v.t.* to overflow; to deluge; to flood.—**inundation** (in-un-dā'-shun) *n.* [L. (part.) *inundātus*, fr. *in* and *undāre*, rise in waves, fr. *unda*, a wave].

INURBANE (in-ur'-bān) *a.* unrefined; unpolished.—**inurbanity** (in-ur-ban'-i-ti) *n.* [L. *in*, not, and *urbanus*, civil].

INURE (in-ūr') *v.t.* to expose in use.—**inurement** *n.* use; habit; custom [E. IN and *ure*, use, practice].

INURN (in-urn') *v.t.* to place in an urn; to bury; to inter; to entomb [L. *in*, and URN].

INUTILITY (in-ū-til'-i-ti) *n.* useless; uselessness; unprofitableness [L. *in*, and UTILITY].

INVADE (in-vād') *v.t.* to enter with hostile intentions.—**invader** *n.*—**invasion** (in-vā'-zhun) *n.*—**invasive** [L. *invadere*, fr. *in* and *vadere*, go].

INVAGINATE (in-vaj'-i-nāt) *v.t.* to sheathe; to insert or receive, as into a sheath; to introvert.—**invagination** (in-vaj-i-nā'-shun) *n.* intussusception [L. *in*, into, and *vagina*, a sheath].

INVALID (in-val'-id) *a.* weak; invalid.—**invalidly** *adv.*—**invalidate** (in-val'-i-dāt) *v.t.* to destroy the validity of.—**invalidation** (in-val-i-dā'-shun) *n.* the act of invalidating.—**invalidity** (in-va-lid'-i-ti) *n.* want of legal force or obligation [L., fr. *in* and *valēre*, be strong].

INVALID (in'-va-lid, in-va-lēd') *n.* a sickly person;—*v.t.* to enrol on the list of invalids in the military or naval service [F. *invalide*].

INVALUABLE (in-val'-ū-a-bl) *a.* incapable of being valued; priceless.—**invaluably** *adv.*—**invaluableness** *n.* [L. *in*, and VALUABLE].

INVAR (in'-vär) *n.* a steel containing 36 per cent of nickel, and having very low co-efficient of expansion, used in delicate measuring instruments [E. *invar*(iable)].

INVARIABLE (in-vā'-ri-a-bl) *a.* constant; always uniform.—**invariably** *adv.*—**invariableness** *n.*—**invariability** (in-vā-ri-a-bil'-i-ti) *n.* [L. *in*, and VARIABLE].

Syn. immutable, unalterable, unchangeable. *Ant.* variable, unsteady, many-sided, wavering, capricious, versatile, fluctuating.

INVECTIVE (in-vek'-tiv) *n.* a severe utterance of censure or reproach;—*a.* abusive.—**invectively** *adv.* [L. (part.) *vectus*, fr. *invehere*, to bring against].

INVEIGH (in-vā') *v.i.* to rail against.—**inveigher** *n.* [L. *invehere*, fr. *in* and *vehere*, to carry against].

INVEIGLE (in-vē'-gl) *v.t.* to entice; to wheedle.—**inveigler** *n.*—**inveiglement** *n.* [F. *aveugler*, to blind, fr. L. *ab*, from, and *oculus*, eye].

INVENDIBLE (in-ven'-di-bl) *a.* not vendible, unsaleable [L. *in*, not, and *vendere*, sell].

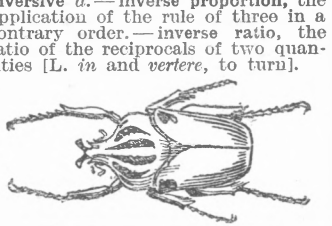
INVENT (in-vent') *v.t.* to discover; to find out.—**invention** *n.* act of producing something new; fabrication; forgery.—**inventive** (in-ven'-tiv) *a.* quick at contrivance.—**inventively** *adv.*—**inventiveness** *n.*—**inventor** *n.*; *fem.* **inventress** [L. (part.) *inventus*, fr. *invenire*, fr. *in* and *venire*, to come].

Syn. contrive, design, devise, fabricate, originate, forge.

INVENTORY (in'-ven-to-ri) *n.* a list of the property of which a person or estate is found to be possessed; any catalogue of movables;—*v.t.* to make a list, or schedule of.—**inventorial** (in-ven-tō'-ri-al) *a.* [F. *inventaire*, fr. L. *inventarium*, a list of things found].

INVERNESS (in-vėr-nes') *n.* a kind of sleeveless cloak with a cape hanging loosely over the shoulders [fr. *Inverness*, a town in Scotland].

INVERT (in-vėrt') *v.t.* to turn over; to put upside down;—*n.* a homosexual.—**invertible** *a.* capable of being turned.—**inverse** (in-vėrs') *a.* opposite in order or relation.—**inversely** *adv.*—**inversion** *n.* change of order or time, so that the last becomes first, and the first last; change of place, as in the terms of a logical proposition; *Math.* a change of the mode of operation, as proving multiplication by division; *Gram.* a change of the natural arrangement of words.—**inversive** *a.*—**inverse proportion,** the application of the rule of three in a contrary order.—**inverse ratio,** the ratio of the reciprocals of two quantities [L. *in* and *vertere*, to turn].



Goliath Beetle, showing horny outer cases typical of many invertebrates

INVERTEBRATE (in-vėr'-te-brāt) *n.* an animal having no vertebral column;—*a.* destitute of a backbone.—**invertebral** *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *vertebratus*].

INVEST (in-vest') *v.t.* to put garments on; to lay siege to; to lay out, as money in the funds or property;—*v.i.* to make an investment.—**investiture** (in-vest'-ti-tūr) *n.* the action of investing, giving possession, or livery of seizin; the right of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice.—**investment** *n.*—**investor** *n.*

[L. *investīre*, fr. *in*, in, and *vestīre*, to clothe].

INVESTIGATE (in-ves'-ti-gāt) *v.t.* to follow up; to search into.—**investigable** *a.* admitting of being searched out; discoverable by search.—**investigator** *n.*—**investigation** (in-ves-ti-gā'-shun) *n.* [L. (part.) *investigātus*, fr. *in* and *vestigāre*, to track; cp. VESTIGE].

INVETERATE (in-vet'-er-āt) *a.* firmly established by long continuance.—**inveterately** *adv.*—**inveterateness** *n.*—**inveteracy** *n.* the deep-rooted obstinacy of any quality or state acquired by time [L. (part.) *inveterātus*, fr. *inveterāre*, to grow old].

INVEXED (in-vekst') *a. Her.* shaped in a curve; arched [*In*, in, cf. CONVEX].

INVIDIOUS (in-vid'-i-us) *a.* likely to incur hatred, or to provoke envy.—**invidiously** *adv.*—**invidiousness** *n.* [L. *invidiōsus*, fr. *invidia*, envy].

INVIGILATE (in-vij'-i-lāt) *v.t.* and *v.i.* to supervise an, at an, examination.—**invigilator** *n.* [L. *in*, on, and *vigilare*, pp. *vigilatus*, watch].

INVIGORATE (in-vig'-or-āt) *v.t.* to give vigour to.—**invigoration** (in-vig-or-ā'-shun) *n.* [L., fr. *in* and *vigor*, force].

INVILLAGED (in-vil'-ājd) *a.* turned into a village [IN and VILLAGE].

INVINCIBLE (in-vin'-si-bl) *a.* unconquerable.—**invincibly** *adv.*—**invincibleness** *n.*—**invincibility** (in-vin-si-bil'-i-ti) *n.* [L. *in*, and VINCIBLE].

INVIOLATE (in-vī'-o-lạt) *a.* unhurt; unprofaned; unbroken.—**inviolately** *adv.*—**inviolateness** *n.*—**inviolable** *a.* sacred; not to be broken.—**inviolably** *adv.*—**inviolableness** *n.*—**inviolability** (in-vī-o-lạ-bil'-i-ti) *n.* [L., fr. *in* and *violāre*, to violate].

INVIOUS (in'-vi-us) *a.* impassable; untrodden [L. *invius*, fr. *in*, not, and *via*, road, without a road].

INVISIBLE (in-viz'-i-bl) *a.* incapable of being seen.—**invisibly** *adv.*—**invisibleness** *n.*—**invisibility** (in-viz-i-bil'-i-ti) *n.* [L. *in*, and VISIBLE].

INVITE (in-vīt') *v.t.* to ask; to allure;—*v.i.* to ask to anything pleasing.—**inviter** *n.*—**invitation** (in-vi-tā'-shun) *n.* [F., fr. L. *invitāre*].

Syn. solicit, bid, call, summon, attract, entice. *Ant.* forbid, prohibit, debar, interdict, repel, disgust.

INVITRIFIABLE (in-vit-ri-fī'-ạ-bl) *a.* incapable of being vitrified [Pref. *in*, and VITRIFIABLE].

INVOCATE (in'-vō-kāt) *v.t.* to invoke; to call on in supplication.—**invocatory** (in-vŏ'-kā-to-ri) *a.* invoking.—**invocation** (in-vō-kā'-shun) *n.* [L., fr. *in* and *vocāre*, to call, fr. *vox*, *vocis*, voice. *See* INVOKE].

INVOICE (in'-vois) *n.* a written account of the particulars of merchandise shipped or sent to a purchaser, etc., with the prices, charges and quantity annexed;—*v.t.* to make a written account of, as goods [*envois*, pl. of *envoi*, a sending, fr. O. *en voie*, on the way].

INVOKE (in-vōk') *v.t.* to call for; to address in prayer; to beg for aid.—**invoker** *n.* [L. *in* and *vocāre*, to call].

INVOLUCRE (in-vo-lū'-kęr) *n.* a collection of bracts round a cluster of flowers [L. *involvere*, wrap up].

INVOLUNTARY (in-vol'-un-tạ-ri) *a.* not done willingly.—**involuntarily** *adv.*—**involuntariness** *n.* [L. *in*, and VOLUNTARY].

INVOLVE (in-volv') *v.t.* to comprise; to imply; to cover with an enveloping or surrounding medium, as dust, mist, darkness, etc.; to multiply a number or quantity any number of times by itself.—**involvement** *n.*—**involute** (in'-vo-lūt) *n.* a curve traced by the end of a string wound upon another curve, or unwound from it;—*a.* rolled inward from the edges.—**involution** (in-vo-lū'-shun) *n.* that in which anything is involved; the process of raising a quantity to any power assigned; the act of multiplying a number or quantity by itself [L. *involvere*, fr. *in* and *volvere* (part. *volutus*), to roll].

INVULNERABLE (in-vul'-ne-rạ-bl) *a.* incapable of being wounded.—**invulnerably** *adv.*—**invulnerableness** *n.*—**invulnerability** (in-vul-ne-rạ-bil'-i-ti) *n.* [L. *in*, and VULNERABLE].

INVULTUATION (in-vul-tū-ā'-shun) *n.* the act of piercing a clay or wax image of a person, with the intention that the person may undergo pain and die—a common method of witchcraft [Late L. (acc.) *invultuatio-nem*, fr. *invultuāre*, to stab the face of, fr. L. *in* and *vultus*, face).

INWALL (in-wawl') *v.t.* to wall in; to fortify with a wall.—(in'-wawl) *n.* an inner wall [Pref. *in*, and WALL].

INWARD (in'-ward) *a.* internal; interior; seated in the mind or soul;—*n.* that which is within;—*pl.* in *pl.* the viscera;—*adv.* toward the inside; into the mind; also **inwards**.—**inwardly** *adv.*—**inwardness** *n.* [A.S. *inneweard*].

INWEAVE (in-wēv') *v.t.* to weave together [Pref. *in*, and WEAVE].

INWORK (in-wurk') *v.t.* to work in or within.—**inworking** *n.* internal operation; energy within [Pref. *in* and WORK].

INWRAPMENT, enwrapment (in-en-rap'-ment) *n.* the act of inwrapping; a covering [Pref. *in*, and WRAP].

INWROUGHT (in-rawt') *a.* wrought

in, or among, other things [Pref. *in*, and WROUGHT].

IO (ī-ō) *n.* an exclamation of joy or triumph [L.].

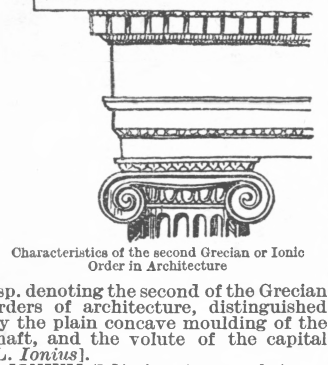
IODAL (ī′-o-dąl) *n.* an oily liquid got by treating iodine with alcohol and nitric acid. *See* IODINE.

IODINE (ī′-o-dīn) *n.* a non-metallic bluish-black shining solid, chiefly obtained from ashes of seaweeds, and used in medicine as a counter-irritant. —**iodide** *n.* a non-acid compound of iodine with a metal.—**iodism** (ī′-o-dizm) *n.* a morbid state caused by excessive use of iodine.—**iodoform** (ī-ō-dō-form) *n.* a compound of carbon, hydrogen, and iodine [G. *iōdēs*, violet-like, fr. *iōn*, violet, and *eidos*, form].

IOLITE (ī′-o-līt) *n.* a transparent or translucent gem which in one direction presents a violet-blue [G. *ion*, violet, and *lithos*, stone].

ION (ī′-on) *n.* minute particle carrying positive or negative charge of electricity.—**ionisation** (ī-on-ī-zā′-shun) *n.* splitting up of a liquid during electrolysis, or of a gas during a glow discharge, into ions, so rendering it a conductor of electricity [G. *ion*, ppr. of *ienai*, to go].

IONIAN (ī-ō′-ni-ąn) *a.* relating to Ionia or the Ionians;—*n.* a native of Ionia.—**Ionic** (ī-on′-ik) pert. to the dialect, music, or philosophy of Ionia,



Characteristics of the second Grecian or Ionic Order in Architecture

esp. denoting the second of the Grecian orders of architecture, distinguished by the plain concave moulding of the shaft, and the volute of the capital [L. *Ionius*].

IONIUM (ī-ō′-ni-um) *n.* a substance that, radio-active, changes to radium [Name given by Boltwood in 1907].

IOTA (ī-ō′-tą) *n.* a very small quantity or degree; a jot [G., the smallest letter of Greek alphabet = E. *i*].

I.O.U. (ī-ō-ū) *n.* a paper having on it these letters, with a sum named, and duly signed, as an acknowledgment of debt (it must be holograph, and addressed to some person, and dated) [*I owe you*].

IPECACUANHA (ip-e-kak-ū-ą′-ną) *n.* an emetic substance obtained from the roots of a plant of the same name [Braz.].

IRACUND (ī′-rą-kund) *a.* angry; irritable [L. *iracundus*, angry].

IRADE (i-rą′-de) *n.* a decree of the Sublime Porte [Turk.].

IRANIAN (ī-rā′-ni-ąn) *a.* relating or pert. to Iran, Persia;—*n.* a Persian [Per.].

IRASCIBLE (ī-ras′-i-bl) *a.* irritable. —**Irascibly** *adv.*—**irascibleness** *n.*—**irascibility** (ī-ras-i-bil′-i-ti) *n.* [L. *irascibilis*, fr. *irasci*, be angry, fr. *ira*, anger].

IRATE (ī-rāt′) *a.* angry; incensed; enraged [L., fr. *irātus* (part.), fr. *irasci*, to be angry].

IRE (Ir) *n.* anger; wrath.—**ireful** *a.*—**irefully** *adv.* [L. *ira*].

IRENIC, irenical (ī-ren′-ik, ī-ren′-i-kąl) *a.* peaceful, desirous of, or promoting, peace;—*n.pl.* irenical theology, as opposed to polemics [G. *irēnikos*].

IRIDECTOMY (ī′-ri-dek′-to-mi) *n.* in surgery, the removal of the iris of the eye [fr. G. *iris*, *iridos* and *tomē*, a cutting].

IRIDESCENT (ir-i-des′-ent) *a.* having colours like the rainbow.—**iridescence** *n.* exhibition of colours like those of the rainbow.—**iridium** (ī-rid′-i-um) *n.* an elementary metallic substance, found in the ore of platinum. —**iris** (ī′-ris) *n.* the rainbow; an appearance resembling the rainbow; a coloured membrane at the anterior part of the eye; a genus of bulbous plants.—**iriscope** *n.* an instrument for showing prismatic or rainbow colours [G. fr. stem *irid-*, of *iris*, rainbow].

IRISH (ī′-rish) *a.* pert. to Ireland; —*n.* a native or inhabitant of Ireland; the language of the Irish.—**Irishism** *n.* a mode of speaking, phrase, or idiom, peculiar to the Irish.—**Irishman** *n.* a man belonging to the Irish race.—**Irishry** *n.* the people of Ireland, or a body of Irish people.—**Irish-duck,** a stout linen cloth.—**Irish-moss,** carrageen, a seaweed.—**Irish-stew,** a hash made of vegetable and meat stewed together.—**Irish sweep,** sweepstakes for Irish hospitals, held on the principal English horse races since 1930 [M.E.].

IRK (ęrk) *v.t.* to weary; to give pain to; to distress (used impersonally).—**irksome** *a.* wearisome.—**irksomely** *adv.*—**irksomeness** *n.* [M.E. *irken*, fr. Scand.].

IRON (ī′-ęrn) *n.* the most common and useful of the metallic elements;

an instrument or utensil made of iron; *pl.* fetters; manacles;—*a.* made of iron; resembling iron in colour; robust;—*v.t.* to smooth with a heated flat-iron; to furnish or arm with iron.—**ironer** *n.*—**irony** *a.* resembling iron.—**ironmonger** *n.* dealer in iron wares.—**ironmongery** *n.* trade of an ironmonger.—**ironside** *n.* a person that has great endurance; one of Cromwell's soldiers.—**ironstone** *n.* any ore of iron mixed with clay, etc.—**ironware** *n.* iron pots, kettles, etc.—**ironwood** *n.* a species of hard-wooded trees.—**ironwork** *n.* anything made of iron; *pl.* a furnace where iron is smelted, or a forge, rolling-mill, or foundry.—**Iron-age,** *Archæol.* a term indicating the third and last prehistoric age, when people began to use iron as the material for their weapons and cutting implements.—**iron-bound,** bound with iron; faced with rocks.—**iron-clad,** a vessel prepared for naval warfare by having the parts above water plated with iron.—**iron-foundry,** a place where iron is melted, puddled, or cast.—**iron-gray,** the colour of freshly fractured iron.—**iron-mould,** a spot on linen, or other like fabric, by contact of rusty iron with the cloth when moist.—**iron ration,** a ration of highly concentrated food, carried by a soldier in the field, for use only in the last emergency.—**Bessemer-iron,** pig-iron for manufacturing into Bessemer steel.—**cast-iron,** iron melted and run into moulds.—**in irons,** with fetters on.—to **have too many irons in the fire,** to attempt to do too many things at the same time.—to **rule with a rod of iron,** to govern with severity [A.S. *īren*; cp. Ger. *Eisen*].

IRONY (ī'-ro-ni) *n.* ridicule that exposes the faults of others by seeming to approve or defend them.—**ironic, ironical** (ī-ron'-ik, -i-kąl) *a.*—**ironically** *adv.* [L. *ironia*, fr. G. *eirōneia*, fr. *eirōn*, a dissembler, fr. *eirein*, to talk].

IRRADIATE (i-rā'-di-āt) *v.t.* to cast a bright light upon;—*v.i.* to shine upon.—**irradiance, irradiancy** *n.* effulgence.—**irradiation** (i-rā-di-ā'-shun) *n.* impregnation by X-rays, light-rays, etc. [L. *in* and *radiāre*, to radiate].

IRRADICATE (i-rad'-i-kāt) *v.t.* to fix firmly [L. *in*, in, and *radix*, root, cf. RADICATE].

IRRATIONAL (i-rash'-on-ąl) *a.* not rational.—**irrationally** *adv.*—**irrationalness** *n.*—**irrationality** (i-rash-on-ąl'-i-ti) *n.* want of reason [L. *in*, and RATIONAL].

Syn. contrary to reason, brutish, foolish, unreasonable, absurd. *Ant.* rational, reasonable, wise, intelligent.

IRREBUTTABLE (ir-e-but'-ą-bl) *a.* incapable of being repelled [L. *in*, no *re*, and M.H. Ger. *bōzen*, beat].

IRRECLAIMABLE (ir-e-klā'-mą-b *a.* incapable of being reclaimed; i corrigible.—**irreclaimably** *adv.* [L. *i* and RECLAIMABLE].

IRRECOGNISABLE (i-rek-og-nī zą-bl) *a.* not recognisable [Pref. *i* and RECOGNISABLE].

IRRECONCILABLE (i-rek-on-sī lą-bl) *a.* incapable of being reconcile —**irreconcilably** *adv.*—**irreconcilable ness** *n.*—**irreconcilability** (i-rek-on-s lą-bil'-i-ti) *n.* [L. *in*, and RECONCI ABLE].

IRRECORDABLE (ir-e-kor'-dą-b *a.* not fit or possible to be recorde [Pref. *in*, and RECORDABLE].

IRRECOVERABLE (ir-e-kuv'-ėr-ą bl) *a.* not capable of being recovere —**irrecoverably** *adv.*—**irrecoverable ness** *n.* [L. *in*, and RECOVERABLE].

IRRECUSABLE (ir-e-kū'-zą-bl) not to be rejected or set aside [L *in*, not, and *recusare*, to refuse].

IRREDEEMABLE (ir-e-dē'-mą-bl *a.* not redeemable; not subject to b paid at the nominal value.—**irredeem ably** *adv.*—**irredeemableness** *n.* [L. *in* and REDEEMABLE].

IRREDUCIBLE (ir-e-dū'-si-bl) *a.* in capable of being reduced.—**irreducibly** *adv.*—**irreducibility** (ir-e-dū-si bil'-i-ti) *n.*—**irreduction** (ir-e-duk' shun) *n.* the state of being unreduced failure to reduce [L. *in*, and REDU CIBLE].

IRREFLECTION (ir-e-flek'-shun *n.* want or absence of reflection thoughtlessness.—**irreflective** *a.* [Pref *ir*, and REFLECTION].

IRREFORMABLE (ir-e-for'-mą-bl *a.* not reformable; not subject t revision [Pref. *ir*, and REFORMABLE

IRREFRAGABLE (i-ref'-rą-gą-bl *a.* incapable of being refuted.—**irrefragably** *adv.*—**irrefragableness** *n.*—**irrefragability** (i-ref-rą-gą-bil'-i-ti) *n* —**irrefrangibility** (ir-e-fran'-ji-bil-i-ti *n.*—**irrefrangible** *a.* not to be broke or violated; in optics, not susceptibl of refraction [L. *in* and *frangere*, t break].

IRREFUTABLE (ir-e-fū'-tą-bl i-ref-ū-tą-bl) *a.* incapable of being re futed.—**irrefutably** *adv.*—**irrefutabilit** (ir-e-fū-tą-bil'-i-ti) *n.* [L. *in*, and RE FUTABLE].

IRREGULAR (i-reg'-ū-lar) *a.* no regular; deviating from the ordinar form in respect to the inflectiona terminations of nouns and verbs;—*n* a soldier that is not in the regula service.—**irregularly** *adv.*—**irregulari ty** (i-reg-ū-lar'-i-ti) *n.* [L. *in*, an REGULAR].

Syn. erratic, devious, eccentri anomalous, abnormal, unsymmetrica immethodical, uncertain, unpunctua

pricious, desultory, variable, disderly, wild, immoderate, intemrate, inordinate. *Ant.* usual, conntional, ordinary, frequent, steady, changeable, constant.

IRRELATIVE (i-rel'-ą-tiv) *a.* not lative; without mutual relations; connected.—**irrelatively** *adv.* [Pref. , and RELATIVE].

IRRELEVANT (i-rel'-e-vąnt) *a.* not levant.—**irrelevantly** *adv.*—**irrelency** (i-rel'-e-vąn-si) *n.* [L. *in*, and ELEVANT].

IRRELIGION (ir-ē-lij'-un) *n.* want religion, or contempt of it.—**irreious** *a.* impious.—**irreligiously** *adv.* **irreligiousness** *n.* [L. *in*, and RELION].

IRREMEDIABLE (ir-e-mēd'-yą-bl) not to be remedied or redressed.—**remediably** *adv.*—**irremediableness** *n.* . *in*, and REMEDIABLE].

IRREMISSIBLE (ir-e-mis'-i-bl) *a.* at cannot be passed by or forgiven. **irremissibleness** *n.*—**irremission** (irmish'-un) *n.* the act of refusing to mit or pardon.—**irremissive** *a.* [L. *remissibilis*].

IRREMOVABLE (ir-e-mōō'-vą-bl) fixed.—**irremovably** *adv.*—**irremovility** (ir-e-mōō-vą-bil'-i-ti) *n.* [L. *in*, d REMOVABLE].

IRREPARABLE (i-rep'-ą-rą-bl) *a.* at can not be repaired or mended; curable.—**irreparably** *adv.*—**irreparleness** *n.*—**irreparability** (i-rep-ą-bil'-i-ti) *n.* [L. *in*, and REPARBLE].

IRREPEALABLE (ir-e-pē'-lą-bl) *a.* t capable of being repealed.—**irrealableness** *n.*—**irrepealably** *adv.*— . *in*, not, and E. REPEALABLE].

IRREPENTANCE (ir-e-pen'-tans) *n.* k of repentance [Pref. *ir*, and F. pentance].

IRREPLACEABLE (ir-e-plā'-są-bl) that cannot be replaced [L. *in*, not, d E. REPLACEABLE].

IRREPREHENSIBLE (i-rep'-re-n'-si-bl) *a.* not reprehensible.—**irrehensibly** *adv.*—**irreprehensibleness** [L. *in*, and REPREHENSIBLE]

IRREPRESSIBLE (ir-e-pres'-i-bl) *a.* t capable of being repressed or rained.—**irrepressibly** *adv.* [L. *in*, d REPRESSIBLE].

IRREPROACHABLE (ir-e-prō'-chą-) *a.* free from blame.—**irreproachly** *adv.*—**irreproachableness** *n.* [L. , and REPROACHABLE].

IRREPRODUCIBLE (i-re-pro-dū'-bl) *a.* not reproducible [Pref. *ir*, d REPRODUCIBLE].

IRREPRODUCTIVE (i-re-prō-duk'-r) *a.* not reproductive [Pref. *ir*, and EPRODUCTIVE].

IRREPROVABLE (ir-e-prōō'-vą-bl) incapable of being justly reproved; ameless.—**irreprovableness** *n.*—**irreprovably** *adv.* [Pref. *ir*, and REPROVABLE].

IRRESISTIBLE (ir-e-zis'-ti-bl) *a.* incapable of being resisted.—**irresistibly** *adv.*—**irresistibility** (ir-e-zis-ti-bil'-i-ti) *n.* [L. *in*, and RESISTIBLE].

IRRESOLUBLE (i-rez'-o-lū-bl) *a.* incapable of dissolution [L. *in*, not, and *resolvere*, to resolve].

IRRESOLUTE (i-rez'-o-lūt) *a.* infirm or inconstant in purpose.—**irresolutely** *adv.*—**irresoluteness** *n.*—**irresolution** (i-rez-o-lū'-shun) *n.* [L. *in*, and RESOLUTE].

IRRESPECTIVE (ir-e-spek'-tiv) *a.* not having respect or regard.—**irrespectively** *adv.* [L. *in*, and RESPECTIVE].

IRRESPIRABLE (ir-e-spīr'-ą-bl) *a.* unfit for respiration [Pref. *ir*, and RESPIRABLE].

IRRESPONSIBLE (ir-e-spon'-si-bl) *a.* not responsible.—**irresponsibly** *adv.*—**irresponsibility** (ir-e-spon-si-bil'-i-ti) *n.* [L. *in* and RESPONSIBLE].

IRRESPONSIVE (ir-e-spon'-siv) *a.* not responsive; unanswering [Pref. *ir*, and RESPONSIVE].

IRRESTRAINABLE (ir-e-strā'-nąbl) *a.* incapable of being held in check [Pref. *ir*, and RESTRAINABLE].

IRRESUSCITABLE (ir-e-sus'-i-tąbl) *a.* incapable of being resuscitated or revived.—**irresuscitably** *adv.* [Pref. *ir*, and RESUSCITABLE].

IRRETENTION (ir-e-ten'-shun) *n.* absence of retention.—**irretentive** *a.* not retentive or apt to retain [Pref. *ir*, and RETENTION].

IRRETRIEVABLE (ir-e-trē'-vą-bl) *a.* incapable of recovery or repair; irreparable.—**irretrievably** *adv.*—**irretrievableness** *n.* [L. *in*, and RETRIEVABLE].

IRREVEALABLE (ir-e-vē'-lą-bl) *a.* incapable of being revealed [L. *in*, not, and E. REVEALABLE].

IRREVERENT (i-rev'-e-rent) *a.* not reverent.—**irreverently** *adv.*—**irreverence** (i-rev'-e-rens) *n.* [L. *in*, and REVERENT].

IRREVERSIBLE (ir-e-ver'-si-bl) *a.* incapable of being reversed.—**irreversibly** *adv.*—**irreversibleness** *n.*—**irreversible steering**, in motoring, system by which steering wheel turns front wheels, but these cannot act on steering wheel [L. *in*, and REVERSIBLE].

IRREVOCABLE (i-rev'-ō-ką-bl) *a.* incapable of being recalled or revoked.—**irrevocably** *adv.*—**irrevocableness** *n.* [L. *in*, and REVOCABLE].

IRRIGATE (ir'-i-gāt) *v.t.* to water, as land, by causing a stream to flow upon and over it.—**irrigable** *a.*—**irrigation** (ir-i-gā'-shun) *n.*—**irrigator** *n.* [L. (part.) *irrigātus*, fr. *in* and *rigāre*, to wet].

IRRISION (i-rizh'-un) *n.* the act of laughing at another; scorn; derision

[L. *in*, against, and *ridere*, pp. *risus*, to laugh].

IRRITATE (ir'-i-tāt) *v.t.* to excite heat and redness in, as the skin or flesh, as by friction; to increase the action of; to excite anger in.—**irritable** *a.*—**irritably** *adv.*—**irritableness** *n.*—**irritant** *a.* irritating;—*n.* that which irritates.—**irritancy** *n.* the state of being irritant, or of exciting irritation.—**irritability** (ir-i-ta-bil'-it-i) *n.* quality of being easily irritated; an excessive susceptibility of the muscular tissues.—**irritation** (ir-i-tā'-shun) *n.* exasperation; anger; the act of exciting heat, redness, action in the skin or flesh by external stimulus; a morbid sensation or action, produced by natural, medicinal, or mechanical agents [L. (part.) *irritātus*, fr. *irritāre*, fr. *irrire*, to snarl].

Syn. to inflame, tease, exasperate, provoke, chafe. *Ant.* to allay, to soothe, to calm, to lessen the action of.

IRRUPTION (i-rup'-shun) *n.* a sudden invasion.—**irruptive** (i-rup'-tiv) *a.* rushing in or upon [L. (acc.) *irruptiō-nem*, fr. (part.) *irrumptus*, fr. *irrumpere*, to break in].

IS (iz) *v.* the third pers. sing. pres. indic. of the verb **to be** [A.S.].

ISABEL (iz'-a-bel) *n.* a yellowish-grey colour, a kind of drab [*Isabella*, a proper name].

ISAGOGIC, isagogical (ī-sa-goj'-ik, ī-sa-goj'-i-kal) *n.* introductory; introductory to the study of theology.—**isagogics** (ī-sa-goj'-iks) *n.* preliminary study of the sacred books, previous to exegesis [G. *eis*, into, and *agein*, lead].

ISATINE, isatin (ī'-sa-tin) *n.* a compound obtained by oxydising indigo, forming yellowish-red crystals of a brilliant lustre [G. *isatis*, a colouring plant, WOAD].

ISCHIADIC (is-ki-ad'-ik) *a.* pert. to the hip or sciatica [G. *ischion*, hip-joint].

ISCHURIA (is-kū'-ri-a) *n.* a suppression of urine [G. *ischein*, to hold, and *ouron*, urine].

ISENTROPIC (ī-sen-trop'-ik) *a.* of equal entropy [G. *iso*, equal, and *entropē*].

ISINGLASS (ī'-zing-glas) *n.* a glutinous, whitish substance, chiefly prepared from air-bladders of sturgeons [Corr. fr. D. *huizenblas*, sturgeon-bladder].

ISLAM, Islamism (iz'-lam, -izm) *n.* the religion of Mohammed, and also the whole body of those that profess it throughout the world [A. = obedience to God].

ISLAND (ī'-land) *n.* a tract of land surrounded by water.—**islander** *n.* an inhabitant of an island [M.E. *iland*, fr. A.S. *īgland*].

ISLE (īl) *n.* an island.—**islet** *n.* little isle.—**islesman** *n.* an islander a native of the Hebrides [O.F. *isle* = F. *île*, fr. L. *insula*, island].

ISOBAR (ī'-so-bar) *n.* a line on map connecting places with the sam mean barometric pressure.—**isobari** (ī-so-bar'-ik) *a.* showing equal weigh or pressure. Also **isobarometric** [G *isos*, equal, and *baros*, weight].

ISOCHEIM (ī'-so-kīm) *n.* a line o a map connecting places that hav the same mean winter temperature.— **isocheimal** (ī-so-kī'-mal) *a.* having th same mean winter temperature [G *isos*, equal, and *cheima*, winter].

ISOCHROMATIC (ī-so-krō-mat'-ik *a.* having the same colour [G. *iso* equal, and *chrōma*, colour].

ISOCHRONAL, isochronous (ī-sok ro-nal, -nus) *a.* uniform in time; per formed in equal times [G., fr. *iso* equal, and *chronos*, time].

ISOCLINAL, isoclinic (ī-so-klī'-na -klin'-ik) *a.* having the same inclina tion or dip [G. *isos*, equal, an *klinein*, to bend].

ISODONT (ī'-sō-dont) *a.* having th teeth all alike [G. *isos*, equal, an *odous*, *odontos*, tooth].

ISOLATE (ī'-so-lāt) *v.t.* to place i a detached situation; to insulate.— **isolation** (ī-sō-lā'-shun) *n.*—**isolation ist** *n.* in politics, one who advocate isolation for his country [It. *isolare* fr. *isola*, fr. L. *insulā*, island].

ISOMER (ī'-sō-mer) *n.* *Chem.* a sub stance that in relation to another shows difference in its properties, bu identity in its ultimate composition —**isomeric, isomerous** *a.* [G. *isos* equal, and *meros*, part].

ISOPRENE (ī'-sō-prēn) *n.* a terpene group hydrocarbon that is used i synthetic rubber [Etym. uncertain].

ISOSCELES (ī-sos'-e-lēz) *a.* havin two sides that are equal (said of triangle) [G., fr. *isos*, equal, and *skelos* a leg].

ISOTHERM (ī-sō-therm) *n.* an ima ginary line over the earth's surface passing through points having the same mean annual temperature.— **isothermal** (ī-sō-ther'-mal) *a.* havin equal heat or uniform temperature [G., fr. *isos*, equal, and *thermē*, heat]

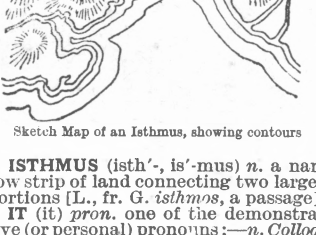
ISOTOPES (ī'-sō-tōps) *n.pl.* sub stances having different atomi weights, yet the same chemica qualities [G. *isos*, equal, and *topos* place].

ISRAELITE (iz'-rā-el-īt) *n.* a de scendant of Israel or Jacob; a Jew.— **Israelitish** (iz-rā-e-lī'-tish) *a.* Jewish Hebrew.

ISSUE (ish'-ū) *n.* act of passing o flowing out; egress; act of sending out; a morbid discharge from the body; flux of blood; an artificia

vent to promote the discharge of purulent matter; *Law*, the specific point in a suit between two parties needing to be determined;—*v.t.* to send out; to put into circulation, as notes; to proclaim or set forth with authority;—*v.i.* to pass or flow out, to proceed; to spring out of, as progeny; to grow from; to come to a point in fact or law, on which the parties join and rest the decision of the cause.—**issuer** *n.*—**at issue,** at variance.—**to join issue,** to take opposite views on a point in debate [O.F., fr. L. *exire*, go out, fr. *ex*, out, and *ire*, to go].

Syn. of *v.i.* and *t.* emanate, proceed, arise, spring, originate, follow, ensue, end, terminate, result, put forth, deliver, distribute, circulate. *Ant.* of *v.t.* to call in, to withdraw from circulation, to hold back.



Sketch Map of an Isthmus, showing contours

ISTHMUS (isth'-, is'-mus) *n.* a narrow strip of land connecting two larger portions [L., fr. G. *isthmos*, a passage].

IT (it) *pron.* one of the demonstrative (or personal) pronouns;—*n. Colloq.* sexual attractiveness; sex appeal [A.S. *hit*, neut. of HE].

ITACOLUMITE (it-ą-kol'-ū-mīt) *n.* a laminated, granular, friable quartz rock, containing scales of mica, talc, and chlorite [*Itacolumi*, a mountain in Brazil].

ITALIAN (ĭ-tal'-yąn) *a.* pert. to Italy, its inhabitants, or their language;—*n.* a native or inhabitant of Italy; the language used in Italy.—**italicism** *n.* a word, phrase, or idiom peculiar to the Italians.—**italianise** *v.i.* to play the Italian.—**italianate** *v.t.* to render Italian;—*a.* like an Italian.—**italic** *a.* relating to Italy.—**italics** *n.pl.* italic letters, as *the letters in which these words are printed.*—**italicise** *v.t.* to write or print in italic characters [F. *Italien*].

ITCH (ich) *n.* a sensation of uneasiness in the skin; a cutaneous disease, with a sense of irritation, generated by a parasitic animal; a constant irritating desire for novelty;—*v.i.* to feel a particular uneasiness in the skin; to have a teasing inclination; to desire, as bribe or gift.—**itchy** *a.* infected with the itch.—**itchiness** *n.*—**itch-mite,** a mite that burrows in the skin, causing the disease called the itch or scabies.—**an itching palm,** a grasping disposition; greed of gain [A.S. *giccan*, to itch].

ITEM (ī'-tem) *adv.* also; likewise;—*n.* a separate particular in an account.—**itemise** (ī'-tem-īz) *v.t.* to state by items; to give particulars [L.].

ITERATE (it'-e-rāt) *v.t.* to repeat.—**iterative** *a.* repeating.—**iteration** (it-e-rā'-shun) *n.* [L. (part.) *iterātus*, fr. *iterāre*, fr. *iterum*, again].

ITINERANT (ī-tin'-e-rąnt) *a.* travelling about a country; wandering.—**itinerantly** *adv.*—**itinerancy** *n.* [L. (part. stem) *itinerant*, fr. *itinerāre*, to make a journey].

ITINERATE (ī-tin'-e-rāt) *v.i.* to travel from place to place.—**itinerary** *n.* an account of travels, or a register of places and distances as a guide to travellers;—*a.* passing from place to place.—**itineration** (ī-tin-e-rā'-shun) *n.* a journey from place to place.—**itineracy** (ī-tin'-e-rą-si) *n.* the practice or habit of travelling from place to place [L. *itinerāre*, make a journey].

ITS (its) the possessive case of the pronoun IT.—**itself** (it-self') *pron.* the neuter reciprocal pronoun, or substitute applied to things; the reflective form of IT.

IVORY (ī'-vo-ri) *n.* the hard, white, opaque, fine-grained substance constituting the tusks of the elephant; the teeth;—*a.* made of ivory; like ivory.—**ivoried** (ī'-vo-rid) *a.* coloured and finished to resemble ivory.—**ivorist** (ī'-vo-rist) *n.* a worker in ivory.—**ivory-black,** a kind of charcoal in powder, made by charring ivory or bones.—**ivory-paper,** a fine quality of hand-made paper [O.F. *ivurie*=F. *ivoire*].

IVY (ī'-vi) *n.* a climbing plant, common in Europe.—**ivied** (ī'-vid) *a.* covered or overgrown with ivy.—**ivy-mantled,** overgrown with ivy [A.S. *īfig*].

IWIS, ywis (i-wis') *adv.* certainly—sometimes wrongly written I wis, as if "I know" [A.S. *gewis*].

IXOLITE (ik'-so-līt) *n.* an amorphous mineral resin, of greasy lustre, found in bituminous coal [G. *ixos*, bird-lime, and *lithos*, stone].

IZARD (iz'-ąrd) *n.* the wild goat of the Pyrenean mountains; the ibex [F.].

J

J, j, is the tenth letter and seventh consonant of the English alphabet, to which it has been added in modern days, the letter *i* being written formerly in words where *j* is now used. The English sound of this letter, which is precisely the same as that of *g* soft, as in *genius*, may be very nearly expressed by *dzh*.

JAAL-GOAT (jā'-ạl-gōt) *n.* a species of goat or ibex found in the mountains of Abyssinia, Upper Egypt, and Mount Sinai [Afr.].

JABBER (jab'-ẹr) *v.i.* to chatter; to talk indistinctly;—*v.t.* to utter indistinctly;—*n.* rapid talk, with indistinct utterance.—**jabberer** *n.* [Prob. imit.; cf. BABBLE].

JABORANDI (jāb-o-ran'-di) *n.* a drug obtained from a Brazilian plant [Braz.].

JABOT (zhȧ-bō') *n.* a frill of lace on a woman's bodice; formerly, a ruffle on a man's shirt-front [F.].

JACARANDA (jak-a-ran'-da) *n.* a genus of tropical American trees yielding fragrant and ornamental wood [*Tupi-Guarani*].

JACCHUS (jak'-us) *n.* the small, squirrel-like monkey of South America [G. *Iakchos*, a name of Bacchus].

JACINTH (jā'-sinth) *n.* a precious stone; the hyacinth [F. *jacinthe*].

JACK (jak) *n.* a nickname or dim. of *John*; a playing card marked with the figure of a servant; a sailor; an instrument to pull off boots; a bootjack; a small engine for turning a kitchen spit; the male of certain animals; a small bowl thrown out as a mark to the bowlers; an ensign, pennon, or flag; in motoring, an instrument for raising wheel from ground when changing a tyre, etc.—**jack-boots,** large boots reaching above the knee.—**jack-in-the-box,** a figure made to spring out of a box.—**jack-knife,** a large, strong clasp-knife.—**jack the painter,** in Australia, a strong green tea.—**jack-plane,** a plane used by joiners for coarse work.—**jack-tar,** a sailor.—**jack-of-all-trades,** one that can turn his hand to anything.—**Jack Ketch,** a public hangman.—**Jack o' lantern,** Will o' the wisp [F. *Jacques*, James].

JACK (jak) *n.* a coat of mail; a jerkin or buff coat worn over armour [O.F. *jaque*].

JACKAL (jak'-awl) *n.* a carnivorous animal of India and Persia, allied to the dog; an ornamental bag or flap worn in front by Hottentots. It is made of jackal skin and attached to a waist-belt or thong [Per.].

JACKANAPES (jak'-ạ-nāps) *n.* a monkey; an ape; an impertinent fellow [fr. *Jack o' apes*, a man that exhibited performing monkeys].

JACKAROO (jak-a-rōō') *n.* *Colloq.* in Austral., an English newcomer gaining experience in the Australian backblocks [fr. JACK and KANGAROO].

JACKASS (jak'-as) *n.* the male of the ass; a blockhead [JACK, the male, and ASS].

JACKDAW (jak'-daw) *n.* a bird of the crow family [JACK and DAW].

JACKET (jak'-et) *n.* a short garment.—**jacketing** (jak'-et-ing) *n.* material for making a jacket; a covering for a steam pipe; a thrashing [O.F. *jaquette*, a sleeveless jacket, a dim. of O.F. *jaque*, a coat of mail].

JACKSTRAW (jak'-straw) *n.* an effigy of a man stuffed with straw; a man without means [JACK and STRAW].

JACOBEAN (jak-o-bē'-ạn) *a.* belonging to the time of James I., 1603-1625 [L. *Jacōbus*, James].

JACOBIN (jak'-o-bin) *n.* a French Dominican Friar, so named from the monastery of St. Jacques, in Paris; one of a society of revolutionists in France in 1789—hence, a turbulent demagogue; a variety of hooded pigeon.—**jacobinic** (jak-o-bin'-ik) *a.* pert. to the Jacobins; turbulent; revolutionary [F., fr. L. *Jacōbus*, James].

JACOBITE (jak'-o-bīt) *n.* a partisan of James II., after he abdicated the throne, and of his descendants;—*a.* pert. to the partisans of James II.—**Jacobitism** *n.* Jacobite principles.—**jacobitic, jacobitical** (jak-o-bit'-ik, -i-kal) *a.* relating to the British Jacobites.—**jacobus** (jạ-kō'-bus) *n.* an English gold coin of the value of 25*s.* sterling, struck in the reign of James I. [L. *Jacōbus*, James].

The fox-like Asiatic Jackal

JACOB'S-LADDER (jā'-kobz-lad'-ẹr) *n.* a plant having numerous flowers of a blue or white colour,

somewhat drooping; *Naut.* a rope ladder, with wooden steps, for going aloft.—**Jacob's-staff** *n.* a pilgrim's staff; a staff concealing a dagger [Gen. xxviii. 12; xxxii. 10].

JACONET (jak'-o-net) *n.* a thin muslin fabric for dresses [F. *jaconas*].

JACQUARD (jak'-ård) *n.* an appendage to a loom, for producing figured goods; cloth woven on such a loom [fr. inventor, *Jacquard*].

JACTATION (jak-tā'-shun) *n.* act of throwing; extreme restlessness in disease; agitation of the body; boasting [L.].

JACTITATION (jak-ti-tā'-shun) *n.* restlessness; vain boasting; vaunting [L., fr. *jactitāre*, to boast].

JACULATOR (jak'-ū-lā-tur) *n.* one that throws or darts; the archer-fish.—**jaculatory** *a.* darting out suddenly, or suddenly thrown out; ejaculatory [L. *jaculum*, a dart, fr. *jacere*, to throw].

JADDIS (jad'-is) *n.* in Ceylon, a priest who officiates in the jacco, or devil's house [E. Ind.].

JADE (jād) *n.* a stone of a dark-green colour [F., fr. Sp. *piedra deijada*, pain in the side].

JADE (jād) *n.* a poor horse; a mean woman; a wench; a huzzy;—*v.t.* to tire out;—*v.i.* to become weary; to sink.—**jadery** (jā'-dęr-i) *n.* the tricks of a jade or vicious horse [Scand.].

JAEGER (yā'-ger) *n.* a huntsman; a sharpshooter [Ger.].

JAG (jag) *n.* a notch; a ragged protuberance; *Bot.* a cleft or division; in North Amer., a load for one horse; a small load;—*v.t.* to notch.—**jaggedness** *n.*—**jaggy** *a.* notched.—**jagger** *n.* a wheel with a notched edge for ornamenting pastry.—**jaggery** (jag'-ęr-i) *n.* in India, coarse, dark-coloured sugar obtained from the juice of various palm trees.—**to have a jag on,** *Colloq.* in North Amer., to be slightly intoxicated; tipsy [Etym. unknown].

JAG (jāg) *v.t.* in South Africa, to hunt, chase, pursue;—*n.* [D. *jagen*, to hunt].

JAGUAR (jag-wår') *n.* a spotted carnivorous animal resembling the ounce or panther [Braz.].

JAIL (jāl) *n.* a prison;—*v.t.* to imprison.—**jailer** *n.*—**jailbird,** one that has been in prison.—**jail-fever,** typhus caused by overcrowding in jails [M.E. *jaile*].

JAINISM (jī'-nizm) *n.* the faith of a Hindu sect, akin to Buddhism.

JALAP (jal'-ąp) *n.* the root of a plant used in powder as a purgative [So called from *Jalapa* or *Xalapa* in Mexico].

JALOUSIE (zha'-lòò-zē) *n.* a Venetian window-blind [F. *jalousie*, jealousy].

JAM (jam) *n.* a mass of people crowded together; a conserve of fruit boiled with sugar;—*v.t.* to squeeze tight; to wedge in [Cp. CHAMP].

JAMAICA-PEPPER (ja-mā'-ka-pep-er) *n.* allspice [Jamaica].

JAMB (jam) *n.* the side-piece of a door, a fire-place, etc. [F. *jambe*, leg].

JAMBOREE (jam-bor-ē') *n.* international meeting of Boy Scouts; in North Amer., a spree [fr. Amer.-Ind. word meaning "joyful meeting of tribes"].

JAMPAN (jam'-pan) *n.* a sedan-chair carried on bamboo poles by four bearers [E. Ind.].

JAMRACH (jam'-rak) *n.* a place where wild animals are kept for sale [Name of dealer].

JANGADA (jan-gà'-dą) *n.* a raft-boat used in northern Brazil [Sp., a raft].

JANGLE (jang'-gl) *v.t.* to cause to sound discordantly;—*v.i.* to sound harshly; to rangle;—*n.* discordant sound; babble.—**jangler** *n.* [Imit., fr. O.F. *jangler*].

JANITOR (jan'-i-tor) *n.* a door-keeper; a porter; *fem.* **janitrix** [L., fr. *janua*, a door].

JANIZARY (jan'-i-zą-ri) *n.* a soldier of the Turkish infantry, suppressed in 1826 [F. *Janissaire*, fr. Turk., new soldiery].

JANSENIST (jan'-sen-ist) *n.* a follower of Cornelius Jansen (1585-1638), R.C. bishop of Ypres, who held views similar to those taught by Calvin respecting grace and free-will.—**Jansenism** *n.*

The cat-like Head and beautiful Ring-markings of the Jaguar

JANUARY (jan'-ū-ą-ri) *n.* the first month of the year.—**Janus-faced,** double faced, like Janus; deceitful [L. *Januarius*, fr. *Janus*, a Roman deity to whom this month was sacred].

JAPANESE (jap'-ą-nēz) *a.* pert. to Japan or its inhabitants;—*n.* a native

or inhabitant of Japan; the language of the people of Japan.—**japan** (ja-pan') *n.* work varnished and figured as practised by the Japanese; the lacquer used in japanning articles;—*v.t.* to cover with a thick coat of hard, brilliant varnish.—**japanner** *n.*

JAPE (jāp) *v.t.* to deride;—*n.* a joke [O.F. *japer*, to jest].

JAPONICA (ja-pon'-i-ka) *n.* a garden shrub, the Japanese quince [fr. *Japonia*, Japan].

JAR (jar) *v.t.* to cause to tremble;—*v.i.* to give forth a tremulous sound; to vibrate discordantly; to be inconsistent with;—*n.* a harsh noise; angry strife; state of a door half open, as in AJAR [Imit.].

JAR (jar) *n.* a vessel, as of earth or glass, with a large belly and narrow mouth [F. *jarre*, fr. A. *jarrah*, a ewer].

JARDINIÈRE (zhar-di-nyār) *n.* a stand for plants and flowers [F. = flower-stand].

JARGON (jar'-gon) *n.* gabble; gibberish; slang [F.].

JARGONELLE (jar-go-nel') *n.* a variety of pear that ripens early [F.].

JARL (yarl, jarl) *n.* an earl; a noble; the governor of a province [Scand.].

JARRAH (jar'-a) *n.* a gum-tree of Australia [Native name].

JARVEY (jar'-vi) *n.* a hackney-coach driver [JARVIS].

JASEY (jā'-zi) *n.* a kind of wig; a jersey [Corruption of JERSEY].

JASHAWK (jas'-hawk) *n.* a young hawk [Corruption of EYAS-HAWK].

Jasmine Leaf and Flowers

JASMINE, jessamine (jas'-min, jes'-a-min) *n.* a climbing plant, bearing flowers of a fragrant odour [F., fr. A. *yasmin*].

JASPER (jas'-per) *n.* an opaque variety of quartz, of red, yellow, and other colours.—**jasponyx** (jas'-po-niks) jasper marked like the human nail [F. *jaspe*, fr. L. and G. *iaspis*].

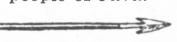
JATAKA (jā'-ta-ka) *n.* one of series of Buddha legends, a birt story [Skr.].

JAUNDICE (jān'-dis) *n.* a disea characterised by yellowness of the ey and skin, and caused by a suffusio of bile [F. *jaunisse*, fr. *jaune*, yello fr. L. *galbus*, yellow].

JAUNT (jānt) *v.i.* to make an excu sion;—*n.* a short journey for pleasu [Etym. doubtful].

JAUNTY (jān'-ti) *a.* airy; showy —**jauntily** *adv.*—**jauntiness** *n.* [I *gentil*, fr. L. *gentīlis*].

JAVANESE (jav-a-nēz') *n.* a nativ or inhabitant of Java; the languag of Java; *pl.* the people of Java.



Javelin, showing light shaft and barbed pyramidal head

JAVELIN (jav'-e-lin) *n.* a spea about five and a half feet long, throw by the hand [F.].

JAW (jaw) *n.* the bone of the mout in which the teeth are fixed—hence also, the bone with its teeth and cover ing; *pl.* the mouth.—**jaw-bone,** th bone of the jaw containing the teet [Old form, CHAW, fr. rt. of CHEW].

JAY (jā) *n.* a chattering bird wit gay plumage, allied to the crow.— **jay walker,** *Colloq.* in Amer., a pedes trian who tries to cross a road at a unauthorised place, or who walk without care for traffic [O.F. *jay*, jay].

JAZZ (jaz) *n.* modern dance music derived from negro music;—*v.t.* an *i.* to dance to jazz music; to creat a striking effect;—*a.* pert. to jaz music; eccentric; restless; colou ful; garish.—**jazzy, jazzified** (jaz'-jaz'-i-fīd) *a.*—**jazzily** (jaz'-i-li) *adv.*— **jazz band,** a band, usually of fiv players, in which drums and saxa phone predominate.—**jazz effect,** an striking, grotesque, or bewilderin effect.—**jazz mad,** devoted to jaz music, dancing, parties, etc.—**jaz mania,** mental obsession or neuroti restlessness due to over-indulgence i jazz.—**jazz maniac** *n.* [Negro word].

JEALOUS (jel'-us) *a.* suspicious solicitous for the name or characte of.—**jealousy** *adv.*—**jealousness** *n.*— **jealousy** *n.* apprehension of rivalry solicitude for the good name of [O.F =*jalous* = F. *jaloux*, fr. L. *zelus*, emu lation].

JEAN (jān) a twilled cotton cloth jane; *n.pl.* in North Amer., overalls *Colloq.* trousers [It. *Genova*, Genoa].

JEARS (jērz) *n.pl.* tackles by whic the lower yards of a ship are hoiste or lowered [Cf. GEAR].

JEER (jēr) *v.i.* to mock;—*v.t.* t treat with derision;—*n.* a railing re

mark; a biting jest.—**jeerer** *n.* [M.D. =jest].

JEHOVAH (je-hō'-vą) *n.* the Living One; the "I am that I am."—**Jehovistic** (je-hō-vis'-tik) *a.* relating to Jehovah [H.].

JEHU (jē'-hū) *n.* one of the kings of Israel; a daring rider or driver; a coachman [H.].

JEJUNE (je-jōōn') *a.* empty; barren; dry.—**jejunely** *adv.*—**jejuneness** *n.* [L. *jejunus*, hungry].

JELLY (jel'-i) *n.* any glutinous substance; the juice of fruits boiled with sugar; a gelatine obtained by the boiling of animal bodies, usually calves' feet, seasoned with wine, lemon, etc., and stiffened with isinglass.—**jelly-fish**, one of a marine species of radiate animals that have a jelly-like appearance [F. *gelée*, fr. L. *gelāre*, to freeze].

JEMIDAR, jamadar (jem'-i-dăr, jam'-ą-dăr) *n.* a native subaltern officer in the Indian army; an officer of police [Hind.].

JEMMY (jim'-i) *n.* a short, stout crow-bar used by house-breakers; a jimmy [fr. *James*].

JENNET (jen'-et) *n.* a small Spanish horse [O.F. *genette*, fr. Sp. *jinete*, orig. a mounted soldier].

JENNY (jen'-i) *n.* a machine for spinning; a female ass; a female bird [Corr. fr. GIN, contr. of ENGINE].

JEOPARD (jep'-ąrd) *v.t.* to endanger.—**jeopardy** *n.* exposure to death, loss, or injury; risk.—**jeopardous** *a.* perilous.—**jeopardously** *adv.*—**jeopardise** *v.t.* to put in danger [F. *jeu parti*, a divided game, fr. Late L. *jocus*, a game, and *partiri*, to divide].

JERBOA (jęr-bō'-ą) *n.* a small, burrowing, rodent animal resembling a mouse [A.].

JEREED, jerid (je-rēd') *n.* a blunt javelin used by the Turks in their mock fights [A.].

JEREMIAD (jer-e-mī'-ąd) *n.* a tale of grief or complaint [fr. *Jeremiah*, the prophet].

JERICHO (jer'-i-kō) *n.* any place of waiting; any place to which one is consigned [2 Sam. x.].

JERK (jęrk) *v.t.* to throw with a quick motion; to give a sudden pull, thrust, or push;—*v.i.* to make a sudden motion;—*n.* a short, sudden thrust or push.—**jerky** *a.* fitful.—**jerkiness** *n.* [Scot. *yerk*, to strike; cp. YARD, a rod].

JERKED (jęrkt) *a.* cut into long strips and dried in the sun [Peruv. *charqui*, dried beef].

JERKIN (jer'-kin) *n.* a short coat or close waistcoat [D.].

JEROBOAM (jer-o-bō'-am) *n.* a large bowl; eight bottles [1 Kings, xi. 28].

JERRAN, jirrand (jer'-an) *a.* in Australia, afraid [Aboriginal].

JERRY-BUILDER (jer'-i-bil-der) *n.* a man that erects flimsy buildings.—**jerry-built**, constructed with flimsy materials [fr. a proper name].

JERSEY (jęr'-zi) *n.* a kind of jacket of knitted woollen stuff [fr. the island *Jersey*].

JESS (jes) *n.* a strap of leather or silk tied round the legs of a hawk, to fasten it to the wrist [O.F. *jet*, fr. L. *jactāre*, fr. L. *jacere*, to throw].

JESSAMINE (jes'-ą-min) *n.* *See* JASMINE.

JESSANT (jes'-ąnt) *a.* *Her.* shooting forth, or springing up, as lions or other animals from a fesse [O.F.].

Griffin Jessant in Heraldic Design

JEST (jest) *n.* a joke;—*v.i.* to joke.—**jester** *n.* [M.E. *geste*, a tale, a deed, fr. L. *gesta*, fr. *gerere*, to do].

Syn. of "jester," joker, wag, humorist, buffoon, fool, clown, mountebank, merry-andrew.

JESUIT (jez'-ū-it) *n.* one of a religious order founded by Ignatius Loyola, in 1534, under the title of The Society of Jesus; a crafty person; an intriguer—**jesuitic, jesuitical** (jez-ū-it'-ik, -i-kąl) *a.*—**jesuitically** *adv.*—**jesuitism** *n.*—**jesuits'-bark**, cinchona bark (because first brought to Europe by Jesuits).

JET (jet) *n.* a variety of lignite, of a velvet-black colour;—*a.* having the colour of jet.—**jetty** *a.* black as jet.—**jettiness** *n.* [O.F. *jet*, fr. G. *gagatēs*, fr. *Gagai*, a town in Asia Minor].

JET (jet) *n.* a sudden rush, as of water, or of flame, from a pipe; a gas jet burner; in internal-combustion engine, nozzle in carburettor through which fuel is sprayed;—*v.t.* to spout forth;—*v.i.* to shoot forward [O.F. *jetter*, fr. L. *jactāre*, fr. *jacere*, to throw].

JETTY (jet'-i) *n.* a projection; a kind of pier.—**jettage** (jet'-āj) *n.* dues levied on incoming vessels.—**jettison** (jet'-i-son) *n.* the throwing overboard of goods to ease a vessel;—*v.t.* to throw goods overboard.—**jetsam, jetsom** (jet'-sam, jet'-som) *n.* goods thrown overboard to lighten a ship in danger [O.F. *jettée*, thrown out; cp. JET].

JEW (jōō) *n.* a Hebrew or Israelite; *fem.* **Jewess.**—**Jewish** *a.*—**Jewishly** *adv.*—**Jewry** *n.* Judea; a district inhabited by Jews: hence the name of a street in London.—**Jew-baiting,** persecution of the Jews.—**Jew's-harp,** a musical instrument held between the lips, and sounding by means of a steel tongue [M.E. *Jew, Jeu*].

JEWEL (jōō'-el) *n.* an ornament in which the precious stones form a principal part; a precious stone; a name expressive of fondness;—*v.t.* to adorn with jewels.—**jeweller** *n.* one that makes or deals in jewels and other ornaments.—**jewellery, jewelry** *n.* jewels in general; the art or trade of a jeweller [M.E. *juel, jowel*].

JEWING (jōō'-ing) *n.* the wattles at the base of the beak in some domestic pigeons, supposed to resemble a hooked nose. *See* JEW.

JEZEBEL (jez'-e-bel) *n.* a wicked, bold, or vicious woman, esp. a woman who paints her face [fr. *Jezebel*, wife of Ahab, King of Israel].

JIB (jib) *n.* a triangular stay-sail extended from the outer end of the jib-boom to the fore topmast-head; the projecting beam of a crane;—*v.i.* to move restively, as a horse.—**jib-boom,** a spar run out from the extremity of the bowsprit [Scand.].

JIBE, jib (jīb, jib) *v.t.* to shift from one side of a vessel to the other, as a sail [Scand.].

JIFFY (jif'-i) *n. Colloq.* a moment; an instant.

JIG (jig) *n.* a light, brisk, musical movement; a quick dance; a trick; in North Amer., a day's work, particularly of a printer; a tool or fixture used to guide cutting tools for making duplicate parts; a sieve or system of sieves used in separating ores;—*v.t.* to trick;—*v.i.* to dance.—**jig-saw puzzle,** a picture puzzle composed of a large number of pieces, parts of a pattern or picture, cut as with a jig-saw.—**lobster-jig** *n.* in North Amer., a shift beginning in the afternoon and ending at midnight [O.F. *gige, gigue*, a fiddle, a dance].

JIGGER (jig'-ẹr) *n.* a miner that cleans ore by passing it through a sieve; a machine on which earthen vessels are shaped by rapid motion; a tackle, consisting of a double and single block and the fall; in wireless, oscillation transformer, coupling aerial circuit of a transformer to source of oscillation [fr. JIG].

JIGGER (jig'-ẹr) *n.* in South Africa and America, a flea, the female of which burrows under human flesh to lay its eggs, particularly attacking the feet [Corr. from West Indian *chigol*].

JIHAD, jehad (jē-hȧd', je-hȧd') *n.* a holy war, proclaimed by Mussulmans against Christians [A.].

JILL (jil) *n.* a young woman; a sweetheart; a flirt [Contr. fr. *Gillian*, or *Juliana*].

JILT (jilt) *n.* a woman that capriciously disappoints her lover;—*v.t.* to deceive in love;—*v.i.* to play the jilt [Contr. fr. *jillet*, dim. of JILL].

JIMMY (jim'-i) *n.* in South Africa, a newly-arrived immigrant [Dim. of *James*].

JIMMY (jim'-i) *n.* Same as JEMMY.

JIMP (jimp) *a.* neat; handsome; elegant of shape; short in measure; scant [Scot.].

JINGLE (jing'-gl) *v.t.* to cause to give a sharp sound, as a little bell;—*v.i.* to clink;—*n.* a clinking sound, as of little bells or pieces of metal; correspondence of sound in rhymes [Imit.].

JINGO (jing'-gō) *n.* a mild oath; one that favours a spirited foreign policy;—*a.* relating to the jingoes.—**jingoism** *n.* [fr. mild oath "by *jingo*," Basque *jinko*, God].

JINRIKISHA (jin-rik'-i-shą) *n.* a small, two-wheeled carriage drawn by one or more men [Jap.].

JIU-JITSU *n.* *See* JU-JUTSU.

JIVA (jē'-vȧ) *n.* the individual soul, as distinct from the supreme soul [Skr.].

JOB (job) *n.* a piece of work; labour undertaken at a stated price, or paid for by the hour or day; any public work contract, etc., turned to private advantage;—*v.t.* to hire by the job, or period of service; to do by portions or lots;—*v.i.* to perform pieces of work.—**jobber** *n.* a middleman, particularly in the London Stock Exchange, a middleman between stockbrokers; one who transacts public business to his personal advantage; in North Amer., one who takes a contract for cutting timber.—**jobbery** *n.* underhand means to secure private ends at public expense.—**job analysis,** analysis of the nature of an industrial task with a view to eliminating waste of time, energy, and movements, and to fitting each worker to the task he can most efficiently perform.—**jobmaster,** one that lets out horses and carriages for hire [O.F. *gob*, a mouthful; cp. GOBBLE].

JOB (job) *n.* a stab with a pointed instrument;—*v.t.* to stab with a sharp point [M.E. *jobben*, to peck].

JOB (jŏb) *n.* a monument of patience.—**jobation** (jo-bā'-shun) *n.* a reprimand; a tedious homily.—**Job's-comforter,** one that depresses while he appears to console [*Job*, the patriarch in Scripture].

JOCKEY (jok'-i) *n.* a man that rides horses in a race; one that cheats in trade;—*v.t.* to jostle against in riding; to trick.—**jockeyship** *n.* skilful riding or management of a horse; dodge.—**jockey club,** an association of those interested in horse-racing.—**jockey-pulley,** in motoring, a pulley rotating on a spring-loaded mounting, used to keep belt taut on two fixed pulleys [Dim. of *Jock*, Jack].

JOCOSE (jō-kōs') *a.* given to jesting.—**jocosely** *adv.*—**jocoseness** *n.*—**jocosity** (jō-kos'-i-ti) *n.* [L. *jocōsus*, fr. *jocus*, joke].

Syn. jocular, facetious, witty, merry, pleasant, waggish, sportive. *Ant.* dismal, ponderous, serious, heavy, dull, miserable, gloomy.

JOCULAR (jok'-ū-lar) *a.* given to jesting.—**jocularly** *adv.*—**jocularity** (jok-ū-lar'-i-ti) *n.*—**joculator** (jok'-ū-lā-tur) *n.* a professional jester; a minstrel [L. *joculāris*, fr. *jocus*, joke].

JOCUND (jok'-und) *a.* merry; gay; —**jocundly** *adv.*—**jocundity** (jo-kun'-di-ti) *n.* gaiety [L. *jocundus*, fr. *jocus*, jest].

JOE MILLER (jō mil'-er) *n.* an old joke; a jest-book [Name of a comedian, 1684-1738].

JOG (jog) *v.t.* to push with the elbow or hand; to urge repeatedly; —*v.i.* to move at a slow trot;—*n.* a push; a push to awaken attention.—**jogger** *n.*—**jog-trot,** a slow kind of trot [W.].

JOGGLE (jog'-l) *v.t.* to shake slightly; to join or match by notches, so as to prevent sliding apart;—*v.i.* to shake or totter;—*n.* a jolt; a joint between two bodies, so constructed by means of notches as to prevent their sliding past each other; a joint held in place by pieces of stone or metal introduced into it; *pl.* the pieces of stone or metal used in a joggle-joint [Dim. of JOG].

JOHANNISBERGER (jō-han'-is-ber-ger) *n.* a fine Rhenish wine [Ger.].

JOHN (jon) *n.* a proper name; a familiar appellation.—**John Bull,** an honest, blunt fellow; the nickname for the English people.—**John Collins** *n.* in North Amer., a morning drink of gin, sugar, lemon, ice, and soda water.—**John Company,** a name for the East India Company.—**Johnny-cake,** a cake made of the meal of Indian corn; in Australia, a cake of flour and water baked in hot ashes [L. *Joannes*].

JOHNSONIAN (jon-sō'-ni-an) *a.* pert. to Dr. Samuel *Johnson* (1709-1784), or his style; pompous; inflated.

JOIN (join) *v.t.* to bring together; to act in concert with;—*v.i.* to be in contact; to unite in marriage, partnership, league, church, society, etc.—**joinder** (join'-der) *n.* act of joining; conjunction; a joining of parties, as plaintiffs or defendants in a suit, or of causes of action; acceptance of an issue tendered in law or fact.—**joiner** *n.* a mechanic that does the wood-work of buildings.—**joinery** *n.* the work of a joiner; carpentry.—**to join battle,** to engage in battle.—**to join issue,** to take different sides on a point in debate.—**to join up,** to enlist in H.M. Forces [O.F. *joindre*, fr. L. *jungere*].

JOINT (joint) *n.* the place in which two things are joined; the joining of two or more bones in animal bodies; one of the limbs of an animal, or part of it, cut by the butcher for the table; a crack transverse to the stratification; *Colloq.* a fellow, man; in North Amer., a gambling or opium den; a low-class public-house; a house, café, place, etc.;—*a.* joined; held in common;—*v.t.* to unite; to provide with joints; to articulate; to cut up, as meat;—*v.i.* to coalesce as joints do.—**jointer** *n.* the longest plane used by a joiner.—**jointly** *adv.* —**jointless** *a.*—**jointure** *n.* an estate settled on a wife, which she is to enjoy after her husband's decease; —*v.t.* to settle a jointure upon.—**jointress** *n.* a woman that has a jointure.—**joint-heir,** an heir having an interest with another.—**joint-tenancy,** a tenure of estate by unity of interest, title, time, and possession, under which the survivor takes the whole. —**joint-stock company,** a mercantile, banking, or operative association, with a capital made up of transferable shares [F. *joint*; cp. JOIN].

JOIST (joist) *n.* a beam to which the boards of a floor or the laths of a ceiling are nailed [O.F. *giste*].

JOKE (jōk) *n.* something said to excite a laugh;—*v.t.* to make merry with; to banter;—*v.i.* to make sport. —**joker** *n.* one who jokes; an extra distinctive card in a pack, usually taking any value.—**practical joke,** a joke played on a person to his annoyance or personal injury [L. *jocus*].

JOLLY (jol'-i) *a.* jovial; handsome; plump;—*v.t.* in North Amer., to wheedle; cajole; to flatter or please with the intention of deceiving.—**jollily** *adv.*—**jolliness, jollity** *n.* gaiety. —**jollification** (jol-i-fi-kā'-shun) *n.* a noisy carouse [O.F. *jolif*, *joli*, merry, fr. Scand.].

Syn. joyous, gay, gladsome, mirthful, merry, sportive, funny, stout, lusty. *Ant.* sad, wistful, serious, tragic, morose.

JOLLYBOAT (jol'-i-bōt) *n.* a small boat belonging to a ship [Pg. *galeota*, a small boat].

JOLT (jōlt) *v.t.* to shake with sudden jerks ;—*v.i.* to shake as a carriage moving on rough ground ;—*n.* a shake by a sudden jerk ; in North Amer., a drink of spirits.—**jolter** *n.*—**jolt-head** (jōlt'-hed) *n.* a stupid head, a dunce [O.E.].

JONAH (jō'-na) *n.* an unlucky passenger [fr. the prophet *Jonah*].

JONQUIL (jon'-kwil) *n.* a bulbous plant of the genus Narcissus, allied to the daffodil [F. *jonquille*, fr. L. *juncus*, a rush].

JORDAN (jor'-dan) *n.* a bottle in which pilgrims brought water from the river Jordan [Uncert., perh. fr. River *Jordan*].

JORUM (jō'-rum) *n.* a large drinking vessel [Etym. uncert.].

JOSEPH (jō'-sef) *n.* a woman's riding habit, buttoned down the front [See Gen. xxxvii. 3].

JOSH (josh) *v.t. Colloq.* in Amer., to ridicule [H.].

JOSS (jos) *n.* a Chinese idol.—**joss-house,** a Chinese temple.—**joss-stick,** a small cylinder of incense or perfume which the Chinese burn before their idols [Corr. fr. Pg. *deos*, god].

JOSTLE (jos'-l) *v.t.* to push against ; —*v.i.* to push ;—*n.* a pushing against [Frequent. of JOUST].

JOT (jot) *n.* an iota ;—*v.t.* to make a memorandum of.—**jotter** *n.* a book for notes [G. *iōta*, the letter *i*].

Syn. whit, grain, tittle, scrap, mite, particle, atom, bit, morsel fraction.

JOUGS (jōogz) *n.* an iron ring, fastened by a chain to a wall, post, or tree, in which the neck of a criminal was enclosed [O.F. *joug*, a yoke, fr. L. *jugum*, a yoke].

JOULE (jōōl) *n.* in electricity, unit of work ; energy expended in one second by an ampere in one ohm [*Joule*, English physicist].

JOURNAL (jur'-nal) *n.* a diary ; a book in which every article or charge is entered under the date of each day ; a daily register of the ship's course and distance, etc. ; a paper published daily ; a periodical giving an account of passing events, the proceedings of societies, etc. ; the portion of a shaft that turns in a journal-box.—**journalese** (jur'-nal-ēz) *n.* the language of journalism ; writing characterised by flowery speech and clichés.—**journalism** *n.* the keeping of a journal ; the profession of editing, or writing for, journals.—**journalist** *n.*—**journalise** *v.i.* to enter in a journal.—**journalistic** (jur-na-lis'-tik) *a.* pe to journals or journalism.—**journa box,** the part of a machine in whi the journal of a shaft, axle, or p bears and moves [F., fr. L. *diurnāl diurnus*, belonging to the day, *dies*, a day].

JOURNEY (jur'-ni) *n.* travel fr one place to another ; voyage ; *v.i.* to travel from place to place.—**journeyman** *n.* a workman who h fully learned his trade [F. *journée, jour*, a day, fr. L. *diurnus*].

JOUST (jōōst) *n.* a mock encount on horseback ;—*v.i.* to engage in mock fight on horseback [O.F. *jous* fr. L. *juxta*, near to].

JOVIAL (jō'-vi-al) *a.* under t happy influence of Jupiter the plan gay.—**jovially** *adv.*—**jovialness** *n.* **joviality** (jō-vi-al'-i-ti) *n.* jovialnes [L. *Jovialis*, fr. *Jupiter, Jovis*].

JOWL (jōl) *n.* the cheek.—**che by jowl,** side by side.—**jowler** (jō'-l *n.* a hunting dog, beagle, or oth dog [A.S. *ceaft*, jaw].

JOY (joi) *n.* gladness ; exhilar tion of spirits ;—*v.i.* to rejoice ; be glad.—**joyful** *a.*—**joyfully** *adv.* **joyfulness** *n.*—**joyless** *a.*—**joyless** *adv.*—**joylessness** *n.*—**joyous** *a.* f of joy ; glad.—**joyously** *adv.*—**jo ousness** *n.*—**joy-ride,** a pleasure ri in a motor-car, esp. if illicit and with high-speed driving ; short ple sure trip in an aeroplane.—**joy-stic** control lever of an aeroplane [F. *jo* fr. L. *gaudium*, fr. *gaudēre*, to rejoice

Syn. pleasure, delight, happines felicity, transport, ecstasy, raptur bliss, merriment, hilarity, gaiet festivity. *Ant.* sorrow, sadnes gloom, bitterness, rue, woe, car mourning, agony, regret, tribulatio lamentation.

JUBILANT (jōō'-bi-lant) *a.* utte ing songs of triumph ; rejoicing.—**jubilantly** *adv.*—**jubilate** *v.i.* to rejoice to exult.—**jubilation** (jōō-bi-lā'-shun *n.* a rejoicing ; feeling of triumph [(part. stem) *jubilant-*, fr. *jubilāre*, t shout for joy].

JUBILEE (jōō'-bi-lē) *n.* ever fiftieth year, at which time slave were liberated, and lands that ha been alienated reverted to their fo mer owners ; a celebration of a reig marriage, etc., after it has laste fifty years [F. *jubilé*, fr. L. *jubilaeu* fr. H. = a blast of a trumpet].

JUDAISM (jōō'-dā-izm) *n.* th religious doctrines and rites of th Jews.—**Judaist** *n.* one that believe in Judaism.—**Judaise** *v.i.* to conform to the doctrines and rites of the Jew —**Judaic, Judaical** (jōō-dā'-ik, -i-ka *a.* pert. to the Jews.—**Judaically** *ad* [L. *Judaicus*, fr. *Juda, Judah*].

JUDAS (jōō′-dąs) *n.* a treacherous on [*Judas* the apostle].

JUDGE (juj) *n.* a civil officer with ority to hear and determine ses civil or criminal; one to m a question is referred; a chief istrate, such as those who gov- d the Hebrew nation more than e hundred years;—*pl.* the title he seventh book of the Old Testa- t;—*v.t.* to decide;—*v.i.* to hear determine, as in causes on trial; form an opinion; to decide.— **geship** *n.*—**judgment** *n.* act by ch the mind forms an opinion; ernment; a decision of the civil rt; a special infliction of suffer- or death.—**judicable** (jōō′-di-ką- *a.* capable of being tried and ded upon.—**judicative** *a.* having ity to judge.—**judicatory** *a.* dis- sing justice.—**judicature** *n.* power listributing justice; a court of ice; extent of jurisdiction of a ge or court.—**judicial** (jōō-dish′-ąl) ert. to courts of justice, or to a ge thereof.—**judicially** *adv.*—**judi- y** *a.* passing judgment or sen- e; pert. to the courts of judica- ;—*n.* that branch of government vhich judicial power is vested.— **cious** *a.* wise.—**judiciously** *adv.*— **ciousness** *n.*—**judge advocate,** the wn prosecutor representing the ge advocate-general in a court tial.—**judgment-day,** the day on ch God will judge the world [F. r, fr. L. *judicāre*, fr. L. *judex*, fr. law, and *dicere*, to speak].

m. of *v.i.* and *v.t.* conclude, sit udgment, doom, sentence, con- r, regard, esteem, reckon, account, ve, hold, suppose, estimate, reciate, rate.

JDY (jōō′-di) *n.* Punch's wife in puppet show; hence, a wench, eetheart [Abbrev. fr. *Judith*].

JG (jug) *n.* a vessel for liquids; a ıer; a ewer;—*v.t.* to boil or , as in a jug.—**jugful** *n.* [Etym. rtain].

JG (jug) *v.i.* to utter a note or represented by this word, as un birds, esp. the nightingale; ollect in a covey, as partridges t.].

JGATE, jugated (jōō′-gāt, jōō′- ed) *a.* joined together [L. *jugum*,].

JGGERNAUT (jug′-ęr-nawt) *n.* chief idol among the Hindus, e temple in Orissa has a pyra- l carriage 200 feet high, beneath h pilgrims were believed to fice themselves; any idea or ım to which one is so devoted as crifice himself [Skr. *Jagannātha*, of the world].

GGLE (jug′-l) *v.t.* to deceive by artifice;—*v.i.* to play tricks by sleight of hand;—*n.* a trick by leger-demain.—**juggler** *n.*—**jugglery** *n.* art of a juggler; trickery [O.F., fr. L. *joculari*, to jest, fr. *jocus*, a jest].

JUGO-SLAV (ū′-gō-slāv) *a.* per- taining to Jugo-slavia, the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.

JUGULAR (jug′-ū-ląr) *a.* pert. to the neck or throat;—*n.* one of the large veins by which the blood is returned from the head to the heart. —**jugulation** (jug-ū-lā′-shun) *n.* the sudden cutting short of a disease [L. *jugulum*, the collar-bone, fr. *jungere*, to join].

JUICE (jōōs) *n.* the sap; the watery part of vegetables; the fluid part of animal substances.—**juicy** *a.* abound- ing with juice.—**juiciness** *n.*—**juice- less** *a.* [F., fr. L. *jus*, broth].

JU-JU (jōō-jōō) *n.* a West African fetish, as an idol, to which sacrifices are sometimes made; hence, also, a talisman, object of veneration, and anything mysterious or magical.— **ju-juism** (jōō′-jōō-izm) *n.* the super- stitions and practices connected with belief in the ju-ju [Afr.].

JUJUBE (jōō′-jōōb) *n.* the fruit of a plant, a native of Syria; a lozenge made from, or flavoured with, this fruit; any kind of gelatinous fruity lozenge [F., fr. L. *zizyphum*, fr. Per.].

JU-JUTSU (jōō-jut′-sōō, jōō-jit′- sōō) *n.* an ancient Japanese system of self-defence without weapons, based on knowledge of how to strike or clutch an opponent so as to numb him temporarily, and in which the opponent's strength is turned to his own disadvantage [Jap].

JULEP, julap (jōō′-lep, -ląp) *n.* a sweet drink, esp. one in which re- pulsive medicines are taken [F., fr. Sp. *julepe*, fr. A. and Per. = rose water].

JULIAN (jōō′-lyąn) *a.* belonging to or derived from Julius Cæsar.— **Julian calendar,** the calendar as ad- justed by Julius Cæsar, in 46 B.C., in which the year was made to consist of 365 days, 6 hours, instead of 365 days.

JULIENNE (jōō-li-en′) *n.* a kind of clear soup [F.].

JULY (jōō-lī′) *n.* the seventh month of the year [fr. *Julius*, the surname of Caius Cæsar, who was born in this month].

JUMART (jōō′-mārt) *n.* the sup- posed offspring of a bull and a mare [F.].

JUMBLE (jum′-bl) *v.t.* to mix in a confused mass;—*n.* confused mix- ture.—**jumbler** *n.*—**jumble-sale,** sale of second-hand clothes for charitable purposes [Perh. frequent. of JUMP].

JUMBO (jum′-bō) *n.* a colossus

[Name of a huge elephant formerly in London Zoological Gardens].

JUMP (jump) *v.t.* to pass by a leap; to pass over eagerly or hastily; to skip over; to risk; in the Colonies, to appropriate a claim which the original owner is not working; to steal.—*v.i.* to lift the feet wholly from the ground, and alight again upon them; to skip; to spring;—*n.* act of jumping; a leap; a bound.—**jumper** (jum'-pėr) *n.* one that jumps; a long iron chisel or borer; a rude kind of sleigh; one of a certain religious sect in America; a Shaker; a cheese-mite; a woman's loose outer jacket or one-piece garment, reaching to hips; in the Colonies, one who occupies property belonging to another on some pretext, usually flimsy.—**jumping** (jum'-ping) *n.* the act of jumping; the seizing of a mining claim.—**jumping-deer,** the black-tailed deer of North America.—**to jump at,** to embrace eagerly.—**to jump a claim,** to take mining rights from another by force [fr. Teut.; cp. Sw. *gumpa*, and M.H. Ger. *gumpen*, to jump].

JUNCACEOUS (jun-kā'-shus) *a.* pert. to plants like the rush [L. *juncus*, a rush].

JUNCTION (jungk'-shun) *n.* act of joining; place or point of union.—**juncture** *n.* the line or point at which two bodies are joined; an exigency [L., fr. *jungere*, to join].

Syn. union, combination, coalition, connection, linking, coupling, place of meeting. *Ant.* break, split, burst, parting, division, cleavage.

JUNE (jōōn) *n.* the sixth month of the year [L. *Junius*].

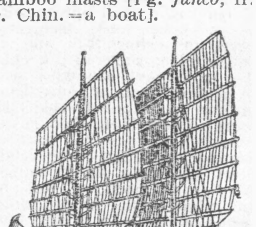
JUNGLE (jung'-gl) *n.* land mostly covered with forest-trees, brushwood, or reedy vegetation.—**jungly** *a.* abounding with jungles.—**jungle-fever,** a severe fever, prevalent in the tropics.—**jungle-fowl,** a species supposed to be the parent of the domestic hen [Skr. = desert].

JUNIOR (jōōn'-yur) *a.* less old; younger;—*n.* a young person; the younger of two; a minor; one of a lower standing or position.—**juniorship** *n.*—**juniority** (jōō-ni-or'-i-ti) *n.* the state of being junior [L. comp. of *juvenis*, young].

JUNIPER (jōō'-ni-pėr) *n.* an evergreen coniferous shrub or tree, whose berries are used in making gin [L. *juniperus*, fr. *juvenis*, young, and *parere*, to bring forth].

JUNK (junk) *n.* pieces of old cordage; a chunk; hard and dry salted beef; belongings; portable property; old and valueless goods [L. *juncus*, a rush].

JUNK (junk) *n.* a flat-bottomed Chinese vessel, with one c bamboo masts [Pg. *junco*, fr. fr. Chin. =a boat].



Chinese Junk, with large matting sails fu

JUNKER (yung'-kėr) *n.* a German noble; one of the cratic party in Prussia [Ger.].

JUNKET (jung'-ket) *n.* a meat; curds mixed with sweetened, and flavoured;—feast;—*v.i.* to banquet.—j (jun'-ket-ėr) *n.* one that tak in a banquet.—**junketing** (ju ing) *n.* a private feast or en ment;—*pl.* rich and luxuriou ings [It. *giuncata*].

JUNTA (jun'-tą) *n.* a grand of state in Spain [Sp., fr. L. *junctus*, fr. *jungere*, to join].

JUNTO (jun'-tō) *n.* a coun deliberates in secret on any a government; a faction [Sp. *j*

JUPITER (jōō'-pi-tėr) *n.* Jove one of the planets, the largest a to Venus, the brightest [L. *Jov* heaven-father, fr. G. *Zeus pat*

JUPON (jōō-pon') *n.* a sl jacket or overcoat; a petticoa

JURAL (jōō'-rąl) *a.* pertai right [L. *jus, juris*, right].

JURASSIC (jōō-ras'-ik) *a.* so called from certain rocks *Jura* mountains belonging t period of formation.—**Jura li** (jōō'-rą-līm-stōn) *n.* the gr rocks comprised in the oolitic or formation [fr. the *Jura* mou

JURIDICAL (jōō-rid'-i-kąl) to a judge.—**juridically** *adv.* [*dicus*, fr. (stem) *jur-*, of *jus*, l *dicere*, to speak].

JURISDICTION (jōō-ris-dik *n.* the legal power of hearin determining causes; the limi in which power may be exer **jurisdictional** (jōō-ris-dik'-shu pert. to jurisdiction [F. fr. L *jurisdictiō-nem*, fr. *jus*, law *dicere*, to speak].

JURISPRUDENCE (jōō-ris dens) *n.* the science of law

owledge of the laws, customs, and hts of men, in a state or community. **urisprudent** (jōō-ris-prōō'-dent) *a.* derstanding law;—*n.* one that derstands, or is skilled in, law.—**isprudential** (jōō-ris-prōō-den'-l) *a.* pert. to jurisprudence.—**dical jurisprudence,** forensic medie [F., fr. L., fr. stem *jur-*, of *jus*, , and *prudentia*, knowledge of].

URIST (jōō'-rist) *n.* one versed in law, esp. in Roman or civil law *juriste*, fr. L. *jus, juris*, law].

URY (jōō'-ri) *n.* a body of men ected and sworn to try any matter 'act, and to declare the truth on the dence given them in the case.—**or** *n.* one that serves on a jury.—**y-box,** the place where the jury during the trial of a cause.—**jury-n** *n.* a juror.—**a special jury,** a jury mposed of persons of a certain class station [F. *juré*, sworn, fr. *jurer*, L. *jurāre*, to swear].

URY-MAST (jōō'-ri-mást) *n.* a mporary mast erected in a ship, to ply the place of one carried away; wireless, rod to keep down-lead aerial clear of house, etc.—**jury-der,** a temporary rudder in case ccident [O.F. *ajuirie*, fr. L. *adju-*, to aid].

UST (just) *a.* straight; exact, as ne; full; complete, as a measure weight; true; upright; founded truth or fact, as a charge; right-;—*adv.* closely; almost; nicely; ctly; merely; barely.—**justly** .—**justness** *n.* [F., fr. L. *justus*, fr. law].

yn. equitable, legal, exact, accu-e, proper, regular, complete, due, able, deserved, merited, condign, teous, good, virtuous, blameless, e, conscientious, honourable, im-tial. *Ant.* unjust, unfair, biassed, judiced, erroneous, misleading, un-n, unsatisfactory.

USTICE (jus'-tis) *n.* quality of ng just; the rendering to every his due; merited reward or pun-nent; a person duly commis-ed to hold courts.—**justiceship** *n.* **ısticiable** (jus-tish'-i-ą-bl) *a.* proper e examined in a court of justice. **ısticiar, justiciary** *n.* a judge or justice; a Lord Chief-Justice.—**justiciarship** *n.*—**Lord Chief-Justice,** the chief judge of the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice.—**High Court of Justiciary,** the highest criminal court in Scotland.—**Justice of the Peace** (J.P.) a local magistrate of limited jurisdiction [F., fr. L. *justitia*, fr. *justus*, just, fr. *jus*, law].

JUSTIFY (jus'-ti-fī) *v.t.* to show to be just; to free from blame; to excuse; to adjust.—**justifier** *n.*—**justifiable** *a.* defensible; excusable.—**justifiably** *adv.*—**justifiableness** *n.*—**justification** (jus-ti-fi-kā'-shun) *n.* vindication; absolution.—**justificatory** *a.* tending to justify [F., fr. L. *justificāre*, fr. *justus*, just, and *facere*, to make].

JUT (jut) *v.i.* to project beyond the main body.—**juttingly** (jut'-ing-li) *adv.* [A form of JET].

JUTE (jōōt) *n.* a fibre resembling hemp, used in the manufacture of mats, cordage, and the like; also, the plant that produces it cultivated in India [Bengali].

JUVENESCENT (jōō-ven-es'-ent) *a.* becoming young.—**juvenescence** (jōō-ven-es'-ens) *n.* [L. ppr. of *juvenescere*, to grow young, fr. *juvenis*, young].

JUVENILE (jōō'-ve-nīl) *a.* young, youthful;—*n.* a young person or youth.—**juvenility** (jōō-ve-nil'-i-ti) *n.*—**juvenile court,** a court especially held for the trial of juvenile delinquents.—**juvenile employment bureau,** bureau established by county or borough council to assist in placing boys or girls in employment on leaving school.—**juvenile offender,** person under sixteen indicted for criminal offence.—**juveniles** (jōō'-ve-nīlz) *n.pl.* books for children.—**juvenilia** (jōō-ven-il'-ią) *n.* the writings and other works of one's minority [L. *juvenilis*, fr. *juvenis*, young].

JUXTAPOSE, juxtaposit (juks-tą-pōz', -poz'-it) *v.t.* to place close together.—**juxtaposition** (juks-ta-pō-zish'-un) *n.* a placing, or being placed near; contiguity [L., fr. *juxta*, near, and *ponere*, to place].

JYNTEE (jin'-tē) *n.* a plant from which charcoal, as used in gunpowder, is made [E. Ind.].

K

, k, the eleventh letter and eighth sonant of the English alphabet, es directly from the Greek *kappa*. sound is invariably like that of *c* l, as in *call*. Before *n* it is silent, *know* (nō), *knee* (nē).

AAINS, kains (kā'-ins) *n.pl.* in South Africa, scraps from which the fat has been fried out; cracklings [D. *kaan*, animal fat rendered down].

KAAMA (kā'-mą) *n.* the native name of the hartbeest [Native name].

KADDISH (kad'-ish) *n.* a Jewish form of thanksgiving and prayer [H.].

KAFFIR, Kafir (kaf'-er) *n.* one of a woolly-haired race inhabiting the eastern part of South Africa; the language of the Kaffirs; an inhabitant of Kafiristan in N.E. Afghanistan. —**kaffir-almanac** *n.* a South African flowering plant. — **kaffir-boom,** a South African tree with a prickly stem, a coral tree.— **kaffir-god** *n.* a South African flower.— **kaffir-piano,** *n.* a xylophone made by the Kaffirs consisting of flat bars of hard wood fastened across a frame beneath which calabash shells are fixed.— **kaffir-tea,** *n.* a South African herb.— **kaffir-truck** *n.* beads, cotton blankets, rugs, brass wire, etc., used in trade with the South African natives [A. = an unbeliever].

KAGO (kag'-ō, kȧ'-gō) *n.* a basket-work palanquin slung from a pole, carried by two men [Jap.].

KAGU (kȧ'-gȯȯ) *n.* the native name of the *Rhinochetus jubatus,* a bird peculiar to New Caledonia [Native name].

KAHIKATEA (kȧ-i-kȧ-tā'-ą) *n.* the Maori name of the white pine of New Zealand [Maori].

KAHOON (ka-hȯȯn') *n.* a unit of weight in Calcutta [E. Ind.].

KAIK, kainga (kīk, kīn'-ga) *n.* in Australia, a Maori settlement or village [Maori].

KAIMAKAM (kī'-ma-kȧm) *n.* title of officer in Turkish and Egyptian armies, equivalent to lieutenant-colonel [Turk.].

KAIN (kān) *n.* poultry, etc., payable by a tenant to his landlord as rent in kind [Scot.].

KAINITE (kī'-nīt) *n.* hydrous chloro-sulphate of magnesium and potassium, used as a fertiliser [G. *kainos,* new].

KAISER (kī'-zer, kā'-zer) *n.* an emperor [Ger., fr. L. *Caesar*].

KAKEMONO (kak-ē-mō'-no) *n.* a long, narrow picture, to be hung on a wall [Jap.].

KALE, kail (kāl) *n.* colewort; cabbage; broth in which cabbage or kale is a principal ingredient; in North Amer., *Colloq.* money, wealth. —**kail-yard** *n.* a cabbage-garden;—*a.* applied to literature dealing with Scottish peasant life [A.S. *cāwel,* fr. L. *caulis,* stalk].

KALEIDOSCOPE (kȧ-līˈ-do-skōp) *n.* an optical instrument that multiplies an object into an endless variety of coloured figures.—**kaleidoscopic** (kȧ-lī-do-skop'-ik) *a.* relating to the kaleidoscope; variegated [G., fr. *kalos* beautiful, *eidos,* form, and *skopein,* to view].

KALI (kā'-li) *n.* a species of glasswort, the ashes of which are used in making glass; potash.—**kaliform** (kā'-li-form) *a.* resembling the k glasswort [A.].

KALMIA (kal'-mi-ą) *n.* a ge North American evergreen ing shrubs belonging to the [fr. Professor *Kalm,* a pu Linnæus].

KALMUCK (kal'-muk) *n.* on Mongolian race, dwelling in Asia; a kind of rough clot bearskin [Russ.].

KALONG (ka-long') *n.* a g name for all bats belonging genus Pteropus [E. Ind.].

KALPA (kal'-pą) *n.* a day o of Brahma, consisting of 4,320,0 ordinary years [Skr.].

KAMERAD (kam'-e-rȧd) *n.* rade, a German expression (19 either prefacing or itself consti a request for mercy [Ger.].

KAMI (kȧ'-mi) *n.* a lord; a the term used by missionar Japan to designate the Su Being [Jap. = superior].

KAMILA (ka-mē'-lą) *n.* an Indian dye-stuff [Hind.].

KAMPTULICON (kamp-tū'- *n.* floor-cloth composed of g cork, india-rubber, and gutta-pe cork-carpet [G., fr. *kamptos,* fl and *oulos,* thick].

KANAKA (ką-nak'-ą) *n.* a wich Islander; a native lal brought from the Pacific Islar Australia [Hawaiian = a man].

KANARI (ką-nȧ'-ri) *n.* the almond, which produces an oil k as kanari oil [Javanese].

KANGAROO (kan-gą-rȯȯ') ruminating marsupial found in tralia, having characteristically weak fore limbs and powerful limbs, with stout tail, and progr usually by flying bounds.—**kan closure,** confinement of discuss Parliament to selected amend [Aboriginal].

KANTISM (kąn'-tizm) *n.* th trine of the supremacy of pur son over intellectual percepti logical understanding.—**kantian** ti-ąn) *a.* of or belonging to th man philosopher, Immanuel or his school of philosophy.— **tist** (kan'-tist) *n.* a disciple or fo of Kant [Immanuel Kant, 1804].

KAOLIN (kā'-o-lin) *n.* fine lain-clay resulting from the d position of felspar; China [Chin.].

KAPELLMEISTER (kȧ-pel ter) *n.* the director of an orches choir [Ger.].

KAPITIA (ka-pit'-i-ą) *n.* a obtained from the *croton aromo* a Ceylon tree [Perh. native wor

KAPNOGRAPHY (kap-nog'-ra

e art of producing pictures in a ating of carbon deposited from a me [G. *kapnos*, smoke, and *graphein*, write].

KAPOK (ka-pok′) *n.* the wool that rrounds the seeds of a species of k-cotton tree found in the East d West Indies used for padding aterials, etc. [E. Ind.].

KARAGAN (kar′-ą-gan) *n.* a kind gray fox found in Tartary [Russ.].

KARAT-TREE (kar′-ąt-trē) *n.* an ɔyssinian leguminous tree [CARAT].

KARITE (kar′-i-te) *n.* the native me of an African saponaceous ɔe [Native Sudanese name].

KARMA (kär′-mą) *n.* the law of ıical causation; inevitable retrition [Skr.].

KAROB (kar′-ob) *n.* with goldıiths, the twenty-fourth part of ain [F. *caroube*, fruit of the carob ɔe].

KAROO, karroo (ką-rôô) *n.* the me given to immense clayey ole-lands in South Africa (they ɔ barren, except in the rainy ısons) [Hottentot = hard].

KAROSS (ką-ros′) *n.* a skin garɔnt worn by the natives of South rica [S. Afr.].

KARYOKINESIS (ka-ri-ō-kī-nē′-) *n.* in embryology, the changes the nucleus of a living cell in the ɔcess of division.—**karyokinetic** (ka-5-kī-net′-ik) *a.* exhibiting or result- from, karyokinesis [G. *karuon*, ut, and *kinēsis*, movement].

KARWATS (ką′-wâts) *n.* in South rica, a whip made in one piece Afr. D.].

KATABOLISM (ką-tab′-o-lizm) *n.* breaking down of protoplasm, ich alternates with ANABOLISM, ilding up, in the chemical routine the body [G. *kata*, down, and *lein*, to throw].

KATYDID (kā′-ti-did) *n.* an orɔpterous American insect, named m its note [G.].

KAURI-PINE (kow′-ri-pīn) *n.* a ıiferous tree of New Zealand.—**ıri gum** *n.* the resinous gum ained from the kauri-pine [Maori].

KAVA (kä′-vą) *n.* the beverage ived from a Polynesian plant of pepper family [Hawaiian].

KAVASS (ką-vas′) *n.* in Turkey, name of an armed constable, or le attendant [Turk.].

KAYAK (kā′-yąk) *n.* in Greenland, light fishing-boat made of seal ıs [Eskimo].

KAYLE (kāl) *n.* a nine-pin; a tle-pin [D. kegel].

KEA (kē′-ą) *n.* the sheep-killing rot of New Zealand [Maori].

KEBLAH (keb′-lą) *n.* the point ard which Mohammedans turn their faces in prayer, being the direction of Mecca [A. *qibla*, that which is opposite].

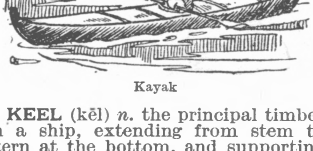
KECK (kek) *v.i.* to retch, as in an effort to vomit; to feel disgust;—*n.* a retching or heaving of the stomach [Imit. of the sound].

KECKLE (kek′-l) *v.t.* to wind old rope round, as a cable, to preserve its surface from being fretted, or to wind iron chains round to defend from the friction of a rocky bottom or from the ice.—**keckling** (kek′-ling) *n.* the material used to keckle a cable [Cp. KINK].

KECKSY (kek′-si) *n.* the dry stalk of the hemlock, and other umbelliferous plants [W.].

KEDGE (kej) *n.* a small anchor used to keep a ship steady when riding in a harbour or river, and particularly at the turn of the tide, to keep her clear of her bower anchor—also used to move a ship from one place to another in shallow water, being carried out by a boat, and dropped with a cable attached, by hauling on which the ship is warped or kedged to the desired station;—*v.t.* to warp, as a ship; to move by means of a kedge [F.].

KEDGEREE (kej′-e-rē) *n.* a stew of eggs, rice, butter, vegetables, etc. [Hind.].



Kayak

KEEL (kēl) *n.* the principal timber in a ship, extending from stem to stern at the bottom, and supporting the whole frame; hence, a ship; a low, flat-bottomed vessel, used in the river Tyne to convey coals from Newcastle for loading the colliers; a broad, flat vessel used for cooling liquids; a keeler; that vertical structure which runs length-wise below the gas-bag of an airship; the body of an aeroplane;—*v.i.* to plough with a keel; to navigate; to turn up the keel; to show the bottom.—**keeler** (kē′-lėr) *n.* a shallow tub for holding materials for calking ships or for other uses; one that manages a barge (also **keelman**).—**keelage** (kē′-lij) *n.* the right of demanding a duty or toll for the bottom of ships resting in a port or harbour; the duty so paid.—**keelhaul** (kēl′-hawl) *v.t.* to haul under the keel of a ship, as a punishment, by ropes attached to the yard-arms on each side; to reprove

severely.—**keeling** (kē'-ling) *n.* a kind of small cod.—**keelson** (kēl'-son) *n.* a timber in a ship laid over the keel, and binding the floor timbers to the keel.—**keelblock**, one of a series of blocks of wood on which the keel of a ship rests when being constructed or repaired.—**false keel**, a second keel under the main keel to preserve it from injury.—**to keel over**, to capsize [A.S. *ceōl*; cp. Ger. *kiel*].

KEEN (kēn) *a.* eager; sharp; having a fine cutting edge; penetrating; severe; acute of mind; shrewd.—**keenly** *adv.*—**keenness** *n.* [A.S. *cēne*; cp. Ger. *kühn*, bold].

KEEN (kēn) *n.* a lamentation over the dead;—*v.i.* to wail over the dead [Ir.].

KEEP (kēp) *v.t.* to hold in possession; to detain; to hold in safety; to have the care of; to feed and pasture, as flocks; to employ; to maintain; to celebrate;—*v.i.* to remain in any position;—*n.* care; guardianship; cost of boarding; food or fodder for cattle; that which protects; stronghold.—**keeper** *n.*—**keeperless** *a.*—**keepership** *n.*—**keepsake** *n.* anything kept for the sake of the giver.—**to keep back**, to restrain, to reserve, to withold.—**to keep down**, to repress.—**to keep from**, to abstain from.—**to keep in**, to detain after school hours, to curb.—**to keep under**, to keep down.—**to keep one's feet**, to maintain a footing.—**to keep one's hand in**, to maintain skill by practice.—**to keep one's head**, to remain calm in difficulties.—**to keep on foot**, to maintain, as an army.—**to keep up**, to keep from falling; to support; to maintain [A.S. *cēpan*].

KEEVE (kēv) *n.* a large vessel for fermenting liquors; a large vat used in dressing ores;—*v.t.* to set in a keeve or tub for fermentation; to unload a cart by tilting it up [A.S. *cūf*, *cūfe*, tub, vat].

KEFFIEH (kef'-i-e) *n.* an Arabian head-dress [A.].

KEG (keg) *n.* a small cask or barrel [Icel. = cask].

KEI-APPLE, kai-apple (kī'-ap-l) *n.* an evergreen shrub of South Africa; the fruit of this shrub [S. Afr.].

KEIR (kēr) *n.* a large boiler used in bleaching establishments [Scand.].

KELP (kelp) *n.* the calcined ashes of seaweed, formerly used in the manufacture of glass; the seaweed from which kelp is produced [Etym. unknown].

KELPIE, kelpy (kel'-pi) *n.* an imaginary spirit of the waters, which is vulgarly believed to warn those that are to be drowned, or to bring about their death [Etym. doubtfu

KELT (kelt) *n.* a salmon spawnin or just having spawned; a spe fish [Celt.].

KEMP (kemp) *n.* coarse, rou hair in wool, injuring its quali [Scot.].

KEN (ken) *v.t.* to know; recognis descry;—*n.* view; reach of sight knowledge [M.E. *kennen*, to kno fr. Scand.].

KENDAL GREEN (ken'-dal-grē *n.* a species of green cloth made Kendal, in Westmorland, England.

KENNEL (ken'-el) *n.* a house f dogs; a pack of hounds; the ho of a fox or other beast;—*v.t.* confine in a kennel;—*v.i.* to dwe as a dog or a fox [O.F. *chenil*, Late L. *canīle*, a house for a do fr. L. *canis*, a dog].

KENNEL (ken'-el) *n.* a canal channel; a gutter of a street; puddle [A.F. *canel*, canal].

KENOSIS (ke-nō'-sis) *n.* *Theol.* t self-limitation of the Son of God the incarnation [G.].

KENTISH (ken'-tish) *a.* of, pert. to, the county of Kent.—**Kentish-fire**, vigorous and continuo cheering (fr. cheering of the opponen of the Catholic Relief Bill, 1828, meetings held in Kent).—**Kentis glory**, a beautiful moth.—**Kentish-ra** a dark-coloured limestone.

KENTLEDGE (kent'-lej) *n.* pigs iron for ballast laid on the floor of ship [Etym. doubtful].

KEPI (kep'-i) *n.* a kind of fla topped cap with a straight pea first worn by French troops Algeria [F.].

KERATIN (ker'-a-tin) *n.* an esse tial constituent of horny tissue, horns, claws, nails, etc.; a nitr genous compound containing sulphu —**keratinous, keratoid**, *a.* resembli horn [G. *keras*, horn].

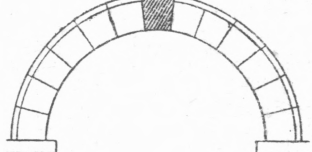
KERB (kerb) *n.* the edge of t pavement; the curb.—**The Kerb** the street outside the Stock Exchan where business is carried on aft closing time.—**kerbstone** *n.* [Varia of CURB].

KERCHIEF (ker'-chif) *n.* a squa of fine linen used by women to cov the head—any cloth used in dre esp. on the head.—**kerchiefed** (ke chift) *a.* covered with a kerchie hooded [Contr. fr. M.E. *couerchef*, O.F. *couvrir*, to cover, and *chef*, t head].

KEREL (ker'-el) *n.* in Sou Africa, a fellow; chap [D.].

KERF (kerf) *n.* the cut of an a or a saw or other instrument; t notch or slit made in wood by cuttin [A.S. *cyrf*, a cutting off, fr. *ceorfa* cut, carve].

ERMES (kęr'-mēz) *n.* the bodies he females of *Coccus ilicis*, insects yield a red dye [A.].
ERN (kęrn) *n.* an Irish footier of the lowest rank [Ir.].
ERN (kęrn) *v.i.* to harden, as in ripening.—**kern baby,** an ge decorated with stalks of corn ied before reapers at their rest-home [A variant of CORN].
ERNEL (kęr'-nel) *n.* a little grain corn; anything included in a l, husk, etc.; the edible part of a ; a nucleus; the central part of thing;—*v.i.* to harden or ripen kernels, as the seeds of plants 3. *cyrnel*, fr. *corn*, grain, seed, and *-el*; cp. CORN].
EROSENE (kęr'-o-sēn) *n.* refined oleum [F., fr. G. *kēros*, wax].
ERSEY (kęr'-zi) *n.* coarse woollen h, usually ribbed, woven from long l [Prob. fr. *Kersey*, in Suffolk].
ERSEYMERE (kęr'-zi-mēr) *n.* a woollen cloth, generally woven n the finest wool [Corr. fr. *cassi-*, cashmere].
ERSEYNETTE (kęr-zi-net) *n.* a woollen stuff [Corruption of SINETTE].
ESTREL (kes'-trel) *n.* a small der hawk, of a reddish fawn ur [O.F. *quercerelle*].
ETCH (kech) *n.* a vessel with two ts; a floating battery called a **b-ketch** [Etym. doubtful].
ETCHUP (kech'-up) *n.* a sauce erally made from mushrooms Ind.].
ETTLE (ket'-l) *n.* a metallic el, used for heating and boiling er.—**kettledrum** *n.* a drum made a copper vessel, usually hemierical or shaped like a kettle, ered with parchment or skin; evening entertainment in fashion- life.—**kettle-moraine,** a moraine racterised by kettle-shaped desions. — **kettle-pins,** ninepins; tles—**to cook the kettle,** in South ca, to boil the kettle [A.S. *cetel*; Ger. *Kessel*, perh. fr. L. *catillus*, mall bowl, dim. of *catinus*, a deep king vessel].
EVEL (kev'-el) *n.* a piece of wood projecting horns, round which sheets of the large square sails in ip are belayed [Scand.].
EY (kē) *n.* a low island near the t, used esp. of Spain's former essions [Sp. *cayo*, a low island].
EY (kē) *n.* an instrument that es to shut or open a lock; an rument by which anything is wed and turned, as a watch-key, -key, etc.; the highest central e of an arch; a lever of wood, y, or metal, in an organ, piano-e, etc., struck or pressed by the fingers in playing the instrument; key-note; the index or letters interpreting a cypher; solution; a book of answers to questions in arithmetical or other school books; a translation;—*v.t.* to fasten with keys or wedge-shaped pieces of wood or iron.—**key-board,** the whole range of keys on a keyed instrument.—**key-bugle,** a keyed bugle.—**key-colour,** the leading colour in a picture.—**key-hole,** a hole in a door or lock for receiving a key.—**key-industry,** an industry on which vital interests of the country or other industries depend.—**key-log** *n.* in North Amer., the log which causes a jam as a load of timber drives downstream.—**key-man,** an indispensable employee. — **key-note,** the first tone of the scale in which a passage is written.—**key-ring,** a ring used for keeping a number of keys together.—**key-seat** or **-way,** groove accomodating key.—**key-stone**



Arch, showing Keystone shaded

the wedge-shaped stone on the top or middle of an arch or vault, which binds the work.—**to key up,** to stimulate.—**key of a position,** a point, the occupation of which gives one control over a position.—**false key,** a key that may be used as a pick-lock.—**House of Keys,** the parliament of the Isle of Man (fr. Manx for 24).—**power of the keys,** the authority said to be conferred on Peter by Christ (Matt. xvi. 19) [A.S. *cæg*].

KHAIR-TREE (kār'-trē) *n.* an East Indian tree, from the bark of which a gum is extracted [E. Ind.].

KHAKAN (kà-kàn') *n.* an emperor or king [Turk.].

KHAKI (kà'-kē) *a.* dust-coloured, or grey;—*n.* a cloth of this colour, used for the uniforms of soldiers on active or foreign service [E. Ind. = dusty, earthy].

KHALIFA (kà-lē'-fà) *n.* the title assumed by the successors of Mahomet; a vice-regent; in South Africa, a Malay religious festival [A.].

KHAMSIN (kam'-sin) *n.* a hot south-east wind that blows regularly in Egypt for about fifty days, beginning about the middle of March [A.].

KHAN (kân) *n.* an Eastern inn or caravansary [Per. = house, inn].

KHAN (kân) *n.* a prince; a king; a chief; a governor.—**khanate** *n.* the dominion of a khan [Per.].

KHEDIVE (ke-dēv′) *n.* the title of the ruler of Egypt, since 1867.—**khedival** *n.* pert. to the khedive [F., fr. Per = prince].

KHITMATGAR (kit′-mat-gar) *n.* a native butler or male table servant in a European household in India [Hind. fr. *khitmat*, service].

KIBBLE (kib′-l) *n.* a large bucket for raising ore out of mines [Bret.].

KIBBLE (kib′-l) *v.t.* to bruise or grind closely; to clip roughly [Prov. E.].

KIBE (kīb) *n.* an ulcerated chilblain, as in the heels; a chap or crack in the skin [W. *cibwst*, fr. *cib*, cup, and *gwst*, a disease].

KIBITKA (ki-bit′-ka) *n.* a Tatar tent; a Russian cart or wagon with a rounded top [Russ.].

KIBOSH (kī-bosh′) *n.* Portland cement when blown on to sculptured work in order to gain a chiaroscuro effect; *Colloq.* particularly in North Amer., nonsense; rubbish.—**to put the kibosh on**, to silence; to get rid of; to defeat [Dialect English].

KICK (kik) *v.i.* to strike or hit with the foot;—*v.i.* to practise striking with the feet; to manifest opposition; to recoil (said of a musket, etc.); in North Amer., to grumble; complain;—*n.* a blow with the foot; the recoil of a fire-arm when discharged.—**kicker** *n.* [M.E. *kiken*, fr. W.].

KICKSHAW (kik′-shaw) *n.* something fantastic or uncommon, or that has no particular name; a fanciful dressed dish; a light ragout [Corrupted fr. F. *quelque chose*, something].

KID (kid) *n.* a small tub or vessel in which seamen receive their food [Cp. KIT].

KID (kid) *n.* a faggot; a bundle of sticks, or brush.—*v.t.* to bind up, as a faggot [W. *cidys*, faggots].

KID (kid) *n.* a young goat; leather made from skin of kid; *pl.* gloves made of kid leather;—*a.* made of kid leather;—*v.t.* and *i.* to bring forth, as young [Scand. cp. Ger. *kitze*].

KIDDERMINSTER (kid′-ėr-min-stėr) *n.* a kind of superior carpet, formerly chiefly made at Kidderminster.

KIDDLE (kid′-l) *n.* a fence of stakes and twigs set in a stream, to catch fish [O.F. *quidel*].

KIDNAP (kid′-nap) *v.t.* to steal and carry away as a human being.—**kidnapper** *n.* [E. KID, slang for child, and NAB, to steal].

KIDNEY (kid′-ni) *n.* one of two oblong, flattened glands, situated each side of the lumbar vertebr sort; **kind.—kidney-bean,** a be shaped like a kidney.—**kidney-pota** a variety of potato shaped like kidney [M.E. *kidneer*, fr. Scand.; Ger. *niere*, a kidney].

KIEF (kēf) *n.* dried hemp leaves Morocco, used as tobacco [Moorish

KIE-KIE (kī′-kī, kē′-kē) *n.* t native name of a New Zeala climbing shrub [Maori].

KIFFEKILL, keffekil, keffekil (ki kef′-e-kil) *n.* a meerschaum; a ki of clay [Per. *kaf*, scum, and *g* clay].

KILDERKIN (kil′-dėr-kin) *n.* small barrel; a liquid measu containing 16 or 18 gallons [O. *kindeken*, a small barrel, dim. *kind*, child].

KILL (kil) *v.t.* to deprive of lif to slay; to slaughter for food; still.—**killer** *n.* [M.E. *killen*, Scand.].

KILLADAR (kil′-a-dâr) *n.* t commander of a fort in India [Hin *killa*, a fort, and *dār*, one that hold

KILLDEE (kil′-dē) *n.* a sm aquatic bird, found in Americ allied to the plover [Imit., fr. cry].

KILN (kil) *n.* a large oven th may be heated for the purpose hardening or drying anything; pile of brick constructed for burni or hardening [A.S. *cyln*, fr. L. *culin* a kitchen].

KILOCYCLE (kil′-o-sī-kl) *n.* Electricity, 1000 cycles per secon a unit to measure the frequency alternating current [fr. KILO, a CYCLE].

KILOGRAM, kilogramme (kil′-gram) *n.* a French measure of weigh being 1000 grammes, equal 2·67951 lbs. troy, or 2·20485 lbs. avoi dupois (15442·42 grains) [F., fr. *chilioi*, 1000, and *gramma*, a weigh cp. GRAM].

KILOLITRE (kil′-o-lē-tėr) *n.* French measure of capacity equiv lent to 1000 litres, to 35·31472 cub feet, and to 220·0967 imperi gallons [F., fr. G. *chilioi*, 1000, a *litra*, a pound; cp. LITRE].

KILOMETRE (kil′-o-mē-tėr) *n.* French measure of length, equal 1000 metres, to 3280·899 Engli feet, or nearly five-eighths of a m [F., fr. G. *chilioi*, 1000, and *metro* a measure; cp. METRE].

KILOWATT (kil′-o-wot) *n.* 10 watts [G. *chilioi*, and E. WATT].

KILT (kilt) *n.* a kind of sho petticoat, deeply plaited, that reach nearly to the knees, forming part the Highland dress;—*v.t.* to tuck u or plait, in the fashion of a Highla

.—**kilted** (kil'-ted) *a.* dressed with, wearing, a kilt [Scand. = to tuck].

KIMBO (kim'-bō) *a.* crooked; hed; bent; akimbo [Variant of MBO].

KIN (kin) *n.* relationship; consanguinity; a thing related;—*a.* of same nature or kind; kindred; n.—**kinless** *a.*—**kinsfolk** *n.* relions.—**kinship** *n.* relationship.—**sman** *n.*—**kinswoman** *n.* [A.S. *n*; cp. L. *genus*, G. *genos*, birth, e].

KINÆSTHESIS (kin-ēs-thē'-sis) *n.* psychology, perception of muscular ergy [G. *kinesis*, movement, and *thesis*, perception].

KIND (kīnd) *n.* race; genus; rticular nature;—*a.* showing tenerness or goodness; bounteous; liging; gracious.—**kindly** *a.* symthetic; mild;—*adv.* with goodll.—**kindliness** *n.*—**kindness** *n.* [A.S. *ıd*, *gecynd*, nature, fr. *cynn*].

KINDERGARTEN (kin'-dęr-gâr-tn) a system of education for very ung children, in which instruction given by means of toys, games, ıgs, etc., initiated in 1826 by ederick Froebel in Germany [Ger. *kinder-garten*, garden of children].

KINDLE (kin'-dl) *v.t.* to set on ; to light;—*v.i.* to take fire; grow warm or animated.—**kindler** [Scand. = a torch; cp. CANDLE].

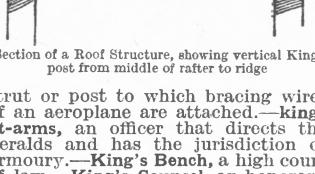
KINDRED (kin'-dred) *n.* relation birth; affinity; relatives by blood marriage; relations from a comon ancestor or stock;—*a.* related; ngenial; cognate [A.S. *cynn*, kin].

KINE (kīn) *n.pl.* cows [M.E. *kyen*, uble pl., fr. A.S. *cȳ*, pl. of *cū*, cow; . Scot. *kye*].

KINEMATIC, kinematical (kin-e-at'-ik, -i-kal) *a.* pert. to kinematics.—**kinemacolour** (kin'-e-mą-col-or) *n.* patented process for producing oving pictures in natural colours.—**nematics** *n.* the science that treats motions considered in themselves apart from their causes.—**kineatograph** *n.* an instrument by eans of which a series of photoaphs taken in rapid succession can projected so as to reproduce to e eye the movements of the original ene. Also CINEMATOGRAPH (sin-). (stem) *kinemat-*, fr. *kinēma*, ovement, fr. *kinein*, to move].

KINETIC (ki-net'-ik) *a.* causing otion; force actually exerted.—**netic energy,** mechanical energy of body by virtue of its motion.—**netics** *n.* that branch of dynamics at treats of forces causing or anging motion in bodies [G. *nētikos*, fr. *kinein*, to move].

KING (king) *n.* a sovereign; a monarch; a playing-card having the picture of a king; the chief piece in the game of chess.—**kingly** *a.* royal; becoming a king;—*adv.* with an air of royalty.—**kingliness** *n.*—**kingless** *a.*—**kingdom** *n.* monarchy; the territory subject to a king; the inhabitants of a country subject to a king; sway; rule; administration; *Nat. Hist.* an extensive scientific division distinguished by leading or ruling characteristics.—**kingcraft** *n.* the craft of kings; art of governing.—**kingship** *n.*—**king-post** *n.* a beam in the frame of a roof, or any compound girder rising from the tie-beam to the ridge; in aviation, a



Section of a Roof Structure, showing vertical King-post from middle of rafter to ridge

strut or post to which bracing wires of an aeroplane are attached.—**king-at-arms,** an officer that directs the heralds and has the jurisdiction of armoury.—**King's Bench,** a high court of law.—**King's Counsel,** an honorary rank of barrister.—**king's or queen's evidence,** the evidence of an accomplice; the accomplice that gives such evidence.—**king's evil,** a disease of the scrofulous kind, formerly supposed to be healed by the touch of a king.—**three kings of Cologne,** the three wise men of the East [A.S. *cyning*, fr. *cyn*, tribe, and *-ing*, son of].

KINGFISHER (king'-fish-ęr) *n.* a bird that has a gay plumage, and lives on fish, which it takes by darting down into the water [fr. KING and FISHER].

KINK (kink) *n.* a twist of a rope or thread spontaneously formed; a crotchet; a whim.—*v.i.* to twist spontaneously [Sw. *kink*, a bend or turn].

KINNIKINIC (kin-i-ki-nik') *n.* native name for the leaves or bark of several plants smoked by the American Indians [Ind., *lit.* a mixture].

KINO (kē'-nō, kī-nō) *n.* an astringent gum obtained from several tropical trees [E. Ind.].

KIOSK (ki-osk') *n.* an open pavilion or summer-house supported by pillars; a street newsvendor's stand, like a sentry-box [Turk., fr. Per. *kushk*].

KIP (kip) *n.* the skin of a young beast.—**kip-skin,** leather prepared from the skin of young cattle, intermediate between calf-skin and cow-hide [Icel. *kippa*, pull].

KIPPER (kip'-ẹr) *n.* a salmon when spent after the spawning season; a salmon, haddock, herring, etc., split open, salted, and dried or smoked;—*v.t.* to cure, as fish, by salting and smoking or drying [A.S. *cypera*, a kipper salmon].

KIPPER (kip'-ẹr) *n.* in Australia, an initiated youth [Aboriginal *kīvar, kippa, kubura*].

KIRI, kerry (kir'-i, ker'-i) *n.* in South Africa, a hard stick, usually of wood, used for digging and as a weapon [Hottentot].

KIRK (kẹrk) *n.* a church; one of the religious bodies in Scotland.—**kirk-session,** the lowest court in Presbyterian churches, consisting of the minister and elders of a congregation. — **kirk-yard,** church-yard [Scot.].

KIRTLE (kẹr'-tl) *n.* an upper garment; a short jacket; a petticoat; a mantle [A.S. *cyrtel*].

KISMET (kis'-met) *n.* an Oriental term for fate or lot in life; destiny [A.].

KISS (kis) *v.t.* to salute with the lips; to touch gently;—*v.i.* to salute with the lips;—*n.* a salute made by touching with the lips.—**kisser** *n.*—**to kiss hands,** to kiss the hand of the sovereign on accepting high office.—**to kiss the book,** in England, to kiss the New Testament after taking a legal oath.—**to kiss the dust,** to die; to be slain.—**to kiss the rod,** to accept punishment submissively. — **kissing crust,** that part of the upper crust of a loaf that touches another loaf [A.S. *cyssan*, to kiss, fr. *coss*, a kiss].

KIT (kit) *n.* in Australia, a large, plaited basket made of green flax [Maori *kete*, a basket].

KIT (kit) *n.* a small violin or fiddle [G. *kithara*, a kind of lyre].

KIT (kit) *n.* a wooden tub or pail; that which comprises a complete outfit, tools, necessaries, etc. [O.D. = a beaker, decanter].

KIT-CAT, kit-kat (kit'-kat) *n.* a portrait 36 by 28 inches, the size adopted by Kneller for portraits of members of the Kit-Kat Club, which met at a house kept by Christopher (Kit) Kat.

KITCHEN (kich'-en) *n.* the room of a house appropriated to cookery; anything eaten along with bread.—**kitchen Dutch-Kaffir,** a mixture of Dutch-Kaffir, with English, used by British people speaking to Dutch-Kaffir servants.—**kitchenette** (kich-e-net') *n.* small room combining offices of kitchen, pantry, and sculler small kitchen with little floor spa but ample wall space.—**kitchen g den,** a garden appropriated to t raising of vegetables for the table. **kitchen-midden** *n.* a shell-mound prehistoric origin.—**kitchen-range,** long grate with apparatus for roastin baking, and boiling, etc., all heated a central fire [A.S. *cycene*, fr. L. *quina*, fr. *coquere*, to cook].

KITE (kīt) *n.* a rapacious bird the falcon family; a light frame wood covered with paper for flyi in the air [A.S. *cȳta*].

KITH (kith) *n.* a person or perso well known; kindred.—**kith and k** all one's acquaintances and relatio [A.S. *cuth*, fr. *cunnan*, to know].

KITTEN (kit'-n) *n.* a young cat; *v.i.* to bring forth young, as a c —**kittenish** *a.* like a kitten; playful. **kitty** *n.* a pet name for a cat [Dim. CAT].

KITTIWAKE (kit'-i-wāk) *n.* a g common on British coasts [Imit., fr its cry].

KITTLE (kit'-l) *v.t.* to tickle.—difficult to manage; vexatious [A. *cytelian*].

KIWI-KIWI (kē'-wi-kē-wi) *n.* a bird of the genus Apteryx (found New Zealand) [Imit., fr. its cry].

KLAAR (klâr) *a.* in South Afri clear; ready [D.].

KLAXON (klak'-son) *n.* a power electric horn for motors [Register trade term].

KLEPHT (kleft) *n.* a Greek brigar —**klephtic** (klef'-tik) *a.* relating to t klephts [G. *kleptein*, to steal].

KLEPTOGRAPH (klep'-to-graf) a device that photographs a burgl [G. *kleptein*, to steal, and *graphein*, write].

KLEPTOMANIA (klep-to-mā'-ni- *n.* a morbid impulse to steal.—**klept maniac** *n.* [G., fr. *kleptein*, to ste and *mania*, madness].

KLINKER (klink'-er) *n.* in Sou Africa, a brick used for paving yard a hard biscuit [D.].

KLINOSTAT (klīn'-o-stat) *n.* stand that, by revolving, permits experiments on growing plants [*clino*, and G. *histanai*, to make stand].

KLIP (klip) *n.* in South Africa, rock; pebble; mountain; cli *Colloq.* diamond.—*v.t.* to place a sto behind a wheel to prevent a vehi running backwards [D.].

KLIPDAS (klip'-das) *n.* the roc badger; the Dutch name for t hyrax of Cape Colony [D.].

KLIPSPRINGER (klip'-spring-ẹr) a small antelope of Cape Colo [S. Afr. D.].

KLOMPY (klomp'-i) *n.* in Sou

rica, a cluster, group, bunch [D.].
KLOOCH (klōōch) *n.* in North ner., an Indian woman [N. Amer. dian (?)].
KLOOF (klōōf) *n.* a ravine; a lley [S. Afr. D.].
KNACK (nak) *v.i.* to make a sharp ise;—*n.* a sharp sound; a feat quiring neat performance; dexrity.—**knacker,** *n.* a maker of toys; castanets, clappers.—**knackish,** *a.* ckish; artful; handy. Also **nacky** [Imit.; cp. Ger. *knacken,* to ack].
KNACKER (nak'ėr) *n.* one that aughters diseased or useless horses; e that deals in such horses [Scand. = saddle].
KNAG (nag) *n.* a knot in wood, or a otuberant knot; a peg for hanging ings on; a shoot of deer's horn; knoll; a hillock [M.E. *knagge,* a g, a knot in wood].
KNAP (nap) *n.* a knob or button; ing ground [Cp. KNOB, KNOP].
KNAP (nap) *v.t.* to strike with a id noise; to break in pieces;—*v.i.* make a short, sharp sound.—**lapper** *n.* [D.].
KNAPSACK (nap'-sak) *n.* a case containing necessaries of food and othing, borne on the back by solers, travellers, etc. [D., fr. *knapn,* to eat, and *zak,* sack].
KNAVE (nāv) *n.* a dishonest person; a rascal; one of a set of playg-cards marked with the figure of servant or soldier.—**knavery** *n.* dishonesty; trickery.—**knavish** *a.* fraudulent; mischievous.—**knavishly** *adv.* **knavishness** *n.* [A.S. *cnafa, cnapa,* youth; cp. Ger. *knabe,* a boy].
KNEAD (nēd) *v.t.* to work into a ell-mixed mass, as the materials of ead or paste.—**kneader** *n.*—**kneadle** *n.* [A.S. *cnedan*; cp. Ger. *kneten*].
KNEE (nē) *n.* the joint connecting e two principal parts of the leg; a ece of timber or metal with an gle somewhat in the shape of the man knee when bent.—**kneel** *v.i.* bend the knee; to fall on the ees.—**kneeler** *n.*—**knee-breeches,** eeches reaching just below the ee, knickerbockers.—**knee-cap,** the tella, a flattened, heart-shaped bone the front part of the knee-joint; covering for the knee.—**knee-pan,** e knee-cap.—**knee-swell, knee-stop,** lever, as in the organ, operated by e knee, for working the stops and gulating the wind supply [A.S. *eō*; cp. Ger. *knie,* L. *genu,* G. *gonu*].
KNELL (nel) *n.* stroke of a bell ng at a funeral, or at the death of person; a death-signal;—*v.i.* to und as a knell; to toll [A.S. *yllan,* to beat with a loud noise].
KNICKERBOCKERS (nik'-ėr-bok'-ėrs) *n.pl.* loose breeches gathered in at the knees; in Canada, persons from New York State.—**knickers** *n.pl. Colloq.* [D.].
KNICK-KNACK (nik'-nak) *n.* a trifle or toy [Reduplication of KNACK].
KNIFE (nīf) *n.*; *pl.* **knives** (nīvz) a cutting instrument, consisting of a blade of steel fastened to a handle;—*v.t.* to stab or kill with a knife.—**knife-board,** a board covered with leather for cleaning knives.—**knife-grinder,** an itinerant sharpener of knives, scissors, etc.—**knife-rest,** a metal bar between two supports on which the carving-knife rests [A.S. *cnīf*; cp. Ger. *kneif*].
KNIGHT (nīt) *n.* a young man admitted to the privilege of bearing arms; one on whom knighthood is conferred by the sovereign, entitling him to be addressed as *Sir*; a piece used in the game of chess;—*v.t.* to dub or create a knight.—**knighthood** *n.* dignity of a knight.—**knightly** *a.* pert. to a knight.—**knightship** *n.*—**knight-baronet,** a hereditary knight; a baronet.—**knight-errant,** a knight that travelled in search of adventures [A.S. *cniht*; cp. Ger. *knecht*].
KNIT (nit) *v.t.* to form into a knot; to tie; to form by the interlooping of yarn or thread in a series of connected knots by means of needles; to cause to grow together, as a fractured bone; to contract, as the brows; to unite closely;—*v.i.* to be united closely.—**knittle** (nit'-l) *n.* a string that draws together a purse; a small line, for fixing up a hammock.—**knitting** (nit'-ing) *n.* the work of a knitter; the net-work formed by knitting.—**knitting-needle,** a long needle used for knitting threads into stockings, etc.—**knittable** *a.*—**knitter** *n.* [A.S. *cnyttan,* fr. *cnotta,* a knot].
KNOB (nob) *n.* a hard protuberance; a bunch; a round ball at the end of anything;—*v.i.* to grow into knobs; to bunch.—**knobby** *a.* full of knobs; hard.—**knobbiness** *n.*—**knobkerry** (nop'-ker-i) *n.* in South Africa, a stick with a large knob on the end, used by Kaffirs as a club and as a missile [Variant of KNOP].
KNOCK (nok) *v.i.* to strike with something hard; to strike against;—*v.t.* to strike; to drive against; to rap upon, as a door; in North Amer., to disparage, criticise adversely;—*n.* a stroke with something heavy; a stroke on a door; a rap.—**knocking** (nok'-ing) *n.* in motoring, noise produced by engine mechanism between crank and piston.—**knocker** *n.*—**knock-kneed,** having the knees bent inward.—**knock-out** (nok'-out) *n.* slang for the limit; surprising news; irresponsible person.—**to knock up,**

v.i. in South Africa, to collapse.—**knocked-up,** *Colloq.* exhausted; tired out [A.S. *cnucian*; cp. KNACK].

KNOLL (nōl) *n.* the top of a hill; a little round hill or mound [A.S. *cnol*].

KNOP (nop) *n.* a knob; a tufted top; a bud; a round bunch of flowers or leaves [A.S. *cnæp*].

KNOT (not) *n.* a complication of threads, cords, or ropes, formed by tying or entangling; a tie; nuptial knot; a hard protuberance in wood; a difficulty; a nautical mile of 6080 ft.;—*v.t.* to form a knot; to entangle;—*v.i.* to form knots.—**knotty** *a.* difficult; intricate.—**knottiness** *n.* —**knotless** *a.* [A.S. *cnotta*; cp. KNIT].

KNOUT (nout) *n.* an instrument of punishment, like a whip, formerly used in Russia, with which stripes were inflicted on the bare back [Russ.].

KNOW (nō) *v.t.* to be aware of; to perceive clearly; to have experience of; to be familiar with;—*v.i.* to have knowledge; to be assured of.—**knowable** *a.*—**knowableness** *n.*—**knowledge** (nol'-ej) *n.* direct perception; apprehension; understanding; acquaintance with; practical skill; in a general sense, notice; information [A.S. *cnāwan*; cp. L. *noscere, gnoscere,* to know, G. *gignōskein*].

KNUBS (nubz) *n.pl.* waste silk formed in winding off the threads from a cocoon [KNOB].

KNUCKLE (nuk'-l) *n.* the joint of a finger, particularly when made prominent by the closing of the fingers; the knee-joint;—*v.t.* to strike with the knuckles.—**knuckle-duster,** an iron or brass instrument fitted to the fingers when closed [M.E. *knokil*; cp. KNACK, KNOCK].

KNURLING (nur'-ling) *n.* mechanical roughening of metal surface [Etym. doubtful].

KOBOLD (kō'-bold) *n.* an earth-spirit inhabiting mines and caves; goblin; gnome [Ger.].

KODAK (kō'-dak) *n.* a kind of hand photographic camera, using roll films, for taking instantaneous photographs [Arbitrary trade mark name].

KOHL (kōl) *n.* powder or liquid to darken eyebrows, eyelids, or hair roots [Cf. ALCOHOL].

KOHLRABI (kōl'-rä-bi) *n.* a variety of cabbage with an edible turnip-shaped stem [Ger.].

KOLA (kō'-lạ) *n.* an African t whose seeds or nuts, having stin lating properties, are used in prepa tions of chocolate, aerated wate etc.; an aerated water [W. Afr.].

KOODOO (kòò'-dòò) *n.* the strip antelope of Africa, with long, spir twisted horns [Afr.].

KOORBASH (kòòr'-bash) *n.* whip of hippopotamus or rhinocer hide, used in Africa.—*v.t.* to bc with a koorbash [Afr.].

KOP (kop) *n.* in South Africa, head; hill; litre when used for d measure.—**koppy** (kop'-i) *n.* a sm hill; a hillock [D.].

KORAN (kōr-ân'), kō'-rạn) *n.* t sacred writings of the Mohammeda [A., the book].

KOSHER (kō'-shęr) *a.* lawfu pure; clean, as of meat killed a prepared by the Jews [H.].

KOW-TOW, kotow (kow-tov ko-tow') *v.i.* to perform the Chine ceremony of prostration; to aba one's-self [Chin.].

KRAAL (kràl) *n.* a Hottentot v lage; sometimes a single hut [D., Port. *curral*, a cattle pen].

KRANTZ, krans (krants) *n.* South Africa, a crown of rocks on t top of a mountain; a precipice; narrow gorge [D.].

KREMLIN (krem'-lin] *n.* the citad of a town or city, esp. the citadel Moscow [F., fr. Russ.].

KREUTZER, kreuzer (kroit'-zę *n.* an old German coin; a mode Austrian coin, value about a farthi [Ger. *kreuzer*, fr. *kreuz*, a cross; called because stamped with a cross]

KRYPTON (krip'-ton) *n.* one of t inert constituents of the atmosphe [G. *kruptein*, to conceal].

KUDOS (kū'-dos) *n. Colloq.* fam glory; credit [G.].

KULAK (kòò'-lak) *n.* Russian we to-do peasant [Russ.].

KURSAAL (kòòr-sâl') *n.* a publ room for the use of visitors at Germ health resorts [Ger.].

KYA (kē'-a) *n.* in South Africa, hut; house [Kaffir *kaya*, place abode].

KYRIE ELEISON (kī'-ri-ē el-ē' son, kir'-i-ē el-ī'-son) *n.* Lord, ha mercy on us! (a form of invocati that is used in the R.C. liturgy) [*kurie eleēson*, Lord, have mercy!].

L

L, l, the twelfth letter of the English language, is a liquid semi-vowel, and has only one sound, as in *like, canal.* In words terminating in *le,* the *e* is silent, and *l* forms a syllable itself, as in *able, cagle,* pronounced *ā ēgl.* It also stands for *libra,* a pou in money, and lb., a pound in weigh

LA (lä) *n.* a syllable applied to the sixth tone of the scale in music for the purpose of sol-faing.

LA (law) *int.* look! see! behold! indeed! [A.S. *lā*].

LAAGER (lä'-ger) *n.* in South Africa, an encampment; an inclosure for defence of wagons set close together in a ring.—*v.t.* to arrange so as to form a laager.—*v.i.* to encamp [D. form of *leger*, a camp].

LABEL (lā'-bel) *n.* a narrow slip of paper, parchment, etc., affixed to anything, denoting its contents, ownership, etc.;—*v.t.* to affix a label to [O.F.].

LABIAL (lā'-bi-al) *a.* pert. to the lips; uttered principally with the lips;—*n.* a letter representing a sound formed chiefly with the lips, as *b, m, p*.—**labially** *adv.*—**labialise** *v.t.* to give a labial character to.—**labiodental** (lā-bi-o-den'-tal) *a.* formed by the co-operation of the lips and teeth, as *f* and *v*;—*n.* a letter so made [F., fr. L. *labium*, lip].

LABORATORY (lab'-or-a-to-ri, la-bor'-a-to-ri) *n.* a place for operations and experiments in chemistry, pharmacy, etc. [L. *laboratorium*, fr. *laborare*, to labour, fr. *labor*, work].

LABOUR (lā'-bor) *n.* physical toil; bodily exertion; mental effort; hard work; travail; *pl.* heroic achievements;—*v.t.* to work at; to form with toil, or care;—*v.i.* to take pains; to be in travail; to pitch and roll heavily, as a ship.—**laboured** *a.* constrained in style, as artistic or literary production. — **labourer** *n.* — **labour-some** *a.* made with toil or effort.—**laborious** (la-bō'-ri-us) *a.* toilsome; industrious. — **laboriously** *adv.* — **laboriousness** *n.*—**labour-saver** *n.* a device that economises labour [O.F., fr. L. *labor*].

LABRYS (lab'-ris) *n.* the double-headed axe, found as a symbol of worship and monarchy in ancient buildings in Crete [G. *labrus*].

LABURNUM (la-bur'-num) *n.* a tree, native of the Alps, bearing pendulous yellow pea-shaped flowers [L.].

LABYRINTH (lab'-i-rinth) *n.* a place full of winding passages; an ornamental maze or wilderness in gardens; a complicated part in the cavity of the ear. — **labyrinthian** (lab-i-rinth'-i-an) *a.* winding; intricate; labyrinthine.—**labyrinthine** *a.* like a labyrinth [L. *labyrinthus*].

LAC, lakh (lak) *n.* one hundred thousand, as a lac of rupees [Hind.].

LAC (lak) *n.* a resinous substance produced by an insect, mainly upon the banyan tree [Per.].

LACE (lās) *n.* a string or cord; a fabric of fine threads of linen, silk, or cotton, interwoven in a net; a tissue of silver or gilt thread used as a trimming;—*v.t.* to fasten with a lace or string.—**lace-frame**, a machine used in the manufacture of lace.—**lace-pillow**, a cushion used in lace making [O.F. *las*, fr. L. *laqueus*, a noose].

LACERATE (las'-er-āt) *v.t.* to tear; to rend; to injure.—**laceration** (las-er-ā'-shun) *n.* the breach made by rending [L. (part.) *lacerātus*, fr. *lacerāre*, *lacer*, mangled].

LACET (la-set') *n.* work of braid or tape shaped into a design with lace stitches [LACE].

LACHRYMAL (lak'-ri-mal) *a.* generating tears; pert. to tears.—**lachrymose** *a.* shedding tears.—**lachrymosely** *adv.*—**lachrymatory** (lak'-ri-ma-to-ri) *n.* a small glass vessel found in ancient tombs and supposed to have been filled with the tears of mourners [L. *lacryma*, a tear].

LACK (lak) *v.t.* and *i.* to be destitute of; to want;—*n.* want [fr. O. Low Ger.].

LACK-A-DAY (lak-a-dā') *int.* exclamation of sorrow or regret.—**lackadaisical** (lak-a-dā'-zi-kal) *a.* affectedly pensive; sentimental.—**lackadaisically** *adv.* [For ALACK-A-DAY].

LACKEY (lak'-i) *n.* an attending servant; a footman;—*v.t.* and *i.* to attend as a lackey [O.F. *laquay* = F. *laquais*].

LACONIC, laconical (la-kon'-ik, -i-kal) *a.* pert. to Lacedemonia, Sparta, or to the Lacones, its inhabitants; expressing much in few words.—**laconically** *adv.*—**laconicism** (la-kon'-i-sizm) *n.* a concise manner of expression; a brief, sententious phrase [L. *Laconicus*, Laconian].

LACQUER, lacker (lak'-er) *n.* a varnish, consisting of a solution of shell-lac in alcohol, coloured by gamboge, saffron, and the like;—*v.t.* to varnish with lacquer.—**lacquerer** *n.* [F. *lacre*, a sort of sealing wax].

LACROSSE (la-kros') *n.* a game of ball introduced into England from Canada, resembling football, but played with a bat [F.].

LACTEAL (lak'-te-al) *a.* milky; conveying chyle;—*n.* an absorbent vessel for conveying chyle from the intestines to the thoracic duct.—**lactation** (lak-tā'-shun) *n.* act of giving suck, or time of suckling.—**lacteous** *a.* resembling milk.—**lactescent** (lak'-tes-ent) *a.* producing milk or white juice.—**lactic** *a.* procured from milk or whey.—**lactiferous** (lak-tif'-er-us) *a.* bearing or conveying milk; producing a thick, coloured juice, as a plant.—**lactometer** (lac-tom'-e-ter) *n.* an instrument for ascertaining the proportion of cream in

milk [L. *lacteus*, milky, fr. stem *lact-*, fr. *lac*, milk].

LACUNA (lą-kū'-nąh) *n.*; *pl.* **lacunæ** (lą-kū'-nē) a pit or hollow; a hiatus.—**lacunar** *n.* one of the sunk compartments in ceilings formed of beams crossing one another [L. *lacus*, a lake].

LACUSTRAL, lacustrine (la-kus'-trąl, -trin) *a.* pert. to lakes or swamps [L. *lacus*, lake].

LAD (lad) *n.* a young man or boy [M.E. *ladde*, servant, perhaps fr. LED (part) of LEAD].

LADDER (lad'-ęr) *n.* a frame of wood, rope, etc., consisting of two side-pieces connected by rounds, thus forming steps [A.S. *hlæder*; cp. Ger. *leiter*].

LADE (lād) *v.t.* to load;—*n.* a watercourse; a mill-race.—**lading** *n.* that which constitutes a load or cargo.—**bill of lading**, a list of the goods that form a cargo [A.S. *hladan*, to load, to draw out water].

LADEN (lā'-dn) past participle of the verb LADE. *See* LADE.

LADINO (lą-dē'-nō) *n.* the old Castilian tongue; a Spanish-Portuguese dialect; a Central-American of mixed white and Indian blood [L. *Latinus*, Latin].

LADLE (lā'-dl) *n.* a cup with a long handle, used in laving or dripping;—*v.t.* to use a ladle for drawing out.—**ladleful** *n.* [A.S. *hlædel*, fr. *hladan*, to load, to drain].

LADRONE (lą-drōn') *n.* a robber; a pirate; a rogue [Sp.].

LADY (lā'-di) *n.* a gentle or noble woman; a woman of social distinction or position; a woman of good breeding; the feminine corresponding to LORD; a woman of gentle or refined manners; a wife; a spouse; the mistress of a household; the owner of a manor or estate.—**lady-like** (lā'-di-līk) *a.* becoming a lady; soft; delicate; elegant; refined; effeminate.—**ladyship** (lā'-di-ship) *n.* the rank or position of a lady (given as a title).—**lady-bird**, a small beetle of various bright colours, feeding on plant lice (also **lady-bug, lady-cow, lady-fly**).—**lady-chapel**, a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary.—**lady-crab**, a common crab of the United States.—**lady-day**, the day of the annunciation of the Virgin Mary, 25th March.—**lady-fern**, *Asplenium felix fœmina*, an elegant fern.—**lady's finger** *n.* in South Africa, a species of small banana.—**lady-love**, a sweetheart or mistress.—**lady's-maid**, a female that attends on or dresses a lady.—**lady's-slipper**, any orchid of the genus Cypripedium.—**lady's-tresses**, any orchid of the genus Spiranthes.—**ladies' companion**, a small reticule or bag to hold implements for women's work.—**ladies' man**, a man that is fond of the society of ladies.—**Our Lady**, the Virgin Mary.—**her, or your, ladyship**, used in speaking of, or to, a woman of title [A.S. *hlæfdige*, fr. *hlāf*, a loaf, and *dægee*, a kneader; or contr. fr. *hlafweardige*, loaf-keeper and thus fem. of LORD].

LAG (lag) *a.* slow; tardy;—*v.i.* to move slowly; to stay behind;—*n.* in electricity, time taken for maximum current to occur after maximum voltage has been reached in an alternating current;—*v.i.*—**lagged** bound round with a non-conductor of heat, usually asbestos.—**lagger** *n.*—**laggard** *a.* slow; sluggish;—*n.* a loiterer [Celt.].

LAG (lag) *n. Colloq.* a convict; a ticket-of-leave man;—*v.t.* to arrest; to send to penal servitude [Etym. doubtful].

LAGER-BEER (lä'-gęr-bēr) *n.* a light German beer, so called from its being laid up or stored for some months before use [Ger. *lager*, a storehouse, and *bier*, beer].

LAGOON, lagune (la-gōōn') *n.* a marsh, shallow pond, or lake, esp. one into which the sea flows; a lake in a coral island [It. and Sp. *laguna*, fr. L. *lacuña*, a lake].

LAGOPHTHALMIA (lag-of-thal'-mi-a) *n.* a disease of the eyes which prevents them from being closed at any time, even during sleep [G. *lagōs*, a hare, and *ophthalmos*, the eye, from the supposition that the hare always sleeps with its eyes open].

LAGOSTOMA (lą-gos'-to-mą) *n.* hare-lip [G. *lagōs*, a hare, and *stoma*, the mouth].

LAIC (lā'-ik) *a.* lay;—*n.* a layman;—**laically** (lā'-i-kąl-i) *adv.*—**laicise** (lā'-i-sīz) *v.t.* to render lay or laic; to deprive of clerical character or relation [G. *laikos*, of or from the people, *laos*, the people; cf. LAY].

LAID (lād) past tense and past participle of the verb LAY.—**laid on**, fastened on, as a moulding.—**laid paper**, paper with a slightly ribbed surface showing, in its fabric, the marks of the close wires on which the pulp is laid.—**laid up**, unfit for work by reason of illness; *Naut.* dismantled.

LAIR (lār) *n.* the bed of a wild beast; the strip of earth allotted in a cemetery to a coffined body.—**lairage** (lār'-āj) *n.* temporary housing, at docks or market, for cattle [A.S. *leger*, a bed, fr. *licgan*, to lie down; cp. Ger. *lager*].

LAIRD (lārd) *n.* in Scotland, a landed proprietor; a landlord [A form of LORD].

LAKE (lāk) *n.* a large sheet of body of water within land (the water

nay be either fresh or brackish).—**lakelet** *n.* a little lake.—**lake-dweller,** n inhabitant of a lake-dwelling.—**lake-dwelling,** a term first applied to prehistoric dwellings built on piles over water; now applied to all such dwellings.—**the lake school,** a name given to a group of poets, including Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Southey, from their connection with the lake district of England [A.F. *lac,* fr. L. *acus*].

LAKE (lāk) *n.* a deep-red colouring matter, consisting of aluminous earth and cochineal or other red substance F. *laque,* fr. Per. *See* LAC].

LALLATION (la-lā'-shun) *n.* an imperfect pronunciation of the letter *l,* in which it sounds like *l,* as among the Chinese in speaking a foreign language [L. *lallare,* sing lullaby].

LAM (lam) *v.t.* especially in North Amer., to beat or hit.—**lamming** *n.* a beating [Etym. not known].

LAMA (lä'-ma) *n.* a Buddhist priest in Thibet.—**Lamaism** *n.* the form of Buddism prevailing in Thibet and Mongolia [Thibetan = spiritual teacher].

LAMB (lam) *n.* the young of the sheep; any person that is innocent and gentle;—*v.i.* to bring forth a lamb or lambs.—**lambkin** *n.* a small lamb [A.S.; cp. Ger. *lamm*].

LAMBATIVE (lam'-ba-tiv) *a.* taken by licking;—*n.* a medicine taken by licking with the tongue [L. *lambere,* to lick].

LAMBENT (lam'-bent) *a.* playing on the surface; gliding over; gleaming around.—**lambency** *n.* [L. (part. stem) *lambent-,* fr. *lambere,* to lick].

LAME (lām) *a.* crippled in a limb; not satisfactory, as an excuse; hobbling; not smooth, as verse;—*v.t.* to make lame.—**lamely** *adv.*—**lameness** *n.* [A.S. *lama,* lame; cp. Ger. *lahm*].

LAMELLA (la-mel'-a) *n.*; *pl.* **lamellæ** (la-mel'-ē) a thin plate or scale.—**lamellar** *a.* [L. dim. of *lamina*].

LAMENT (la-ment') *v.t.* to mourn for; bemoan;—*v.i.* to weep or wail; to feel sorrow;—*n.* expressed grief or sorrow; an elegy or mournful ballad.—**lamenter** *n.*—**lamentable** (lam'-en-ta-bl) *a.* mournful; sorrowful; expressing grief; fitted to awaken lament.—**lamentably** *adv.*—**lamentableness** *n.*—**lamentation** (lam-en-tā'-shun) *n.* expression of sorrow [F. *lamenter,* fr. L. *lamentāre*].

LAMETTA (la-met'-a) *n.* foil, or wire of gold, silver, or brass [It.].

LAMIA (lā'-mi-a) *n.* in classical mythology, a female demon or vampire: hence, an evil, seductive woman; a witch [L.].

LAMINA (lam'-i-na) *n.*; *pl.* **laminæ** (lam'-i-nē) a thin plate or scale lying over another; the blade of a leaf.—**laminate** *v.t.* to form into laminæ.—**laminable** *a.*—**laminability** (lam-i-na-bil'-i-ti) *n.*—**laminated core,** in wireless, an iron core made up of laminations, used in transformers, chokes, etc.—**lamination** (lam-i-nā'-shun) *n.* arrangement in thin layers; condition which allows of cleavage in one direction only; thin sheet of iron or steel, insulated on one side [L.].

LAMMAS (lam'-mas) *n.* the feast of first fruits; the first day of August.—**lammas-day, lammas-tide,** lammas [A.S. *hlāf-mæsse,* fr. *hlāf,* loaf, and *mæsse,* feast].

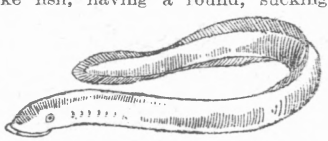
LAMMERGEIER (lam'-er-gī-er) *n.* the bearded vulture, inhabiting the Swiss and German Alps, and forming a link between the eagle and the vulture, seeking living prey, like the one, and feeding on carrion, like the other [Ger.].

LAMP (lamp) *n.* a contrivance for producing artificial light; a lantern; a vessel containing combustible oil to be burned by a wick, or inflammable gas from a jet.—**lamp-black,** a fine soot formed by the condensation of the smoke of burning resinous substances.—**lamplight** *n.*—**lamplighter** *n.*—**safety-lamp,** a contrivance of Sir H. Davy's for lighting mines safely.—**spirit-lamp,** a lamp for burning alcohol.—**to smell of the lamp,** to show traces of great labour or study, said of literary work, or oratory [F. *lampe,* fr. G. *lampas,* torch, fr. *lampein,* to shine].

LAMPAS (lam'-pas) *n.* a material of silk and wool used in upholstery [F.].

LAMPOON (lam'-pōōn') *n.* a bitter personal satire, usually in verse; abusive or scurrilous publication;—*v.t.* to abuse in written satire.—**lampooner** *n.* [O.F. *lampoon,* orig. a drinking-song with refrain *lampons* = let us drink].

LAMPREY (lam'-pri) *n.* an eel-like fish, having a round, sucking



Lamprey, showing unusual shape and position of Mouth

mouth set with numerous minute teeth [O.F. *lamproie,* fr. Late L. *lampetra,* fr. *lambere,* to lick, and *petra,* rock].

LANARY (lā'-na-ri) *n.* a storeplace for wool.—**lanate, lanated** (lā'-

nāt, lā'-nāt-ed) *a.* woolly; covered with something resembling wool [L. *lana*, wool].

LANCE (lāns, lâns) *n.* a weapon of war, consisting of a long shaft and metal point;—*v.t.* to open, as with a lancet.—**lancer** *n.* cavalry soldier armed with a lance; *pl.* a quadrille dance.—**lancet** *n.* a surgical instrument, used in opening veins, tumours, abscesses, etc.—**lanceolate, lanceolated** (lān'-sē-o-lāt, -lā-ted) *a.* oblong and gradually tapering toward the outer extremity.—**lancewood** *n.* the wood of a tree that grows in the West Indies, possessing great toughness and elasticity.—**lancet-window** *n.* a

Lancet-windows, typical of early Ecclesiastical Architecture

window, terminating in a peak or curve, in the form of a lancet, peculiar to English architecture of the first half of the 13th century.—**lance-corporal,** a private soldier having the temporary rank of a corporal.—**snake-lance,** a lance invented by Sir L. Brunton for use in curing snake bites [F., fr. L. *lancea*, fr. G. *longche*, a lance; *lanceola*, dim. of *lanca*].

LANCINATE (lan'-si-nāt) *v.t.* to tear; to lacerate [L.].

LAND (land) *n.* earth, or the solid matter that constitutes the fixed part of the surface of the globe; any portion of the solid surface of the globe belonging to an individual or a people; ground; soil; the inhabitants of a country; any earth whatsoever; real estate; in Scotland, a group of dwellings under one roof, and having a common entry; a tenement;—*v.t.* to set on shore;—*v.i.* to go on shore; to disembark; in aviation, to bring an aeroplane from air to land or water; to descend from aircraft after flight.—**landcraft** (land'-kráft) *n.* aircraft designed to rise from and descend to land.—**landed** *a.* having an estate in land.—**landing** *n.* the level part of a staircase, connecting one flight with another; in North Amer., a primitive port or harbour.—**landfall** *n.* an approach to land at the end of a voyage.—**landless** *a.*—**landlock** *v.t.* to inclose by land.—**landlord** *n.* the lord of a manor; the owner of land or houses that has tenants under him; the master of an inn or lodging-house; host.—**landlordism** *n.* the principle of the supremacy of landed interests.—**landlady** *n.* a woman that has tenants holding from her; the mistress of an inn or lodging-house.—**landlubber** *n.* a landsman; any one unused to the sea (a term of contempt among sailors).—**landmark** *n.* a mark to designate the boundary of land; any elevated object on land that serves as a guide to seamen—hence, any fixed mark, point, or station.—**lands** *n.pl.* in South Africa, the cultivated portions of a farm as distinct from pasturage.—**landscape** *n.* a portion of land that the eye can comprehend in a single view; a picture exhibiting some real or fancied inland scene in nature.—**landsman,** one that lives on the land (opposed to SEAMAN).—**landward** *adv.* toward the land.—**land-agent,** a person employed by the proprietor of an estate to collect rents, let farms, etc.—**land-breeze,** a current of air from the land towards the sea.—**land-crab,** a crab that lives mainly on land.—**land-girl,** name given to girl or woman who took up agricultural work in place of men during the European War.—**land-measure,** a line, or chain, applied to the survey and measurement of lands; an arithmetical table to facilitate calculations in land-surveying.—**land-poor** *a.* in North Amer., unable to meet payments on land.—**landrail,** the corncrake.—**land-slip,** the sliding down of a considerable tract of land from a mountain.—**land-steward,** a person that has the care of an estate.—**land-surveyor,** one that professionally determines the boundaries, and measures the areas, of fields, farms, estates, etc., and draws plans or maps of the same.—**landing-ground,** ground designed for landings, usually forced landings, of aeroplanes.—**landing-net,** a bag-net used to land a fish that has been caught.—**landing-stage,** a platform, frequently so constructed as to rise and fall with the tide, for landing and shipping passengers and goods [A.S.].

LANDAU (lan'-daw) *n.* a kind of coach or carriage whose top may be opened and thrown back.—**landaulet, landaulette** (lan-daw-let') *n.* a small landau; in motoring, a car with folding hood over back part of body,

the front part being permanently fixed [First made in *Landau*, a town in Germany].

LANDDROS (land'-drŏs) *n.* in South Africa, a sheriff [D.].

LANDE (land) *n.* a level sandy region unfit for cultivation and covered with heather or broom, as along the sea-coast in south-western France [F.].

LANDGRAVE (land'-grāv) *n.* a German nobleman of rank corresponding to that of an earl in England, and of a count in France.—**landgravine** (land'-grą-vīn) *n.* the wife of a landgrave [Ger.].

LANE (lān) *n.* a narrow passage; a narrow way between hedges, etc.; a narrow street [A.S.].

LANGUAGE (lang'-gwij) *n.* speech; tongue; expression of ideas by words or written characters; mode of speech or expression peculiar to a nation; inarticulate expression of feeling, as of the eye, of irrational animals [F. *langage*, fr. O.F. *langue*, fr. L. *lingua*].

LANGUID (lang'-gwid) *a.* feeble; weak; drooping or flagging from exhaustion.—**languidly** *adv.*—**languidness** *n.* [F., fr. L. *languidus*, fr. *languēre*, to be weak].

LANGUISH (lang'-gwish) *v.i.* to become languid or weak; to fade; to droop; to look with tenderness.—**languishment** *n.* softness or tenderness of look.—**languor** (lang'-gwęr) *n.* lassitude; dullness of mind or spirit; listlessness.—**languorous** *a.* languid [F. *languir*, fr. L. *languescere*, fr. *languēre*, to be faint; cp. LANGUID].

LANGUR (lung'-gōōr) *n.* a long-tailed Indian monkey, with remarkable leaping power, the sacred *Hanuman* of the Hindus [Hind.].

LANIARY (lā'-ni-ą-ri) *a.* lacerating or tearing;—*n.* a slaughter-house.—**laniation** (lā-ni-ā'-shun) *n.* [L. *laniore*, to tear in pieces].

LANIFEROUS, lanigerous (lą-nif'-er-us, lą-nij'-er-us) *a.* bearing wool [L. *lāna*, wool, and *ferre*, to bear, *gero*, carry]

LANK (langk) *a.* loose and easily yielding to pressure; weak and slender; long and straight, as hair.—**lanky** *a.* slender.—**lankly** *adv.*—**lankness** *n.* [A.S. *hlanc*].

LANNER (lan'-er) *n.* a kind of falcon, the female of *Falco lanarius*.—**lanneret** (lan'-er-et) *n.* the *Falco lanarius*, which is smaller than the female [F. *lanier*].

LANOLINE, lanolin (lan'-o-lin) *n.* an oily substance obtained from wool [L., fr. *lana*, wool, and *oleum*, oil].

LANSQUENET (lans'-ke-net) *n.* a French and German pikeman of the 16th and 17th centuries; a game at cards [F., fr. Ger. *landsknecht*, a foot-soldier].

LANT (lant) *n.* stale urine, used in scouring wool [A.S. *hland*, urine].

LANTERN (lan'-tęrn) *n.* something enclosing a light, and protecting it from wind, rain, etc., sometimes portable, and sometimes fixed; a little dome over the roof of a building, to give light; a square turret placed over the junction of the cross in a cathedral, and having windows in all sides of it;—*v.t.* to furnish with a lantern or lanterns.—**lanthorn** (lan'-tęrn) *n.* an obsolete form of **lantern**, q.v.—**lantern-fly**, any insect of the genus *Fulgeridæ*.—**lantern-jawed**, having lantern jaws; having a long thin face.—**lantern-jaws**, long thin jaws.—**lantern-wheel**, a kind of pinion with cylindrical bars, spindles, or trundles, on which the teeth of the main wheel act.—**Chinese lantern**, *see* CHINESE.—**dark lantern**, a hand-lantern that may be closed so as to hide the light.—**feast of lanterns**, a Chinese festival held on the 1st of each month.—**magic lantern**, an instrument by means of which magnified images of small objects or pictures are projected on to a screen in a dark room [F. *lanterne*, L. *lanterna*, fr. G. *lamptēr*, fr. *lampein*, to give light].

LANTHANUM (lan'-thą-num) *n.* a metal found in cerite [G. *lanthanein*, to lie concealed].

LANUGINOUS (lą-nūj'-i-nus) *a.* covered with down, or fine, soft hair; downy [L. *lanugo*, down, fr. *lana*, wool].

LANYARD, laniard (lan'-yąrd) *n.* a short piece of rope or line for fastening something in ships; a piece of strong twine, with an iron hook at one end, used in firing cannon with a friction-tube [F. *lanière*].

LAODICEAN (lā-o-di-sē'-an) *a.* like Christians of Laodicea; lukewarm in religion.—**Laodiceanism** *n.* lukewarmness in religion [Rev. iii. 15].

LAP (lap) *n.* the loose part of a garment; the part of the clothing that lies on the knees when one sits down; that part of the body thus covered; that part of any substance or fixture that extends over, or lies upon, another; a course or round, as in bicycle-racing, etc.;—*v.t.* to lay over or on;—*v.i.* to be spread or laid on or over; to be turned over or upon.—**lapel** (lą-pel') *n.* that part of a coat that laps over the facing.—**lapful** *n.*—**lappet** *n.* a part of a garment or dress that hangs loose.—**lap-dog**, a small dog fondled in the lap.—**lap-jointed**, joined so that edges lap over.—**lap-stone**, a stone used by shoemakers for hammering leather on.—**lapstreak**, made with boards

whose edges lap one over another.—**lapwork,** work in which one part overlaps another [A.S. *læppa,* a loosely hanging part].

LAP (lap) *v.t.* to wrap or twist round; to infold; to involve [M.E. *wlappen,* a form of WRAPPEN].

LAP (lap) *v.i.* to take up food or drink by licking; to make a sound like that produced by taking up drink with the tongue;—*v.t.* to lick up; to wash or flow against.—**lapper** *n.*—**lap up** *v.t.* slang for to believe or enjoy [A.S. *lapian*].

LAPAROTOMY (lap-ar-ot'-o-mi) *n.* a surgical operation which involves incision through the abdominal wall [G. *lapare,* loins, sides, and *tomē,* from *temnein,* to cut].

LAPIS (lā'-pis) *n.* a stone (used only in composition).—**lapillus** (la-pil'-us) *n.* a small stone; *pl.* **lapilli** (la-pil'-ī) fragmentary material ejected from volcanoes in eruption.—**lapidary** (lap'-i-da-ri) *n.* one that cuts, polishes, and engraves precious stones;—*a.* pert. to the art of cutting stones; pert. to inscriptions and monuments.—**lapidist** (lap'-i-dist) *n.* a dealer in precious stones or gems; a lapidary.—**lapidose** (lap'-i-dōs) *a. Bot.* growing in stony soil.—**lapis-causticus,** caustic potash.—**lapis-infernalis,** lunar caustic.—**lapis-lazuli,** a silicate [of sodium, calcium, and aluminium, with a deep blue colour.—**lapis-pumex,** pumice stone [L. *lapis, lapidis,* a stone, *lapidarius*].

LAPSE (laps) *n.* a gliding or flowing; a slipping or falling; a deviation from truth and rectitude;—*v.i.* to pass slowly or by degrees; to deviate from rectitude; to fall or pass from one proprietor to another by the omission or failure of some one.—**lapsable** *a.* [L. (part.) *lapsus,* fr. *labi,* to slide].

Syn. of *n.* fall, decline, declension, descent, slip, error, failing, apostasy.

LAPWING (lap'-wing) *n.* a native bird, with loud, flapping wings, and a peculiar sharp cry—whence sometimes called "PEEWIT"; the green plover [A.S. *hleāpe-wince,* fr. *hleāpan,* to run, and *wince,* one that turns].

LARBOARD (lar'-bōrd) *n.* former name for the left-hand side of a ship when one stands with one's face to the bow; now called the port [Etym. doubtful].

LARCENY (lar'-se-ni) *n.* theft.—**larcenous** *a.* thieving; robbing.—**larcenously** *adv.* [O.F., fr. L. *latrocinium,* fr. *latro,* thief].

Syn. stealing, pilfering, petty robbery.

LARCH (larch) *n.* a coniferous tree having deciduous leaves in whorls or clusters [L., fr. G. *larix*].

LARD (lard) *n.* the fat of swine after being melted and separated from the flesh;—*v.t.* to smear or mix with lard.—**larder** (lar'-der) *n.* a room where meat and other articles of food are kept before they are cooked; a pantry [O.F., fr. L. *laridum, lardum*].

LARDON (lar'don) *n.* a strip of bacon used for larding [F.].

LARES (lā'-rēz) *n.pl.* the tutelary Roman deities of a house; the household gods [L.].

LARGE (larj) *a.* being of great size; wide; extensive.—**largely** *adv.*—**largeness** *n.*—**large-hearted,** having a liberal disposition [F., fr. L. *largus*].

LARGESS (lar'-jes) *n.* a present; a gift or donation [F. *largesse,* fr. L. *largīri,* to give freely, fr. *largus*].

LARGHETTO (lar-get'-tō) *a.* somewhat slow, but not as slow as largo.—*n. Mus.* a movement to be performed in this manner.—**largo** (lar'-gō) *a.* slow;—*n. Mus.* a movement to be performed slowly and with dignity [It.].

LARIAT (lar'-i-at) *n.* the lasso, a long cord or thong of leather, with a noose, for catching wild horses, etc. [Sp. *la reata,* the rope].

LARK (lark) *n.* a frolic;—*v.i.* to make sport [A.S. *lāc,* play, fr. *lācan,* to play].

LARK (lark) *n.* a small song bird;—*v.i.* to catch larks.—**larkspur,** a plant named from the spur-shaped formation of calyx and petals [M.E. *laverock,* fr. A.S. *lāwerce*; cp. Ger. *lerche*].

LARMIER (lar'-mi-er) *n.* the eaves or drip of a house; a membraneous pouch at or below the inner corner of the eye in the deer and antelope [F., fr. *larme,* a tear].

LARRIGAN (lar'-i-gan) *n.* in North Amer., a moccasin with a long leg made from deer-hide [N. Amer. Ind.?].

LARRIKIN, larakin (lar'-i-kin) *n.* in Australia, a rough; a disorderly person;—*a.* rowdy.—**larrikinism** (lar'-i-kin-izm) *n.* rowdy conduct. [LARK, a frolic].

LARVA (lar'-va) *n.*; *pl.* **larvæ** (lar'-vē), an insect in the caterpillar, grub, or maggot state.—**larval** *a.* pert. to larvæ.—**larviparous** (lar-vip'-a-rus) *a.* producing their young in the state of larvæ [L. = a mask].

LARYNX (lar'-ingks) *n.* the upper part of the trachea or windpipe; a cartilaginous cavity serving to modulate the sound of the voice.—**laryngeal, laryngean** (la-rin'-je-al, -an) *a.* pert. to the larynx.—**laryngitis** (lar-in-jī'-tis) *n.* inflammation of the larynx.—**laryngophone** (lar-ing'-gō-fōn) *n.* type of microphone transmitter which takes up sound vibra-

tions through a pad pressed to the throat.—**laryngoscope** (lą-ring'-go-skōp) *n.* an instrument for examining the larynx.—**laryngotomy** (lar-ing-got'-o-mi) *n.* the operation of making an incision into the larynx [G.].

LASCAR (las'-kar) *n.* a native East Indian sailor employed in European vessels [Per. a soldier].

LASCIVIOUS (lą-siv'-i-us) *a.* loose; wanton; lustful.—**lasciviously** *adv.*—**lasciviousness** *n.* [L. *lascivus*, lustful].

Syn. lewd, sensual, libidinous, unchaste, licentious, prurient. *Ant.* pure moral, chaste, clean, wholesome.

LASH (lash) *n.* the thong of a whip; a cord; a stroke with a whip; a stroke of satire or sarcasm; an eyelash;—*v.t.* to strike with a lash; to dash against, as waves; to bind with a rope; to satirise;—*v.i.* to ply the whip.—**lasher** *n.* [M.E. *lasshe*; cp. Ger. *lasche*, a flap].

LASS (las) *n.* a young woman; a girl; a sweetheart.—**lassie** (las'-i) *n.* a little lass; a young girl [Perhaps Scand.].

LASSITUDE (las'-i-tūd) *n.* languor of body or mind; dullness [F., fr. L. *lassitudo*, fr. *lassus*, faint].

Syn. exhaustion, prostration, faintness, weariness, heaviness, ennui. *Ant.* vigour, strength, power, stamina, energy.

LASSO (las'-ō) *n.* a long rope with a noose, used for catching wild horses, etc.;—*v.t.* to catch with the lasso [Sp. *lazo*, fr. L. *laqueus*, a noose].

LAST (last) *a.* following all the rest; next before the present;—*adv.* the last time; in conclusion; finally.—**last post**, the bugle call sounded in military encampments before "lights out"; often sounded as an adieu at a military funeral [Contr. fr. LATEST].

LAST (last) *n.* a mould of the human foot, made of wood, on which shoes are formed [A.S. *læst*, a trace].

LAST (last) *v.i.* to continue in time; to endure.—**lasting** *n.* a species of very durable woollen stuff.—**lastly** *adv.* in conclusion; at length; at last [A.S. *læstan*, to continue in a track].

LAST (last) *n.* a weight estimated at 4000 lbs., but varying as to different articles.—**lastage** (last'-ij) *n.* charge for freight or carriage of goods; a duty on goods sold by the last [A.S. *hlæst*, fr. *hladan*, to load].

LATAKIA (lat-ą-kē'-ą) *n.* a superior quality of Turkish tobacco from *Latakia*, in Syria.

LATCH (lach) *n.* a small piece of iron or wood used to fasten a door; a catch;—*v.t.* to fasten by means of a latch.—**latchet** (lach'-et) *n.* the string that fastens a shoe.—**latch-key**, a key used for raising the latch of a door; pass-key [A.S. *læccan*, to catch].

LATE (lāt) *a.* coming after others, or after the time; slow; existing not long ago, but not now; deceased; coming after the usual season;—*adv.* after the usual time; not long ago; lately; far in the night, day, week, etc.—**later** *a.* (comp. of LATE) posterior; subsequent.—**latest** *a.* (superl. of LATE) longest after the usual time.—**lately** *adv.* not long ago.—**lateness** *n.*—**latter** (lat'-ęr) *a.* (variant of LATER) more late or recent; modern; last; latest.—**latterly** *adv.* in time not long past; lately; of late [A.S. *læt*, slow; cp. Ger. *lass*, weary].

LATEBRICOLE (la-teb'-ri-kōl) *a.* living or dwelling in holes [L. *latebra*, a hiding-place, fr. *latere*, to lie hid, and *colere*, to dwell].

LATEEN (la-tēn') *a.* applied to a triangular sail, extended by a long yard, that hoists obliquely, common in the Mediterranean [F., fr. *Latinus*, Latin].

LATENT (lā'-tent) *a.* not visible or apparent; hid; concealed; secret.—**latency** (lā'-ten-si) *n.*—**latently** *adv.* in a latent manner; secretly.—**latent heat**, heat that is absorbed in changing a body from solid to liquid, or liquid to gas, without increasing its temperature.—**latent period**, time elapsing between a stimulus and the beginning of a reaction [L. (part. stem) *latent-*, fr. *latēre*, to lie hid or concealed].

LATERAL (lat'-e-rąl) *a.* relating to the side; proceeding from the side.—**laterally** *adv.* [L. *lateralis*, fr. stem *later-*, fr. *latus*, a side].

LATERAN (lat'-e-ran) *n.* the Pope's cathedral church in Rome, built on the site of the palace of Plautius Lateranus (executed A.D. 65).

LATERICEOUS (lat-e-rish'-us) *a.* like bricks; of the colour of bricks [L. *later*, a brick].

LATERIFOLIOUS (lat-e-ri-fō'-li-us) *a. Bot.* growing by the side of a leaf [L. *latus*, side, and *folium*, leaf].

LATERITE (lat'-ęr-īt) *n.* a brick-coloured rock found in India; a red ferruginous clay, often dried in the sun for use in building [L. *later*, a brick].

LATESCENT (lą-tes'-ent) *a.* becoming latent or obscure.—**latescence** (lą-tes'-ens) *n.* the quality or condition of being latescent [L. *ppr.* of *latescere*, to lie hidden].

LATEX (lā'-teks) *n.* the vital sap or fluid of plants.—**laticiferous** (lat-i-sif'-e-rus) *a. Bot.* bearing or containing latex or sap [L. *latex*, *laticis*, sap, and *fero*, bear].

LATH (lath) *n.* a thin, narrow slip of wood to support plastering, etc.;—

v.t. to line with laths.—**lather** *n.* [A.S. *lætt* ; cp. Ger. *latte*, thin plate].

LATHE (lāTH) *n.* a machine-tool for turning articles of wood, metal, or other material [Scand.].

LATHER (laTH′-ęr) *n.* foam or froth made by soap moistened with water ; froth from sweat ;—*v.i.* to form a foam with water and soap ; —*v.t.* to spread over with lather [A.S. *leáthor*].

LATICLA\'E (lā′-ti-klāv) *n.* a purple stripe on the tunic of a Roman senator [L. *latus*, broad, and *clavus*, a purple stripe].

LATICOSTATE (lat-i-kos′-tāt) *a.* broad-ribbed [L. *latus* and *costa*, a rib].

LATIDENTATE (lat-i-den′-tāt) *a.* broad-toothed [L. *latus* and *dens*, a tooth].

LATIFOLIUS (lat-i-fō′-li-us) *a.* broad-leaved [L. *latus* and *folium*, a leaf].

LATIN (lat′-in) *a.* pert. to the people of Latium ; Roman ; composed in the language used by the Romans ;—*n.* a native or inhabitant of ancient Latium ; the language of the ancient Romans.—**Latinise** (lat′-in-īz) *v.t.* to give Latin terminations or forms to ; to translate into Latin. —**Latinism** (lat′-in-izm) *n.* a Latin idiom ; a mode of speech peculiar to the Latins.—**Latinist** (lat′-in-ist) *n.* one skilled in Latin ; a Latin scholar. —**Latinity** (lą-tin′-i-ti) *n.* the Latin tongue ; *specifically*, purity of the Latin style or idiom.—**Latin Church**, the Western or R.C. Church.—**classical Latin**, the Latin in use from 75 B.C. to A.D. 200, as in Catullus, Cæsar, Vergil, Horace, Tacitus, etc.—**late Latin**, from about A.D. 200 to 600, as in Claudian, Jerome, Augustine.—**low, mediæval**, or **middle Latin**, from A.D. 600 to 1500.—**new** or **modern Latin**, Latin from 1500, as written by modern writers.—**old Latin**, the Latin in use before the classical period, as in the writings of Plautus and Cato [L. *Latinus*, belonging to *Latium*, the district round Rome].

LATISTERNAL (lat-i-stęr′-nąl) *a.* having a broad, flat sternum or breast-bone [L. *latus*, broad, and *sternum*, chest].

LATITUDE (lat′-i-tūd) *n.* distance sidewise from a given point or line ; breadth ; space—hence, looseness ; breadth of signification ; extent of deviation from a standard ; the angular distance of a heavenly body from the ecliptic ; the distance of any place north or south of the equator.—**latitudinal** (la-ti-tū′-di-nąl) *a.* pert. to latitude.—**latitudinarian** (lat-i-tū-di-nā′-ri-ąn) *a.* free ; broad ; liberal, esp. in religious principles ;—*n.* one that departs in opinion from th strict principles of orthodoxy.—**latitudinarianism** *n.* freedom (opinion in matters pertaining t religious belief [L. (acc.) *latitudin-em* fr. *latus*, broad].

LATRIA (lā′-tri-ą) *n.* the highes kind of worship, or that paid t God, distinguished from *dulia*, o worship of saints, in the Roma Catholic religion [G. *latreia*, t serve].

LATRINE (lą-trēn′, lat′-rin) *n.* a water-closet, esp. in barracks, hos pitals, etc. [F., fr. L. *lavatrina*, *latrina* fr. *lavāre*, to wash].

LATROBITE (lą-trō′-bīt) *n.* a pink, or rose-red, variety of anor thite, found in Labrador [Name after *Latrobe*].

LATTEN (lat′-en) *n.* a kind o brass or bronze ; sheet tin ; iron plate covered with tin [O.F. *laton* = F. *laiton* ; cp. Ger. *latte*, a lath].

LATTICE (lat′-is) *n.* any work made by crossing laths, rods, or bars, and forming a net-work ; esp. a window or window-blind ;—*a.* consisting of cross pieces or net-work ;—*v.t.* to furnish with a lattice [F. *lattis*, fr. Ger. *latte*, lath].

LAUD (lawd) *n.* a eulogy ; praise ; — *v.t.* to praise with words and singing ; to extol.—**laudable** *a.*—**laudably** *adv.*—**laudableness** *n.*—**laudatory** *a.* expressing praise.—**laudability** (lawdą-bil′-i-ti) *n.*—**laudation** (law-dā′-shun) *n.* praise ; commendation [L. *laudāre*, fr. stem *laud-*, *laus*, praise].

LAUDANUM (law′-dą-num) *n.* a preparation of opium in spirit of wine ; tincture of opium [Variant of LADANUM].

LAUGH (lâf) *v.t.* to ridicule or deride ;—*v.i.* to make the involuntary noise which sudden merriment excites ; to be merry or gay ; to seem favourable, pleasant, or fertile ; to shout for joy ;—*n.* an expression of mirth peculiar to the human species ; laughter.—**laughingly** (lâ′-fing-li) *adv.* in a laughing or merry way.—**laugher** (lâ′-fęr) *n.* one that laughs, or that is fond of merriment.—**laughable** (lâ′-fą-bl) *a.* fitted to excite laughter ; droll ; ludicrous ; comical. —**laughably** (lâ′-fą-bli) *adv.* in a manner to excite laughter.—**laughableness** (lâ′-fa-bl-nes) *n.* quality of being laughable.—**laughter** (lâf′-tęr) *n.* expression of mirth peculiar to man.—**laughterless** (lâf′-tęr-les) *a.* without laughter.—**laughing-gas**, nitrous oxide, so called because when inhaled it produces violent exhilaration, which is followed by insensibility (used as an anæsthetic).—**laughing-hyæna**, *Hyæna striata*, so called from its cry.—**laughing-jack-**

ass, the great kingfisher of Australia (*Dacelo gigas*).—**laughing-stock,** an object of ridicule; a butt.—**to laugh in one's sleeve,** to laugh inwardly while maintaining a serious countenance.—**to laugh off,** to make light of.—**to laugh on the other side,** or **corner of the mouth, to laugh on the wrong side of the mouth,** or **face,** to be made to feel regret, vexation, or disappointment, esp. after exhibiting an exultant spirit.—**to laugh to scorn,** to treat with contempt; to deride [Imit., A.S. *hlihan*, to laugh].

LAUNCE (lâns) *n.* species of sand-eel of the genus *Ammodytes* [fr. LANCE].

LAUNCH, lanch (lânsh) *v.t.* to throw as a spear; to let fly; to send forth; to lower or cause to slide into the water, as a ship;—*v.i.* to go into the water; to push out to sea—to go forth, as into the world; to expatiate, as in talk; to plunge into, as expense;—*n.* the sliding of a ship from the land into the water.—**launch** *n.* the largest size of boat belonging to a ship [O.F. *lanchier* = F. *lancer*; cp. LANCE].

LAUNDRY (lân'-drĭ) *n.* the place where clothes are washed; the room where clothes are dried, mangled, and ironed.—**launder** (lân'-dẹr) *n.* one that washes; a long, hollow trough that miners use for receiving the powdered ore from the box where it is bruised.—**laundress** *n.* a washerwoman [O.F. *lavandier*, fr. L. gerundive of *lavāre*, to wash].

LAURA (law'-rą) *n.* aggregation of separate cells tenanted by monks [G. an alley, lane].

LAUREL (lor'-el) *n.* an evergreen shrub; the bay tree; *pl.* a crown of laurel; honour;—*a.* consisting of laurel.—**laureate** (law'-re-ăt) *v.t.* to confer a university degree on, formerly symbolised by crowning with a wreath of laurel;—*a.* crowned with laurel;—*n.* a poet (called the Poet-laureate) attached to the royal household, and composing verses for state occasions (the office now is practically a sinecure).—**laureateship** *n.*—**laureation** (law-re-ā'-shun) *n.* the act of laureating or conferring a degree [F. *laurier*, fr. L. *laurus*].

LAURIN (law'-in) *n.* an acrid, fatty substance found in the fruit of the laurel [L. *laurus*].

LAURUSTINUS, laurestine (law-rus-tī'-nus; law'-res-tin) *n.* a South-European shrub (*Viburnum tinus*) with oblong leaves, hairy beneath, and fragrant flowers appearing in winter [L. *laurus*, laurel, and *tinus*, a plant].

LAVA (lâ'-vą) *n.* the melted rock ejected by a volcano.—**lavatic** (lą-vat'-ik) *a.* consisting of, or resembling, lava.—**lavic** (lâ'-vik) *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, lava [It. *lava*, a stream, fr. L. *lavāre*, to wash].

LAVABO (lą-vā'-bō) *n.* in the Roman Catholic and other churches, the washing of the celebrant's hands after the offertory and before the eucharist; the towel used in this ceremony, also the basin; a washing-trough or basin in monasteries [L. I will wash].

LAVE (lāv) *v.t.* to wash; to bathe;—*v.i.* to bathe; to wash one's self.—**lavation** (lą-vā'-shun) *n.* a washing or cleansing.—**lavatory** (lav'-ą-to-rĭ) *a.* washing, or cleansing;—*n.* a place for washing.—**laver** (lā'-vẹr) *n.* a vessel for washing; a washing basin placed in the court of the Jewish tabernacle; an edible purple seaweed, or the dish made from it [F. *laver*, L. *lavāre*, to wash].

LAVE (lāv) *v.t.* to pour or throw out; to bale [A.S. *lafian*, to pour out water].

LAVENDER (lav'-en-dẹr) *n.* an aromatic plant of the mint family, yielding an essential oil used in medicine and perfumery; a pale lilac colour;—*v.t.* to sprinkle with lavender [F. *lavande*, fr. L. *lavāre*, to wash].

LAVEROCK (lav'-ẹr-ok) *n.* a lark [M.E.].

LAVISH (lav'-ish) *a.* prodigal; scattered in waste;—*v.t.* to expend or bestow with profusion; to squander.—**lavisher** *n.*—**lavishly** *adv.*—**lavishness** *n.* [E. LAVE, to throw out].

LAW (law) *n.* a rule established by authority; the appointed rules of a community or state; established usage; a rule, principle, or maxim of science or art; the Jewish or Mosaic code, in distinction from the Gospel; judicial process; jurisprudence.—**lawful** *a.* conformable to law; allowed by law; rightful.—**lawfully** *adv.*—**lawfulness** *n.*—**lawless** *a.*—**lawlessly** *adv.*—**lawlessness** *n.*—**lawyer** *n.* a practitioner of law.—**law-suit** *n.* a process in law for the recovery of a supposed right.—**law-burrows,** *Scots Law*, a writ commanding one to give security against offering violence to another.—**law-lord,** a peer that holds, or has held, high judicial office [A.S. *lagu*, law, fr. *licgan*, to lie, fr. Scand.].

LAWN (lawn) *n.* an open space between woods; a space of ground covered with grass.—**lawn mower,** a machine for mowing a lawn.—**lawn-tennis,** an outdoor game played on a lawn, by two or four persons, with rackets and a small ball [M.E. *laund*, fr. O.F. *lande*, a plain].

LAWN (lawn) *n.* fine linen or cambric, used esp. for certain parts of the official robes of a bishop [F., fr. *Laon*, a town near Rheims].

LAX (laks) *a.* loose; wide; flabby; vague in meaning; unrestrained.—**laxly** *adv.*—**laxity** *n.* slackness; want of exactness. Also **laxness.**—**laxative** *a.* having the power of loosening;—*n.* a gentle purgative.—**laxativeness** *n.*—**laxation** (lak-sā′-shun) *n.* act of loosening or slackening [L. *laxus*].

LAY (lā) *v.t.* to put or place; to set down or upon; to beat down, as corn; to still, as wind; to exorcise, as an evil spirit; to spread on a surface, as colour; to prepare, as the table; to wager, as a bet; to bring forth and drop, as eggs; to station, as an ambush; to form, as a plot; to sight or aim a gun;—*v.i.* to produce eggs.—**to lay before,** to submit to, to bring to the notice of.—**to lay on,** to supply, as water, gas, etc.; to apply with force; to strike; to prepare for printing.—**to lay to heart,** to feel strongly or deeply.—**to lay waste,** to devastate.—**lay shaft,** in motoring, an intermediate shaft for transmitting motion through gearing [A.S. *lecgan*, causative form of *licgan*, to lie; cp. Ger. *legen*].

LAY (lā) *n.* a stratum; a wager; an undertaking.—**layer** *n.* a stratum; a course, as of bricks, stones, and the like;—*v.t.* to propagate by bending a living stem into the soil [Ger. *lage*].

LAY (lā) *n.* a song; a species of narrative poetry among the ancient minstrels [O.F. *lai*, fr. Celt.].

LAY (lā) *a.* pert. to the laity, as distinct from the clergy; unprofessional.—**layman** *n.* one of the people, in distinction from the clergy.—**lay-figure** (lā-fig′-ur) *n.* a jointed figure used by painters, sculptors, etc., in imitation of the human body.—**lay brother,** a man that serves the monks in a monastery.—**lay sister,** a woman that occupies a similar position in a nunnery.—**lay lord,** a civil lord of the Admiralty [O.F. *lai*, fr. L. *laicus*, fr. G. *laikos*, fr. *laos*, the people].

LAYETTE (lā-yet′) *n.* a complete outfit for a new-born infant [F.].

LAZAR (lā′-zar, laz′-ar) *n.* a person infected with a nauseous disease.—**lazaretto** (laz-a-ret′-tō) *n.* a hospital for the reception of diseased persons; a hospital for quarantine.—**lazzarone** (laz-a-rō′-ne) *n.* one of the poorer class of Naples, who lives by begging.—**lazar-house,** a lazaretto [fr. *Lazarus*, the beggar in the parable. Luke xvi. 20].

LAZY (lā′-zi) *a.* disinclined to exertion; slothful.—**lazily** *adv.*—**laziness** *n.*—**lazy-bones,** a lazy fellow an idler [O.F. *lasche* = F. *lâche*, fr. L. *laxus*, loose].

LEA (lē) *n.* a meadow; land under grass [A.S. *lēad*].

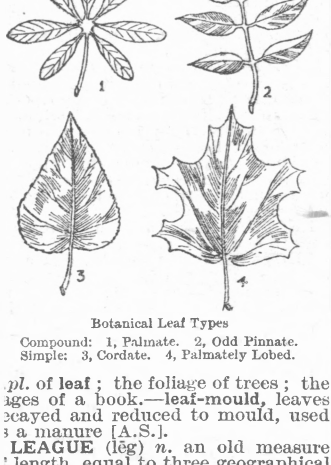
LEACH (lēch) *v.t.* to wash, as ashes, by causing water to pass through them, and thus to separate from the alkali.—*v.i.* to pass through by percolation.—*n.* a quantity of wood-ashes, through which water passes, and thus imbibes the alkali; a tub in which ashes are leached [A.S. *leccan*, to moisten].

LEAD (led) *n.* a well-known metal of a dull white colour with a cast of blue; a plummet, used in sounding at sea; in printing, a thin plate of type metal, used to separate lines; in electricity, a wire or cable carrying current; main conductor in distribution; angle by which voltage leads current when the two are out of phase; *pl.* sheets of lead used as a covering for roofs; black lead or plumbago, in pencils;—*v.t.* to cover with lead; *Print.* to widen, by inserting leads.—**leaden** *a.* made of lead; heavy; dull.—**leadsman** *n.* the sailor that heaves the lead in sounding [A.S. *lēad*].

LEAD (lēd) *v.t.* to show the way to to guide; to direct, as a commander to precede;—*v.i.* to go before and show the way; to conduct, as a commander; to tend to;—*n.* precedence guidance; in Australia, the old river bed in which gold is found; the first card played in a card game; the right to play the first card; a dog chain or leash.—**leader** *n.* a guide a conductor; a commander; the editorial article in a newspaper; a horse placed in advance of others *Mus.* a performer that leads a band or choir; in South Africa, a vein of gold-bearing quartz which is supposed to lead to the main reef.—**leadership** *n.* the state or office of a leader.—**leaderette** (lē-der-et′) *n.* a short editorial article.—**lead in,** in wireless, a wire connecting aerial and aerial terminal in a transmitter or receiver.—**leading-strings,** strings by which children are supported when beginning to walk—hence, a state of dependence.—**leading-question,** a question which suggests an answer that the questioner desires.—**to strike the lead,** in Australia, to find a river bed containing gold; to succeed [A.S. *lædan*, to lead; cp. Ger. *leiten*].

LEAF (lēf) *n.* a thin deciduous shoot from the stem or branch of a plant; part of a book containing two pages; side of a double door, shutter etc.; side of a table, or one of the parts of a telescope table; a thinly beaten plate, as of gold, etc.;—*v.i.* to

ıoot out leaves.—**leafy** *a.* full of aves.—**leafiness** *n.*—**leafless** *a.*—**aflessness** *n.*—**leaflet** *n.* a little leaf. **-leafage** *n.* foliage.—**leave** (lēv) *v.i.*) send out leaves; to leaf.—**leaved** furnished with leaves; made with lds, as a table, gate, etc.—**leaves**



Botanical Leaf Types

Compound: 1, Palmate. 2, Odd Pinnate.
Simple: 3, Cordate. 4, Palmately Lobed.

pl. of **leaf**; the foliage of trees; the ages of a book.—**leaf-mould,** leaves ecayed and reduced to mould, used s a manure [A.S.].

LEAGUE (lēg) *n.* an old measure ' length, equal to three geographical iles (used chiefly at sea) [O.F. *gue,* fr. L. *leuca,* a Gallic mile of 500 Roman paces, fr. Celt].

LEAGUE (lēg) *n.* a combination of vo or more parties for their mutual d; a national compact;—*v.i.* to nite in a league; to confederate.—**ıe League, the League of Nations,** system of international co-operation ır the settlement of disputes, etc., y member states.—**leaguer** *n.* one ıat unites in a league [F. *ligue,* fr. ate L. *liga,* fr. L. *ligāre,* to bind]. *Syn.* alliance, confederacy, coalition nion.

LEAGUER (lē'-gęr) *n.* a camp; ıvestment of a town or fort, siege).; cf. BELEAGUER].

LEAK (lēk) *n.* a crack, crevice, ssure, or hole in a vessel, that dmits water, or permits a fluid to scape; the oozing or passing of ny fluid through an opening;—*v.i.*) let fluid into or out of a vessel ırough a hole, crevice, or other efect.—**leaky** *a.* letting a fluid leak ı or out.—**leakiness** (lē'-ki-nes) *n.* the state of being leaky.—**leakage** (lē'-kij) *n.* a leaking, or the quantity of fluid that enters or issues by leaking; an allowance of a certain rate per cent for the leaking of casks.—**to leak out,** to become known or public in an irregular or underhand way.—**to spring a leak,** to open or crack, so as to admit water [Scand.].

LEAL (lēl) *a.* faithful, loyal, true. —**land of the leal,** Scottish name for heaven [O.F.; cf. LOYAL].

LEAN (lēn) *v.t.* to cause to lean; to incline;—*v.i.* to turn from a perpendicular position; to incline; to rest upon.—**lean-to,** esp. in the Colonies, a room or shed built against the back or side of a house, with a separate sloping roof [A.S. *hlœnan,* to make to lean].

Syn. of *v.i.* recline, bear, rest, repose, confide, depend, tend, lead to.

LEAN (lēn) *a.* wanting in flesh; thin;—*n.* that part of flesh that consists of muscle without the fat.—**leanness** *n.* [A.S. *hlœne*].

Syn. slender, spare, meagre, lank, skinny, gaunt, emaciated, barren, jejune, scanty, not plentiful, poor. *Ant.* fat, stout, plump, burly, fleshy, brawny, corpulent, portly, plentiful, rich.

LEAP (lēp) *v.t.* to pass over by leaping;—*v.i.* to spring from the ground; to vault;—*n.* a jump; space passed by leaping.—**leaper** *n.* —**leap-frog,** a play among boys, in which one stoops down and another leaps over him.—**leap-year,** a year containing 366 days; every fourth year, which leaps over a day more than a common year, giving to February 29 days.—**a leap in the dark,** a step of which the consequences cannot be foreseen [A.S. *hlēapam*; cp. Ger. *laufen,* to run].

LEARN (lęrn) *v.t.* to acquire new knowledge or ideas; to acquire skill in;—*v.i.* to gain knowledge; to take example from.—**learned** (lęr'-ned) *a.* versed in literature or science; well acquainted with arts; versed in scholastic, as distinct from other, knowledge. —**learning** *n.* acquired knowledge; letters; science; literature.—**learner** *n.* one that acquires knowledge.—**learnable** *a.* [A.S. *leornian*; cp. Ger. *lernen*].

Syn. of "learned," knowing, well-informed, experienced, skilled, lettered, deep read, erudite, scholarly, literary. *Ant.* ignorant, uninformed, uneducated, untaught, shallow, green.

LEASE (lēs) *n.* a letting of lands or tenements to another for a rent; the contract for such letting; any tenure;—*v.t.* to grant the possession of lands, etc., to another, for a rent; to let.—**leasable** *a.*—**leasehold** *a.* held

by lease;—*n.* a tenure held by lease. —**leaseholder** *n.* [F. *laisser*, to leave, fr. L. *laxāre*, to loose, fr. *laxus*, loose].

LEASH (lēsh) *n.* a thong, or line, by which a hawk or a dog is held; three creatures of any kind, esp. greyhounds, foxes, bucks, and hares; —*v.t.* to hold by a string [O.F. *lesse* = F. *laisse*, a thong, fr. L. *laxus*, loose].

LEAST (lēst) *a.* smallest; feeblest; faintest; minutest;—*adv.* in the smallest degree.—**leastways, leastwise** *adv.* at least; however [A.S. *læst*, superl. of LITTLE].

LEATHER (leтн'-ẹr) *n.* the skin of an animal dressed and prepared for use; dressed hides collectively;—*a.* made of leather; leathern;—*v.t.* to thrash, as with a strap of leather.—**leathery** (leтн'-ẹr-i) *a.* resembling leather; tough.—**leathern** (leтн'-ẹrn) *a.* made of leather; consisting of leather.—**leather-back,** a turtle of the family *Dermochelydidæ*. — **leather-carp,** a scaleless kind of carp.—**leather-cloth,** a fabric covered with a waterproof composition like leather. —**leather-coat,** anything with a tough coat, as an apple or potato.—**leather-dresser,** one that dresses or finishes leather.—**leather-jacket,** in Australia, a tree; a fish; a kind of pancake.—**leather-wood,** a North American shrub of the genus *Dirca* [A.S. *lether*; cp. Ger. *leder*].

LEAVE (lēv) *n.* liberty granted; licence; farewell; adieu.—**leave-taking,** parting salutation.—**to take leave of,** to bid farewell to [A.S. *leáf*].

LEAVE (lēv) *v.t.* to quit; to forsake; to suffer to remain; to have remaining at death—hence, to give by will; to bequeath; to permit; to refer;—*v.i.* to cease; to desist; to depart from; to withdraw.—**leavings** *n.pl.* things left; relics; refuse; offal.—**to leave alone,** to let alone; to suffer to remain undisturbed.—**to leave off,** to desist from; to cease to wear.—**to leave out,** to omit [A.S. *læfan*, to leave a heritage].

LEAVEN (lev'-n) *n.* sour dough, which produces fermentation; anything that makes a general change in the mass;—*v.t.* to excite fermentation in; to raise with leaven [F. *levain*, fr. L. *levamen*, *levāre*, to raise, fr. *levis*, light].

LECANORA (lek-a-nor'-a) *n.* a genus of lichens, species of which have been suggested for manna.

LECHER (lech'-ẹr) *n.* a man given to lewdness.—*v.i.* to practise lewdness; to indulge in carnal desires.—**lecherous** (lech'-ẹr-us) *a.* lewd; provoking lust; lascivious. — **lecherously** (lech'-ẹr-us-li) *adv.*—**lecherousness** *n.*—**lechery** *n.*

LECITHIN (les'- or lek'-i-thin) *n.* in physiological chemistry, a colourless, viscous substance containing nitrogen and phosphorus, contained in the cell material of animal and vegetable bodies [G. *lekithos*, yolk of egg].

LECTERN (lek'-tern) *n.* a bookstand for holding the volumes from which the church service is read (usually of brass or highly polished wood, and often in the form of a bird with expanded wings); a reading desk of wood, stone, or marble, of various construction [Corr. fr. Late L. *lectrinum*, fr. *lectrum*, a pulpit, fr. G. *lectron*, a couch].

LECTION (lek'-shun) *n.* a difference in copies of a manuscript or book; a reading; a portion of Scripture read in divine service.—**lectionary** (lek'-shun-a-ri) *n.* a book containing portions of Scripture to be read on particular days.—**lector** (lek'-tur) *n.* a reader; an ecclesiastic in minor orders in the early church [L. *legere*, pp. *lectus*, to read].

LECTUAL (lek'-tū-al) *a.* that confines to bed [L. *lectus*, bed].

LECTURE (lek'-tūr) *n.* a discourse on any subject; a formal reproof;—*v.t.* to instruct by discourses; to reprove;—*v.i.* to deliver a formal discourse; to read lectures for instruction.—**lecturer** *n.*—**lectureship** *n.* [L. (part.) *lectus*, fr. *legere*, to read].

LEDGE (lej) *n.* a layer; a projecting part; a shelf; a ridge of rocks near the surface of the sea [Scand.].

LEDGER (lej'-ẹr) *n.* a book lying open for record or inspection; specifically, the principal account-book among merchants, into which entries from the journal, cash-book, etc., are transferred in brief form; a large flat stone, such as is frequently laid over a tomb; one of the pieces of timber used in forming a scaffolding [Cp. D. *legger*, one that lies down].

LEE (lē) *n.* a place defended from the wind; that part or side toward which the wind blows;—*a.* pert. to the part or side opposite to that against which the wind blows.—**leeward** (lē'-ward, lòó'-ard) *a.* pert. to the part toward which the wind blows;—*adv.* toward the lee (opposed to WINDWARD).—**leeway** (lē'-wā) *n.* the side movement of a ship to the leeward of her course; loss of progress. —**lee-board,** a board lowered on the side of a flat-bottomed vessel to prevent its drifting to leeward.—**lee-shore,** the shore towards which the wind blows.—**lee-side,** side of a vessel opposite to the direction from which the wind is blowing.—**lee-tide,** a tide flowing in the same direction as the wind.—**to make up leeway,** to

make up for lost time.—**under the lee,** on the side sheltered from the wind [A.S. *hleōw*, shelter].

LEECH (lēch) *n.* the border or edge of a sail at the sides [Scand.].

LEECH (lēch) *n.* a physician; an aquatic sucking worm, used for the abstraction of blood;—*v.t.* to bleed by the use of leeches [A.S. *læce*, one that heals].

LEEK (lēk) *n.* a garden plant allied to the onion—the national emblem of the Welsh [A.S. *leāc*, a leek plant; cp. hem-LOCK].

LEER (lēr) *n.* an oblique or sly look; a glance expressive of malignity, amorousness or triumph.—*v.i.* to look with a leer [A.S. *hleōr*, the cheek, or face].

LEER (lēr) *n.* a chamber in which glass is slowly cooled and annealed [E. LIE, to be placed].

LEES (lēz) *n.pl.* the coarser parts of a liquor that settle at its bottom; sediment [F. *lie*].

LEET (lēt) *n.* an assembly or convention of the people; an ancient English court [A.S.].

LEET (lēt) *n.* a selected list of candidates for election to office.—**a short leet,** a small selected list of candidates [Icel. *leiti*, a share; cp. LOT].

LEFT (left) *a.* on the side of the part opposed to the right of the body;—*n.* the side opposite to the right; in legislative assemblies, the left side of the speaker's chair, where the opposition usually sit.—**left-handed,** having the left hand or arm more dexterous than the right—hence awkward; sinister; malicious [A.S. *left*, *lyft*, weak].

LEG (leg) *n.* the limb of an animal used in supporting the body; esp. that part of the limb from the knee to the foot; any long and slender support on which an object rests.—**legging** (leg'-ing) *n.* a cover for the leg, like a long gaiter.—**leggy** (leg'-i) *a.* having unusually long legs.—**legless** *a.*—**legpull** (leg'-pool) *n.* slang for a joke, especially a practical joke.—**leg-room** (leg'-rōōm) *n.* in motoring, space in a car for passengers' legs.—**on one's legs,** standing, esp. to speak.—**to be on one's last legs.** *See* LAST.—**to find one's legs,** to acquire ease in.—**to give a leg to,** to help; to assist by supporting the leg.—**to stand on one's own legs,** to depend on one's self [Scand.].

LEGACY (leg'-ą-si) *n.* a gift by will; a bequest.—**legatee** (leg-ą-tē') *n.* one to whom a legacy is bequeathed.—**legacy duty,** a duty imposed on legacies.—**residuary legatee,** the person to whom the remainder of a property is left after all other claims are discharged [L. *legātum*, fr. *legāre*, to bequeath].

LEGAL (lē'-gal) *a.* according to law; governed by the rules of law, as distinguished from the rules of equity; constitutional.—**legally** *adv.*—**legalness** *n.*—**legalise** *v.t.* to make lawful; to sanction after being done.—**legalism** *n.* strictness in adhering to law.—**legalist** *n.* one that regards conformity to law as a ground of salvation.—**legality** (lē-gal'-i-ti) *n.* conformity to law.—**legal tender,** that may be lawfully used in paying a debt [F., fr. L. *legālis*, fr. stem *leg-*, fr. *lex*, law].

Syn. lawful, legitimate, authorised, allowable. *Ant.* illegal, illicit, contraband, unconstitutional, lawless.

LEGATE (leg'-āt) *n.* an ambassador or envoy; the Pope's ambassador to a foreign state.—**legateship** *n.* the office of a legate.—**legatine** (leg'-ą-tin) *a.* pertaining to a legate; made by, or proceeding from, a legate.—**legation** (le-gā'-shun) *n.* an embassy; the official residence of a diplomatic minister at a foreign court [F. *légat*, fr. L. *legātus*, fr. *legāre*, to send with a commission].

Syn. representative, deputy, delegate, nuncio.

LEGATO (le-gä'-tō) *adv. Mus.* in a smooth and gliding manner.—*n.* a smooth, gliding manner, or a piece of music performed in this way [It.].

LEGEND (lej'-end) *n.* a chronicle or register of the lives of saints, formerly read at matins or refections; any marvellous story or incident respecting the saints; hence, any ancient tale; unauthentic fable; family tradition; an inscription or motto, as on a shield, medal, coin, etc.—**legendary** (lej'-en-dą-ri) *a.* consisting of legends; strange; fabulous;—*n.* a book of legends or romantic tales; a relater of legends.—**golden legend,** a collection of lives of the saints and histories of festivals (popular in the Middle Ages, but now discredited) [L. *legendus*, fr. *legere*, to read].

LEGER (lej'-ęr) *a.* small, light.—**legerline** in Music, a short line a ded to the staff to increase its extent beyond the usual five lines [O.F.].

LEGERDEMAIN (lej-ęr-de-mān') *n.* sleight of hand [F. *léger*, light, *de*, of, and *main*, hand, fr. L. *manus*].

LEGHORN (leg'-horn) *n.* a kind of straw used for hats, originally imported from *Leghorn*, in Italy; a hat made of this material.

LEGIBLE (lej'-i-bl) *a.* capable of being read.—**legibly** *adv.*—**legibleness** *n.*—**legibility** (lej-i-bil'-i-ti) *n.* [L. *legibilis*, fr. *legere*, to read].

LEGION (lē'-jun) *n.* in ancient

Rome a body of infantry, consisting of from four thousand two hundred to six thousand men; a military force; a great number.—**legionaire** (lē-jun-ār') *n.* a member of the British Legion.—**legionary** *a.* relating to a legion, or legions; containing a great number;—*n.* one of a legion.—**Legion of Honour,** a French order of merit, founded by Napoleon I. [F., fr. L. (acc.) *legionem,* fr. *legere,* to levy].

LEGISLATE (lej'-is-lāt) *v.i.* to make or enact laws.—**legislative** *a.* having power to enact, as a council; constitutional. — **legislatively** *adv.*—**legislator** *n.*—**legislature** *n.* the body of men in a state invested with power to make and repeal laws.—**legislation** (lej-is-lā'-shun) *n.* the act of legislating.—**class legislation,** legislation affecting the interests of a particular class [L. stem *leg-,* fr. *lex,* law, and (part.) *latus,* fr. *ferre,* to bear].

LEGITIMATE (le-jit'-i-māt) *v.t.* to make lawful; to legalise; to render legitimate;—*a.* accordant with law; lawfully born; genuine.—**legitimately** *adv.*—**legitimateness** *n.*—**legitimacy** *n.* accordance with law; lawfulness of birth; genuineness or reality; logical sequence.—**legitimation** (le-jit-i-mā'-shun) *n.* the act of investing with the rights and privileges of lawful birth.—**legitimist** (le-jit'-i-mist) *n.* one that upholds hereditary monarchical government and divine right; esp. a supporter of the claim of the elder branch of the Bourbon family to the French crown.—**legitimism** *n.* the principles of legitimists.—**legitimise** *v.t.* to **legitimate** or make lawful [Late L. (part.) *legitimātus,* fr. *legitimāre,* fr. *legitimus,* lawful, fr. *lex,* law].

LEGUME, legumen (leg'-ūm, le-gū'-men) *n.*; *pl.* **legumens, legumina** (le-gū'-mens, -gū'-mi-na) a pod with two valves, and having the seeds attached at one suture, as the pea.—**leguminous** (le-gū'-mi-nus) *a.* pert. to pulse; bearing legumes as seed vessels [F., fr. L. *legumen,* fr. *legere,* to gather].

LEGUMIN (le-gū'-min) *n.* a substance like casein obtained from the seeds of most leguminous plants [L. *legumen*].

LEIOTRICHOUS (lī-ot'-ri-kus) *a.* having smooth hair, belonging to the smooth-haired races [G. *leios,* smooth, and *thrix, trichos,* hair].

LEIPOA (lī-pō'-a) *n.* a genus of Australian mound-birds, of the family *Megapodidæ* [native name, fr. G. *leipo,* leave, and *oon,* egg].

LEIPOTHYMIC (lī-po-thīm'-i) *a.* fainting [G. *leipo,* leave, and *thymos,* the soul].

LEISTER (lēs'-ter) *n.* a fishing spear with three barbed prongs [Icel.].

LEISURE (lezh'-ur, lē'-zhur) *n.* freedom from occupation; spare time;—*a.* unoccupied.—**leisurely** *a.* deliberate; slow;—*adv.* slowly [O.F. *leisir,* fr. L. *licēre,* to be permitted].

LEITMOTIF (līt'-mō-tēf) *n. Mus.* a theme associated with a person, sometimes with a thought [Ger.].

LEKKER (lek'-ker) *a.* in South Africa, delicious; tasty; slightly intoxicated;—*n.pl.* sweets [D.].

LEMAN (lē'-man, lem'-an) *n.* a sweetheart; a gallant or mistress: a paramour [A.S. *leōf,* loved, and *mann,* man, woman].

LEMMA (lem'-a) *n.* a subsidiary proposition in mathematics [G. *lēmma,* a thing taken, fr. *lambanein,* to take, assume].

LEMMING, leming (lem'-ing) *n.* a burrowing animal of the rat family, of northern Europe [Scand.].

LEMNISCATE (lem-nis'-kat) *n.* a curve of the form of a figure 8 [G.].

LEMON (lem'-on) *n.* an oval or roundish fruit resembling the orange, and containing an intensely acid pulp; the tree that produces lemons.—**lemonade** *n.* lemon juice mixed with water, and sweetened.—**lemon-grass,** a sweet-scented Indian grass.—**lemon-kali,** an effervescing drink made by mixing potassium bicarbonate with lemon juice.—**lemon-squash,** soda-water, lemon-juice, and ice.—**lemon-squeezer,** a small handpress for expressing the juice from a lemon.—**salts of lemon,** binoxalate of potash [F. *limon,* fr. Pers. *līmūn*].

LEMON SOLE (lem'-on sōl) *n.* a kind of plaice or flounder [F. *limande,* dab, flatfish, and E. SOLE].

LEMUR (lē'-mur) *n.* one of a family of nocturnal mammals allied to the monkeys, natives of Madagascar [L., a ghost, so nicknamed from its nocturnal habits].

LEMURES (lem'-ū-rēz) *n.* a name applied by the Romans to the spirits of the departed [L.].

LEND (lend) *v.t.* to grant the temporary use of, on condition of return; to give in general; to permit the use of, as one's name to a bill.—**lender** *n.*—**lendable** *a.* [A.S. *lǽnan,* fr. *lǽn,* a loan].

LENGTH (length) *n.* the extent of a body from end to end; extension; longitude, as opposed to latitude; space of time; extent; intervening distances, as in racing;—*pl.* measures of fabric for ladies' dresses.—**lengthy** *a.* very long.—**lengthily** *adv.*—**lengthiness** *n.*—**length-wise** *adv.*—**lengthen** *v.t.* to extend in length; to protract; to draw out in pronun-

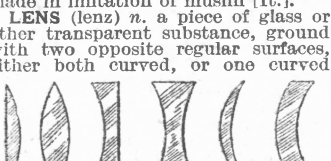
ciation;—*v.i.* to grow longer [A.S. *length*, fr. *lang*, long].

LENIENT (lēn'-yent) *a.* softening; acting without severity.—**leniently** *adv.*—**lenience, leniency** *n.* mildness.—**lenity** (len'-i-ti) *n.* mildness of temper; clemency.—**lenitive** *a.* softening or mitigating, as pain; emollient;—*n.* a medicine that has the quality of easing pain; a palliative [L. *lenīre*, to soften, L. (part. stem) *lenient-*, fr. *lenis*, gentle].

LENINISM (len'-in-izm) *n.* politico-social theory and/or system of government; Russian bolshevism [Nicolay *Lenin*, Russian bolshevist leader.]

LENO (lē'-nō) *n.* a thin linen cloth made in imitation of muslin [It.].

LENS (lenz) *n.* a piece of glass or other transparent substance, ground with two opposite regular surfaces, either both curved, or one curved



Types of Lens

A, Plano Convex. B, Double Convex. C, Plano Concave. D, Double Concave. E. Meniscus. F, Concavo Convex

and the other plane, used in optical instruments, for magnifying objects, or otherwise modifying vision; the crystalline humour [L., a lentil, so called from its shape].

LENT (lent) *n.* a fast of forty days, beginning with Ash Wednesday, and continuing till Easter, commemorative of the fast of Our Saviour.—**lent-lily,** the daffodil.—**lenten** (len'-ten) *a.* pertaining to Lent; used in Lent; hence, spare, plain [A.S. *lencten*, spring, lent].

LENTAMENTA (len'-ta-men-ta) *adv. Mus.* slowly [It.].

LENTIGO (len-tī'-gō) *n.* a freckle; freckly eruption or condition.—**lentiginose, lentiginous** (len-tij'-i-nōs, -nus) *a.* scrufy; freckled; covered with minute dots [fr. L. *lens*, a lentil].

LENTIL (len'-til) *n.* a plant allied to the bean, cultivated for fodder, and for its seeds which are edible.—**lenticular** (len-tik'-ū-lar) *a.* resembling a lentil in size or form; having the form of a double convex lens; lentiform [O.F. *lentille*, fr. L. *lens, lentis*, LENS].

LENTO (len'-tō) *adv. Mus.* slowly and gently [It.].

LEO (lē'-ō) *n.* the lion, the fifth sign of the zodiac.—**leonine** (lē'-o-nīn) *a.* of or like a lion; said of a kind of Latin verse rhyming at the middle and end.—**leoninely** (lē'-o-nīn-li) *adv.* [L.].

LEOPARD (lep'-ard) *n.* a large carnivorous mammal of the cat genus, of a yellow or fawn colour, with black spots along the back and sides;—*fem.* **leopardess** [O.F., fr. L., fr. G. *leōn*, lion, and *pardos*, pard].

LEPER (lep'-er) *n.* a person affected with leprosy.—**leprous** *a.* infected with leprosy.—**leprousness** *n.*—**leprosy** *n.* a cutaneous disease characterised by tubercles on the face, ears, and extremities, thickening of the skin, ulceration and death of parts [F., fr. L., fr. G. *lepra*, leprosy, fr. *lepein*, to peel].

LEPIDODENDRON (lep-i-dō-den'-dron). *n.* a gigantic club-moss frequently found in coal [G. *lepis*, a scale, and *dendron*, tree].

LEPIDOPTERA (lep-i-dop'-te-ra) *n.pl.* an order of insects having four wings covered with fine gossamer scales, as moths, butterflies, etc. [G. *lepis, -idos*, a scale, and *pteron*, wing].

LEPIDOSAURIA (lep-i-dō-saw'-ri-a) *n.* a group of reptiles covered with scales or plates [G. *lepis, -idos*, a scale, and *sauros*, a lizard].

LEPRECHAUN (lep'-re-kawn) *n.* a sprite; a brownie [Ir.].

LESE-MAJESTY (lēz'-maj'-es-ti) *n.* a crime committed against the sovereign, or sovereign power, of a state; treason [O.F. *lèse-majesté*, fr. L. (part.) *laesus*, fr. *laedere*, to hurt, and *majestas*, majesty].

LESION (lē'-zhun) *n.* any morbid change in the texture of organs [F., fr. L. (acc.) *laesion-em*, fr. (part.) *laesus*, fr. *laedere*, to hurt].

LESS (les) *a.* smaller in size; not equal to; lower; inferior;—*adv.* in a smaller or lower degree;—*n.* a smaller portion; the inferior; the younger.—**lesser** (les'-er) *a.* less; smaller; inferior.—**lessen** *v.t.* to make less or smaller;—*v.i.* to contract; to decrease [A.S. *læssa, læs*].

Syn. of "lessen," diminish, reduce, abate, abridge, contract, narrow, curtail, retrench, weaken, impair, lower, degrade, be reduced, sink, shrink, dwindle. *Ant.* increase, grow, swell, spread, expand, dilate, extend, multiply, amplify, magnify, inflate, develop, strengthen.

LESSEE (le-sē') *n.* one to whom a lease is given [O.F. (part.) *lesse*, fr. *lesser*, to let go; cp. LEASE].

LESSON (les'-n) *n.* a reading; a piece of instruction; that which has to be learned by scholars; the portion of Scripture prescribed for the day; instruction gained by experience; reproof;—*v.t.* to teach [F. *leçon*, fr. L. (acc.) *lection-em*, a reading, fr. *legere*, to read].

LEST (lest) *conj.* that not; for fear that [A.S.].

LET (let) *v.t.* to give leave; to permit; to grant possession and use for a compensation [A.S. *lætan*, to permit; cp. Gr. *lassein*].

LET (let) *v.t.* to hinder;—*n.* a hindrance [A.S. *lettan*, to delay, fr. *læt*, late, slow].

LETHAL (lē'-thąl) *a.* deadly [L. *lethalis*, mortal, fr. *letum*, death].

LETHARGY (leth'-ąr-ji) *n.* preternatural sleepiness; inaction.—**lethargic, lethargical** (le-thär'-jik, -ji-kąl) *a.* drowsy.—**lethargically** *adv.* [F., fr. L., fr. G. *lēthargia*, forgetfulness, fr. *lēthē*, forgetfulness].

LETHE (lē'-thē) *n.* one of the rivers of Hades, said to cause those that drank of its waters to forget their former existence; oblivion.—**lethean** (lē-thē'-ąn) *a.* inducing forgetfulness or oblivion.—**letheon** (lē'-the-on) *n.* ethyl ether when used as an anæsthetic.—**letheonise** (lē'-the-on-īz) *v.t.* to subject to the influence of letheon [G. *lēthē*, a forgetting].

LETHIFEROUS (lē-thif'-e-rus) *a.* deadly; fatal [L. *letum*, death, and *ferre*, to bear].

LETTER (let'-ęr) *n.* a mark or character used as the representative of an articulate elementary sound; a written or printed message; an epistle; mere verbal expression; the literal statement; a character formed of metal or wood, and used in printing; type; the quantity of type in the printing office, with reference to its abundance or scarcity for the job;—*pl.* learning; erudition;—*v.t.* to impress or form letters on; to stamp in gilt, as the title of a book on the back or side of the binding.—**lettered** (let'-ęrd) *a.* literate; educated; versed in literature or science; cultivated; marked or registered; stamped with name or title, as a book.—**lettering** (let'-ęr-ing) *n.* the act of impressing letters; the letters impressed.—**letterer** (let'-ęr-ęr) *n.* one that letters.—**letterless** (let'-ęr-les) *a.* illiterate; ignorant.—**letterpress** (let'-ęr-pres) *n.* print; the reading matter of a work, in distinction from plates or engravings; a copying-press;—*a.* pert. to type-printing.—**letter-balance,** a machine for weighing letters or small packages for postage.—**letter-board,** a board on which type is placed for distribution.—**letter book,** a book in which copies of letters are kept.—**letter-box,** a box for receiving letters; a post office box.—**letter-carrier,** a postman; one that carries and delivers letters.—**letter-case,** a case for holding and preserving letters.—**letter-file,** a device for holding letters for reference.—**letter-founder,** one that casts letters; a type-founder.—**letter-paper,** paper for writing letters on.—**letter-perfect,** a perfect memory.—**letter-rack,** a rack for holding letters.—**letter-writer,** one that writes letters; an instrument for copying letters.—**letters patent,** a document under the seal of the state, granting some property, privilege, or authority, conferring the exclusive right to use an invention or design [F. *lettre*, fr. L. *litera*, letter].

LETTIC, lettish (let'-ik, -ish) *a.* pert. to the Letts or Lithuanians or to their language; the language of the Letts.

LETTUCE (let'-is) *n.* a common garden plant, cultivated chiefly for use as a salad [O.F. *laictuce* = F. *laitue*, fr. L. *lactuca*, fr. *lac*, milk].

LEUCIN, leucine (lū'-sin) *n.* a white pulverulent substance obtained from muscular fibre [G. *leukos*, white].

LEUCITE (lū'-sīt) *n.* a dull, glassy mineral found in the volcanic rocks of southern Italy.—**leucitic** (lū-sit'-ik) *a.* containing, or like, leucite [G.].

LEUCOCYTE (lū'-ko-sīt) *n.* one of the white corpuscles of the blood, which destroys bacteria and other micro-organisms [G. *leukos*, white, and *kytos*, cell].

LEUCOPATHY (lū-kop'-ą-thi) *n.* albinism [G. *leukos*, white, and *pathos*, affection].

LEUCOPHLEGMACY (lū-kō-fleg'-mą-si) *n.* a tendency to dropsy [G. *leukos*, white, and *phlegma*, phlegm].

LEUCORRHEA (lū-ko-rē'-ą) *n.* a discharge of mucus peculiar to females; fluor albus; the whites [G. *leukos*, white, and *hrein*, to flow].

LEVANT (le-vant') *n.* the countries washed by the eastern part of the Mediterranean;—*a.* eastern.—**Levanter** *n.* a strong easterly wind in the Levant.—**levantine** *a.* pert. to the Levant;—*n.* a native of the Levant; a kind of silk cloth [Ital. *levante*, E. wind, eastern country where the sun rises, fr. L. *levāre*, to raise].

LEVANT (le-vant') *v.i.* to run away; to decamp.—**levanter** (le-van'-tęr) *n.* one that dodges paying his bets [Sp. *levantar*, to move, fr. L. *levāre*, to raise].

LEVATOR (le-vā'-tur) *n.* a muscle in the animal body which moves or raises any part, as the eyelid, lips, etc.; a surgical instrument used in trepanning, etc. [L. *levāre*, to raise].

LEVEE (lev'-ē) *n.* the time of rising; concourse of persons that visit a prince in the morning; a public reception by the sovereign; in America, a river embankment [F., fr. *lever*, to raise].

LEVEL (lev'-el) *n.* a line or plane that is everywhere parallel to the horizon; a state of equality; an instrument to find or draw a true horizontal line;—*a.* not having one part higher than another; even; horizontal;—*v.t.* to make horizontal; to reduce to the same height with something else; to reduce to equality of condition, state, or degree; to aim;—*v.i.* to point a gun or an arrow to the mark.—**levelness** *n.*—**leveller** *n.* [O.F. *livel*, fr. L. *libella*, a water-level, dim. of *libra*, a balance].

LEVER (lē'-vęr) a bar used to exert a pressure or sustain a weight at one point of its length by receiving a force or power at a second, and turning at a third on a fixed point called a fulcrum.—**leverage** *n.* the action of a lever; mechanical advantage, gained by the use of the lever [F. *levier*, fr. L *levāre*, to raise].

LEVERET (lev'-ęr-et) *n.* a hare in the first year of its age [O.F. *levrault*, *leveret*, a young hare, fr. L. stem *lepor-*, fr. *lepus*, a hare].

LEVIATHAN (le-vī'-a-thąn) *n.* a huge aquatic animal described in Job xli.; whale; any sea-monster; anything of huge size [H.].

LEVIGATE (lev'-i-gāt) *v.t.* to rub or grind to a fine, impalpable powder; to make fine; to polish.—**levigable** (lev'-i-gą-bl) *a.* capable of being levigated.—**levigation** (lev-i-gā'-shun) *n.* act or operation of levigating [L. *levigare*, fr. *levis*, smooth].

LEVIN (lev'-in) *n.* lightning [Scand.].

LEVIRATE (lev'-i-rāt) *n.* the institution of marriage between a man and a childless widow of his brother.—**leviratic, leviratical** (lev-i-rat'-ik, -i-kąl) *a.* pertaining to, or in accordance with the levirate.—**leviration** (lev-i-rā'-shun) *n.* marriage under the levirate [L. *levir*, brother-in-law].

LEVITATION (lev-i-tā'-shun) *n.* lightness or buoyancy; the alleged phenomenon of bodies heavier than air being rendered buoyant by spiritual means.—**levitate** (lev'-i-tāt) *v.t.* to cause to become light or buoyant; —*v.i.* to overcome the force of gravity by spiritual means [L. *levis*, light].

LEVITE (lē-vīt) *n.* one of the tribe or family of *Levi*; an official employed in the tabernacle or the temple.—**levitical** (le-vit'-i-kąl) *a.* belonging to the Levites; priestly.—**levitically** *adv.*

LEVITY (lev'-i-ti) *n.* want of weight; lightness; want of seriousness [L. (acc.) *levitāt-em*, fr. *levitas*, lightness, fr. *levis*, light].

Syn. buoyancy, inconstancy, fickleness, unsteadiness, volatility, flightiness, frivolity. *Ant.* weight, gravity, oppressiveness, sadness, langour, sluggishness.

LEVULOSE (lev'-ū-lōs) *n.* a sugar found in honey, certain fruits, and saccharine substances; it occurs with dextrose, with which it is isomeric, but from which it differs by turning the plane of polarisation to the left [L. *laevus*, left].

LEVY (lev'-i) *v.t.* to raise; to collect (said of troops); to form into an army; to raise by assessment;—*n.* the act of taking by authority for public service, as troops, taxes, etc. —**leviable** *a.* [F. *lever*, fr. L. *levāre*, to raise].

LEW (lū) *a.* tepid [A.S. *hleōwe*, warm].

LEWD (lūd) *a.* given to unlawful indulgence; unchaste.—**lewdly** *adv.* **lewdness** *n.* [A.S. *læwede*, belonging to the laity].

Syn. lustful, libidinous, licentious, sensual, impure, lecherous, incontinent, profligate, dissolute, lascivious. *Ant.* pure, moral, chaste, virtuous, upright, decent.

LEWIS (lu'-is) *n.* an iron clamp dove-tailed into a large stone to lift it by [Etym. doubtful].

LEWISITE (lōō'-i-sīt) *n.* an explosive compound with peculiarly destructive properties [fr. the inventor's name].

LEXICON (lek'-si-kon) *n.* a dictionary. **lexicographer** (lek-si-kog'-rą-fęr) *n.* the author or compiler of a lexicon or dictionary.—**lexicography** *n.* the art of composing a dictionary. —**lexicographic, lexicographical** (lek-si-ko-graf'-ik, -i-kąl) *a.* pert. to the writing or compilation of a dictionary. —**lexicographically** *adv.* [G. *lexikos*, of, or belonging to, words, fr. *lexis*, a saying, fr. *legein*, to speak].

LEYDEN-JAR (lā'-dn-jār) *n.* a jar used to accumulate electricity, invented in *Leyden*, Holland.

LI (lē) *n.* a Chinese measure and weight [Chin.].

LIABLE (lī'-ą-bl) *a.* obliged in law or equity; responsible.—**liableness** *a.*—**liability** (lī-ą-bil'-i-ti) *n.* state of being bound or obliged in law or justice; responsibility; *pl.* that which one is under obligation to pay; debts [F., fr. L. *ligāre*, to bind].

LIAISON (li-ā'-zong) *n.* union; connection; an intimacy, esp. secret; illicit intimacy between a man and a woman.—**liaison officer,** an officer employed to keep in touch with each other two or more bodies of troops under different commands [F.].

LIANA (li-an'-a, lē-ā'-na) *n.* a climbing tropical plant [F., fr. L. *ligamen*, bandage].

LIARD (lī'-ard) *a.* hoary; roan; grey [O.F.].

LIAS (lī′-ąs) *n.* an argillaceous limestone.—**liassic** (lī′-as′-ik) *a.* belonging to the lias formation [F.]

LIB (lib) *v.t.* to castrate [D. *lubben*].

LIBATION (lī-bā′-shun) *n.* act of pouring a liquor, usually wine, either on the ground or on a victim, in sacrifice, in honour of some deity; the wine or other liquor so poured out.—**libament** (lib′-ą-ment) *n.* a libation.—**libate** (lī′-bāt) *v.i.* to make a libation.—**libatory** (lī′-ba-to-ri) *a.* of, or pertaining to, libation [L. (acc.) *libation-em*, fr. *libāre*, fr. G. *leibein*, to pour].

LIBEL (lī′-bel) *n.* a defamatory writing; a written statement by the plaintiff, of his cause of action;—*v.t.* to defame by a writing, picture, etc.; to proceed against by filing a libel.—**libeller** *n.*—**libellous** *a.* defamatory; containing a libel.—**libellously** *adv.* [L. *libellus*, dim. of *liber*, a book].

LIBELLULID (lī-bel′-ū-lid) *n.* any member of the group of insects *Libellulidæ*, which includes the dragon-fly.

LIBER (lī′-ber) *n.* the inner bark of exogenous plants; a book or division of a book [L.].

LIBERAL (lib′-e-rąl) *a.* free by birth; refined; bestowing with a free hand; generous; catholic; friendly to great freedom in the forms of government;—*n.* one that advocates greater political or religious freedom.—**liberally** *adv.*—**liberalism** *n.* liberal principles.—**liberalize** *v.t.* to free from narrow views or prejudices.—**liberalization** (lib-e-rąl-ī-zā′-shun) *n.*—**liberality** (lib-e-ral′-i-ti) *n.* munificence; candour.—**Liberal party**, one of the two great political parties of Great Britain.—**Liberal Unionist**, a member of that section of the Liberal party which seceded and acted with the Conservative party on the introduction of the Home Rule for Ireland bill, in 1886 [F., fr. L. *liberālis*, befitting a freeman, fr. *liber*, free].

LIBERATE (lib′-e-rāt) *v.t.* to free; to set at liberty.—**liberator** *n.*—**liberation** (lib-e-rā′-shun) *n.* act of being set free [L. (part.) *liberātus*, fr. *liberāre*, fr. *liber*, free].

LIBERTICIDE (li-bęr′-ti-sīd) *n.* destruction of liberty; a destroyer of liberty [L. *libertas*, liberty, and *cædere*, to kill].

LIBERTINE (lib′-er-tin) *n.* one that leads a dissolute, licentious life;—*a.* dissolute.—**libertinism** *n.* debauchery.—**libertinage** (lib′-ęr-tin-ij) *n.* the state or conduct of a libertine; debauchery [L. *libertinus*, a freed man, fr. *liber*, free].

LIBERTY (lib′-er-ti) *n.* freedom from restraint; power to act according to one's inclination, subject only to the laws of nature, called **natural liberty**; the same power abridged by civil law, called **civil liberty**; right to worship God, subject only to the law of civil liberty, called **religious liberty**; freedom of act or speech unduly taken in social intercourse.—**libertarian** (lib-ęr-tā′-ri-ąn) *a.* pert. to liberty, or to the doctrine of the freedom of the will, as opposed to that of necessity.—*n.* one that maintains the doctrine of the freedom of the will.—**libertarianism** (lib-ęr-tā′-ri-ąn-izm) *n.* the principles or doctrines of libertarians [F., fr. L. (acc.) *libertat-em*, fr. *libertas*, fr. *liber*, free].

LIBETHENITE (li-beth′-en-īt) *n.* phosphate of copper, first found at *Libethen*, in Hungary.

LIBIDO (li-bē′-dō) *n.* in psychology, the emotional craving which is said by psychoanalysis to lie behind all human impulse, and the repression of which may give rise to pathological conditions.—**libidinous** (li-bid′-in-us) *a.* lewd; lustful; lascivious; unchaste; impure; licentious.—**libidinously** (li-bid′-in-us-li) *adv.*—**libidinousness** (li-bid′-in-us-nes) *n.* [L. *libido*, *libidinis*, desire, lust].

LIBRA (lī′-brą) *n.* the balance, the seventh sign in the zodiac, which the sun enters at the autumnal equinox in September [L.].

LIBRARY (lī′-brą-ri) *n.* a collection of books; an edifice or an apartment for holding books.—**librarian** (li-brā′-ri-ąn) *n.* one that has the care of a library.—**librarianship** *n.* [L. *librarium*, fr. *liber*, a book].

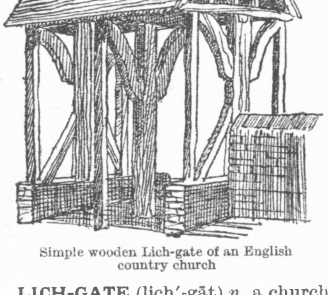
LIBRATE (lī′-brāt) *v.t.* to poise; to balance.—**libration** (lī-brā′-shun) *n.*—**libration of the moon**, an apparent irregularity in the moon's motion [L. *librāre*, fr. (part.) *librātus*, fr. *libra*, a balance].

LIBRETTO (li-bret′-ō) *n.* the book of words of an opera or an oratorio.—**librettist** *n.* one that writes librettos [It., dim. of *libro*, fr. L. *liber*, book].

LICENCE, license (lī′-sens) *n.* authority given to do any act; permission; the warrant to practise, as in medicine, etc., or to preach the gospel, or to deal in intoxicating liquors; the document granting permission; excess of liberty;—*v.t.* to permit by grant of authority; to authorize to act in a particular manner.—**licensable** *a.*—**licensee** *n.* one to whom a licence is given.—**licenser** *n.*—**licentiate** (lī-sen′-shi-āt) *n.* one that has a licence to exercise a profession, as in medicine or theology [F., fr. L. *licentia*, fr. *licēre*, to be permitted].

LICENTIOUS (lī-sen′-shus) *a.* using licence; dissolute; profligate; impure.—**licentiously** *adv.*—**licentiousness** *n.* [F. *licencieux*, fr. L. *licentia*, fr. *licet*].

LICHEN (lī′-ken, lich′-en) *n.* one of n order of cellular, flowerless plants, isually of scaly, expanded, frond-like orms growing on rocks, bark of trees, tc.; an eruption on the skin.—**ichenic** (lī-ken′-ik, lich-en′-ik) *a.* pert. o, or derived from, lichens.—**licheniform** (lī′-ken-, lich′-en-i-form) *a.* resembling a lichen.—**lichenin** (lī′-ken-n, lich′-en-in) *n.* a variety of starch ccurring in Iceland moss, etc.—**ichenography** (lī-ke-, lich-e-nog′-ra-i) *n.* a description of, or treatise on, ichens.—**lichenology** (lī-ke-, lich-e-ol′-ō-ji) *n.* the portion of botany reating of lichens [L., fr. G., fr. *eichein*, to lick].



Simple wooden Lich-gate of an English country church

LICH-GATE (lich′-gāt) *n.* a churchyard gate with a porch in which the ier may stand while part of the burial ervice is read [A.S. *līc*, a corpse, and ATE].

LICIT (lis′-it) *a.* lawful; allowable L.].

LICK (lik) *v.t.* to pass or draw the ongue over; to lap; to take in by he tongue; to strike repeatedly for unishment; to flog;—*n.* the act of icking; *pl.* a beating.—**licking** (lik′-ng) *n.* a lapping with the tongue; a logging or castigation.—**lickspittle** *n.* n abject flatterer or parasite.—**to ick into shape,** to give form or method o (from the ancient notion that the young bear is born shapeless, and is icked into shape by its mother).—**to ick the dust,** to be killed; to perish n battle; to act in an abject and ervile manner.—**to lick up,** to take up or remove by licking; to remove ntirely [A.S. *liccian*; cp. Ger. *lecken*].

LICKERISH (lik′-er-ish) *a.* nice in he choice of food; dainty.—**lickerishly** *adv.* [fr. obs. *lickerous*, lecherous].

LICORICE, liquorice (lik′-o-ris) *n.* a plant, the root of which abounds with a sweet juice; the juice obtained from the root [O.F. *liquerice*, fr. L., fr. G. *glykys*, sweet, and *rhiza*, root].

LICTOR (lik′-tor) *n.* an officer attending a Roman magistrate, who bore an axe and rods, as ensigns of office [L., fr. *ligāre*, to bind].

LID (lid) *n.* a cover of a vessel or box; the eyelid.—**lidless** *a.* [A.S. *hlid*].

LIDO (lē′-dō) *n.* a pleasure resort, usually by the sea [F.].

LIE (lī) *v.i.* to utter an untrue statement knowingly; to misrepresent; to give an unjust idea of; to make an erroneous declaration regarding;—*n.* a criminal falsehood; an intentional violation of truth; anything that misleads or disappoints, as false doctrine and the like.—**liar** *n.* a person that knowingly utters falsehood; one that lies.—**lying** (lī-ing) *a.* addicted to telling lies;—*n.* the habit of telling lies.—**lyingly** (lī′-ing-li) *adv.* in a lying manner.—**to give the lie to,** to charge with falsehood.—**white lie,** an untruth uttered without evil intent; a conventional saying not strictly true [A.S. *leōgan*].

Syn. of *n.* untruth, falsehood, fiction, deception. *Ant.* truth, fact, reality, verity.

LIE (lī) *v.i.* to be low; to rest extended on the ground, or on a bed or couch; to be in a horizontal position, or nearly so; to lean; to press on; to be situated; to be at rest;—*n.* manner of lying; relative position.—**lying-in** (lī′-ing-in) act or state of being confined, or of bearing a child.—**lying-to** *n.* state of a vessel when the forward and aftward sails are braced into contrary directions, so as to counteract each other, and keep the ship nearly at rest.—**to lie along,** to be extended at full length.—**to lie at one's heart,** to be an object of solicitude, affection, or desire to one.—**to lie by,** to be with or near.—**to lie down,** to go to rest.—**to lie hard, or heavy on,** to oppress, to burden.—**to lie in,** to be in childbed.—**to lie in the way,** to be a hindrance or obstacle.—**to lie in wait,** to wait for in ambush or concealment.—**to lie on,** or **upon,** to be incumbent upon; to depend upon.—**to lie on hand,** to remain unsold.—**to lie over,** to remain unpaid; to be deferred to some future occasion.—**to lie to,** to come to a comparatively stationary position at sea.—**to lie under,** to be subject to; to suffer.—**to lie with,** to lodge with; to have sexual intercourse with; to depend on [M.E. *lyen*, fr. A.S. *licgan*; cp. L. *lectus*, bed].

Syn. to remain, to lodge, to sleep, to consist in, to belong to. *Ant.* move, stir, stand.

LIEF (lēf) *adv.* gladly; willingly; freely [A.S. *leōf*, loved].

LIEGE (lēj) *a.* bound by a feudal tenure; sovereign;—*n.* one that owes allegiance; a vassal; a lord or superior, in *pl.* citizens generally.—**liegeman** *n.* a vassal [O.F. *lige*, free, fr. O.H. Ger.—confused with L. *ligātus*, bound].

LIEN (lī'-en) *n.* a legal charge upon real or personal property for the satisfaction of some debt or duty [L. *ligamen*, fr. *ligāre*, to bind].

LIERNE (li-ern') *n. Arch.* a cross or secondary rib in Gothic vaulting; vaulting characterised by such ribs [F.].

LIEU (lū) *n.* place; room; stead [F., fr. L. *locus*, place].

LIEUTENANT (lef-ten'-ant) *n.* a deputy; an officer who supplies the place of a superior in his absence; an officer in the army next below a captain; an officer in the navy next in rank below commander.—**lieutenancy** *n.* the office or commission of a lieutenant; the body of lieutenants.—**lieutenantship** *n.*—**lieutenant-colonel,** an officer next in rank below a colonel.—**lieutenant-general,** an officer next in rank below a general [F., fr. *lieu*, place, and (part.) *tenant*, fr. *tenir*, to hold].

LIFE (līf) *n.* existence; vitality; condition of plants, or animals, in which they exercise functional powers; the time from birth to death; manner of living; exact resemblance; general state of society; course of daily events; a quickening principle; narrative of a person's history; a term of endearment; *pl.* **lives,** men; human beings; persons.—**lifeless** *a.* dead.—**lifelessly** *adv.*—**lifelessness** *n.*—**lifelike** *a.*—**life-annuity,** an annual sum invested and insured on the life or lives of the annuitants.—**life-belt,** a belt, inflated with air, to support one in the water.—**life-boat,** a boat for preserving lives in cases of shipwreck or other casualty at sea.—**life-buoy,** a buoy for throwing to a person in danger of drowning.—**life-guard,** a guard that attends the person of a prince.—**life-interest,** an interest in an estate or business that continues during one's life.—**life-line,** a line attached to a life-buoy or life-boat.—**life-preserver,** any apparatus for preserving or rescuing life; a loaded cane.—**life-rent,** a rent which one is entitled to receive for life [A.S. *līf*].

Syn. of "lifeless," defunct, inanimate, soulless, inert, inactive, unanimated, spiritless, frigid, pointless, flat, tasteless. *Ant.* live, extant, animated, bright, active, brisk, vital, energetic.

LIFT (lift) *v.t.* to raise; to take and carry away; *v.i.* to rise; to be raised;—*n.* act of lifting; assistance; an elevator; in aviation, an air force acting at right angles on an aeroplane wing, and so lifting it.—**liftable** *a.*—**lifter** *n.*—**lifting-bridge,** a sort of drawbridge which may be raised to allow ships to pass.—**lift-pump,** a pump which raises water as distinguished from a force-pump [Scand.].

LIGAMENT (lig'-a-ment) *n.* anything that unites one thing to another; a bond; a substance serving to bind one bone to another.—**ligate** (lī'-gāt) *v.t.* to bind with a ligature.—**ligature** (lig'-a-tūr) *n.* a bandage; a line connecting notes; or a type consisting of two or more letters united; a string for tying blood-vessels [F., a tie, fr. L. *ligamentum*, fr. *ligāre*, to bind].

LIGAN (lī'-gan) *n.* goods sunk at sea, but having a buoy attached to them so that they may be recovered. [Contr. of L. *ligamen*, a band].

LIGHT (līt) that form of radiant energy which excites the sensation of vision; day; anything that gives light, etc.; the illuminated part of a scene or picture; point of view;—*a.* not dark; bright; whitish; not very marked;—*v.t.* to set fire to; to give light to.—**lightsome** *a.*—gay; cheering.—**lightsomely** *adv.*—**lightsomeness** *n.*—**lighten** *v.i.* to burst forth as lightning; to flash; to become less dark;—*v.t.* to make clear.—**light-dues,** shipping dues for maintaining lighthouses, etc.—**light-ship,** a vessel at anchor, and carrying a danger-light.—**lights out,** final bugle call at night, in navy, army, and air force; figuratively, the end.—**light-year,** in astronomy, the distance light travels in one year; 6,000,000,000,000 miles [A.S. *leōht*].

LIGHT (līt) *v.i.* to come to by chance; to alight [A.S. *līhtan*, to alight from].

LIGHT (līt) *a.* having little weight not heavy; easy; active; nimble not sufficiently ballasted, as a ship inconsiderable; moderate, as wind unsettled; volatile, as character trifling; wanton; sandy, as soil.—**lightly** *adv.* with little weight; cheerfully; easily; readily; wantonly nimbly.—**lightness** *n.*—**lighten** *v.t.* to make less heavy; to cheer.—**lights** *n.pl.* (fr. their LIGHTNESS) the lungs the organs of breathing in animals.—**light-horse,** light cavalry.—**light-infantry,** a body of armed men, trained for rapid evolutions [A.S. *leōht*].

LIGHTER (lī'-ter) *n.* a barge used in loading and unloading ships.—**lighterage** *n.* price paid for unloading

y lighters.—**lighterman** *n.* [fr. *lighten*,) make light].

LIGHTHOUSE (līt'-hous) *n.* a tower ith a light at the top, erected at ome important point on a coast, to erve as a guide to mariners 'st night E. LIGHT and HOUSE].

LIGHTNING (līt'-ning) *n.* a discharge of atmospheric electricity, accompanied by a flash of light.—**ghtning-rod,** a rod serving, by a onnected wire (called the **lightning-onductor**), to carry the electric current into the earth or water.—**lighting switch,** in wireless, throw-over witch, to disconnect aerial from pparatus and connect to earth, as rotection against lightning [M.E. *ghtnen*, to flash].

LIGNALOES (līg-nal'-ōz) *n.* aloes-'ood, or agallochum [L. *lignum aloës*, 'ood of aloes].

LIGNEOUS (lig'-ne-us) *a.* made of 'ood; woody.—**lignify** *v.t.* to convert r change into wood;—*v.i.* to become 'ood.—**lignite** *n.* coal retaining the exture of wood; brown coal.—**lignum-vitæ** (lig'-num-vī'-tē) *n.* the name f several tropical trees having wood f extreme hardness.—**lignescent** (ligs'-ent) *a.* tending to be, or to become, gneous.—**ligniferous** (lig-nif'-e-rus) *a.* roducing wood.—**lignification** (ligi-fi-kā'-shun) *n.* the process of beoming, or of converting into, wood, r the hard substance of a vegetable. **–ligniform** (lig'-ni-form) *a.* like, or esembling, wood.—**lignify** (lig'-ni-fī) *t.* to convert or change into wood; *–v.i.* to become wood [L., fr. *lignum*, 'ood; *ferre*, bear; *forma*, form].

LIGNIN, lignine (lig'-nin) *n.* an rganic substance which forms the haracteristic part of all woody bres [L. *lignum*, wood].

LIGNIPERDOUS (lig-ni-per'-dus) *a.* 'ood-destroying (said of certain insects) [L. *lignum*, wood, and *perdere*, estroy].

LIGULA, ligule (lig'-ū-la, lig'-ūl) *n. Bot.* a strap-shaped petal of composite owers; the membrane at the top of he sheath beneath a blade of grass.—**gular** (lig'-ū-lar) *a.* [L. dim. of *lingua*, tongue].

LIGURE (lig'-ūr) *n.* a kind of precious stone [G.].

LIGURITE (lig'-ū-rīt) *n.* a green ariety of sphene [fr. *Liguria*, a istrict of Italy].

LIKE (līk) *a.* equal; similar;—*n.* n equal; a person or thing resembling another; an exact resemblance; *–adv.* in the same manner; to an qual degree; probably.—**likely** *a.* *=like-like*) worthy of belief; credble; having reason to expect (followed y an infinitive); of excellent qualies;—*adv.* probably.—**likeliness** *n.*—**likelihood** *n.* probability.—**liken** *v.t.* to represent as similar; to compare. —**likeness** *n.* resemblance; an image, picture, or statue.—**likewise** *conj.* and *adv.* in like manner; also; moreover; too [A.S. *līc*, as in *gelīc*; cp. Ger. *gleich*].

Syn. correspondent, resembling, analogous, allied, parallel, likely, probable. *Ant.* different, distinct, dissimilar, varied, diverse, discordant.

LIKE (līk) *v.t.* to be pleased with; to enjoy;—*v.i.* to be pleased;—*n.* a liking; fancy.—**likeable** *a.*—**likeableness** *n.* [A.S. *līcian*, to please].

LIKIN (lī'-kin) *n.* a duty levied on goods passing from one province to another in China; a Chinese form of octroi [Chin.].

LILAC (lī'-lak) *n.* a shrub, a native of Persia, yielding fragrant flowers, either purple or white;—*a.* of lilac colour [Sp., fr. A.].

LILLIPUTIAN (lil-i-pū'-shan) *a.* of, or pert. to, the imaginary island of *Lilliput*, described by Swift in his *Gulliver's Travels*, or to its pigmy inhabitants—hence, diminutive, dwarfed; —*n.* an inhabitant of Lilliput; a person of diminutive size.

LILT (lilt) *n.* a light or lively tune, a song; a homely ballad;—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to sing [Norw. *lilla*, to sing, cf. LULL].

LILY (lil'-i) *n.* a bulbous plant, having flowers generally very showy, and some very fragrant;—*a.* resembling a white lily.—**liliaceous** (lil-i-ā'-shus) *a.* pert. to lilies; lily-like.—**lilied** (lil'-id) *a.* embellished with lilies.—**lily of the valley,** the genus Convallaria.—**pig-lily** *n.* in South Africa, the arum lily [L. *lilium*, fr. G. *leirion*].

LIMACEOUS (lī-mā'-shus) *a.* pert. to the slugs; slug-like [L. *limax*, *limacis*, a slug or snail].

LIMB (lim) *n.* an extremity of the human body, as the arm or leg; the branch of a tree.—**limbate** (lim'-bāt) *a. Bot.* bordered; having a limb [A.S. *lim*].

LIMBER (lim'-ber) *a.* easily bent; pliant.—**limberness** (lim'-ber-nes) *n.* quality of being limber; flexibleness; pliancy [fr. LIMP].

LIMBER (lim'-ber) *v.t.* to attach to a gun-carriage;—*n.* the forward part of a gun-carriage to which the horses are attached [Etym. unknown].

LIMBO, limbus (lim'-bō, -bus) *n.* an imaginary region into which the souls of unbaptised children, heathens, idiots, etc., pass at death; a place of confinement [L. *in limbo*, abl. of *limbus*, border].

LIMBO (lim'-bō) *n.* in South Africa, a coloured cotton fabric worn by the natives [Zulu *ulembu*, web].

LIME (līm) *n.* the linden tree;—*a.*

pert. to the linden tree [Corr. fr. A.S. *lind*, the linden tree].

LIME (līm) *n.* a tree that produces a small, sour kind of lemon.—**lime-juice**, the juice of the lime, used at sea as a specific against scurvy [F., fr. Pers. = citron].

Fruit and Leaves of the Lime Tree

LIME (līm) *n.* a viscous substance laid on twigs for catching birds; bird-lime; oxide of calcium; the white, caustic substance obtained from lime-stone, shells, etc., by heat;—*v.t.* to smear with a viscous substance; to ensnare; to manure with lime.—**limestone** *n.* any rock consisting chiefly of carbonate of lime.—**limekiln** (līm'-kil) *n.* a furnace in which limestone is burnt to make lime.—**limy** *a.* viscous; resembling lime.—**lime-light**, a powerful light produced by projecting an oxyhydrogen flame on a ball of lime.—**lime-water**, water impregnated with lime [A.S. *līm*, cement; cp. LOAM].

LIMERICK (lim'-er-ik) *n.* self-contained, nonsensical, humorous or wittily improper stanza, rhyming *aabba*; its essentials are lilt and point [Said to be from a song containing the same verse-construction, current in Ireland, and introducing the place-name, *Limerick*].

LIMIT (lim'-it) *n.* that which terminates; bound, or edge; utmost extent; in slang, outrageous, beyond endurance, of person, place, or thing;—*v.t.* to confine within certain bounds; to restrict the signification of.—**limitable** *a.*—**limitless** *a.*—**limitation** (lim-i-tā'-shun) *n.* restriction; restraint; confinement of sense, meaning, or import, to words or expressions.—**limited liability**, the liability of shareholders, where it is limited to the amount, or some multiple of the amount, of their shares.—**limited monarchy**, a monarchy in which the power of the sovereign is limited [F. fr. L. stem *limit-*, fr. *limes*, a boundary].

Syn. border, boundary, confine, marches, precincts, end, termination, stop, restriction, restraint, hindrance, obstruction.

LIMMER (lim'-ėr) *n.* a mongrel hound; in Scotland, a coarse or scolding woman [O.F. *liemier*].

LIMN (lim) *v.t.* to draw or paint.—**limner** (lim'-ner) *n.* one that decorates books with initial pictures; a portrait painter [O.F. *enluminer*, to illuminate, fr. L. *illumināre*, fr. *lumen*, light].

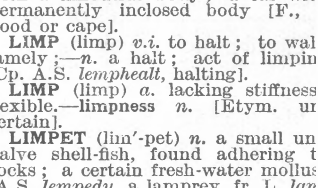
LIMOGES (lē-mōzh') *n.* fine enamelled ware on copper [Made at *Limoges*, town in France].

LIMONITE (lī'-mo-nīt) *n.* an important iron ore, also called bog-iron, brown hematite, and brown iron ore [F., fr. G. *leimōn*, a marshy meadow].

LIMOSIS (lī-mō'-sis) *n.* a ravenous appetite caused by disease [G. *limos*, hunger].

LIMOUS (lī'-mus) *a.* muddy; thick [L. *limus*, mud, slime].

LIMOUSINE (lim'-ōō-zēn) *a.* pert. to a type of motor-car with a close body, of which the top projects over



Limousine

the driver's seat;—*n.* a motor-car with a limousine body; a car with permanently inclosed body [F., hood or cape].

LIMP (limp) *v.i.* to halt; to walk lamely;—*n.* a halt; act of limping [Cp. A.S. *lemphealt*, halting].

LIMP (limp) *a.* lacking stiffness, flexible.—**limpness** *n.* [Etym. uncertain].

LIMPET (lim'-pet) *n.* a small univalve shell-fish, found adhering to rocks; a certain fresh-water mollusc [A.S. *lempedu*, a lamprey, fr. L. *lampreda*, lamprey].

LIMPID (lim'-pid) *a.* clear; pure crystal.—**limpidity, limpidness** (lim-pid'-i-ti, lim'-pid-nes) *n.* [F., fr. L. *limpidus*, clear].

LIN, linn (lin) *n.* a waterfall; pool [Gael. *linne*].

LINAMENT (lin'-a-ment) *n.* a term for a wound; lint [L.].

LINARITE (lin'-a-rīt) *n.* a mineral containing sulphate of lead and copper [*Linares*, in Spain].

LINCH (linsh) *n.* a ledge; a right angle projection [A.S. *hlinc*, a ridge].

LINCHPIN (linsh'-pin) *n.* a pin used

prevent the wheel of a carriage om sliding off the axle-tree [orig. *ns-pin*, fr. A.S. *lynis*, axle-tree].

LINCRUSTA (ling-krus′-tạ) *n.* a aterial, canvas-backed and designed solid relief, used on walls and eilings instead of paper, etc.

LINDEN (lin′-den) *n.* the lime tree A.S. *lind*; cp. Ger. *linde*].

LINE (līn) *n.* a linen thread or tring; a slender cord; a thread-like ark of the pen; an extended stroke; hat which has length, but not readth; boundary; a mark upon he face or hand; lineament; a coninued series of rank; a short letter; verse; course of conduct, thought, r policy; department; a succession f progeny from a common progenior; a connected series of public coneyances, as steamers; a railroad; elegraph wire; an order to a traeller for goods; any class of goods; he regular infantry of an army; the 2th of an inch; electromagnetic nit of magnetic force or flux; during Europ. War, the trenches as opposed o the back or service areas; in North Amer., advice, guidance; *pl.* a certificate of church membership, or of narriage;—*v.t.* to mark out with ines; to cover the inside of; to place along the side of for security or defence; to extend a body of soldiers in a line or row.—**lineal** (lin′-e-ạl) *a.* composed of lines; descending in a direct line from an ancestor; hereditary.—**lineally** *adv.*—**lineage** (lin′-e-ij) *n.* race; descendants in a line from a common progenitor.—**lineament** (lin′-ē-ạ-ment) *n.* feature; form; make; the outline of a body or figure.—**linear** (lin′-e-ạr) *a.*—**linearity** (lin-ē-ar′-i-ti) *n.* property of a straight line; pert. to a line; like a line.—**liner** *n.* a vessel belonging to a regular line of packets; in aviation, a large passenger aeroplane plying for hire; in motoring, friction material of brake-shoe; cylinder wall, where this does not form a part of main casting.—**linesman** *n.* a soldier in a regiment of infantry.—**line of battle ship,** a ship large enough to have a place in the line of battle.—**the line,** the equator.—**to get a line on,** *v.i.* in North Amer., to obtain all relevant information about [L. *linea*, fr. *linum*, flax].

LINEN (lin′-en) *n.* thread or cloth made of flax; the under part of dress, as being chiefly made of linen;—*a.* made of linen [A.S. *līn*, fr. L. *linum*, flax].

LING (ling) *n.* the common heather, Calluna, with pale pink or whitish clustered bells [Dan. *lying*].

LING (ling) *n.* a marine fish something like the cod, but more slender [A.S. *lengu*, length; cp. *lang*].

LINGAM (ling′-gam) *n.* the phallus, sacred, as representing the god Siva, and the generative power of nature [Hind. myth.].

LINGER (ling′-ger) *v.i.* to delay; to loiter.—**lingerer** *n.* [M.E. *lengen*, to tarry, fr. A.S. *lang*, long].

LINGERIE (lang-zhe-rē′) *n.* linen articles of dress collectively [F., fr. *linge*, flax, fr. L. *linum*, flax].

LINGISM (ling′-izm) *n.* the Swedish movement cure for obesity [fr. P.H. *Ling*, the inventor].

LINGUAL (ling-gwạl) *a.* pert. to the tongue;—*n.* a letter pronounced with the tongue, as *l.*—**linguadental** (ling-gwạ-den′-tạl) *a.* formed by the joint use of the tongue and teeth, or of the tongue and that part of the gum just above the front teeth;—*n.* an articulation pronounced by aid of the tongue and teeth.—**lingua franca** (ling′-gwạ frank′-ȧ) *n.* a mongrel or common language, especially one composed of French and Italian, with Arabic or Greek words, used in the Levant.—**lingo** (ling′-gō) *n.* language; speech; slang.—**linguist** (ling′-gwist) *n.* one skilled in languages.—**linguistics** (ling-gwis′-tiks) *n.* the science of languages; comparative grammar.—**linguistic** *a.* relating to linguistics [L. *lingua*, tongue].

LINGULA (ling′-gū-lạ) *n.* a little tongue-like part or process.—**lingular** (ling′-gū-lạr) *a.* of, or pert. to, a lingula [L. dim. of *lingua*].

LINGY (lin′-ji) *a.* limber; flexible; tall; strong [Prov. E.].

LINHAY (lin′-hā) *n.* an open shed attached to a farm-yard [Etym. doubtful].

LINIMENT (lin′-i-ment) *n.* a species of soft ointment [L. *linimentum*, fr. *linīre*, to anoint].

LININ (lī′-nin) *n.* a substance forming the network of a cell-nucleus [L. *linum*, a thread].

LINING (lī′-ning) *n.* the covering of an inner surface [fr. LINE, to cover with LINE, *i.e.*, linen].

LINK (lingk) *n.* a single ring of a chain; anything doubled and closed like a link; anything connecting; a measure of 7·92 inches, the 1-100th part of a chain; in magnetism, a magnetic field passing through closed loops of a circuit.—**linkage** (link′-āj) *n.* product of numbers of lines of force and numbers of loops through which field passes;—*v.t.* to connect;—*v.i.* to be connected [Scand.].

LINK (lingk) *n.* a torch made of tow and pitch [D.; cp. LINSTOCK].

LINK (lingk) *v.i.* to go smartly; to do anything quickly [Etym. doubtful].

LINKS (lingks) *n.pl.* flat, sandy

ground near the sea, growing grass, furze, etc. [A.S. *hlinc*, ridge of land].

LINNÆAN, linnean (lin-nē'-ąn) *a.* pert. to *Linnæus*, or Linné, the Swedish botanist.—**linnæan system,** the artificial or sexual system of classification in botany, introduced by Linnæus.

LINNET (lin'-et) *n.* a small bird, allied to the finches, and noted for its sweet song [O.F. *linette*, fr. L., *linum*, flax, so called from feeding on flax-seed].

LINOLEUM (li-nō'-le-um) *n.* a kind of floor-cloth in the manufacture of which linseed oil is largely used [L. *linum*, flax, and *oleum*, oil].

LINOTYPE (lin'-o-tīp) *n.* a machine for producing stereotyped lines of words, as a substitute for type-setting; a line of type cast in one piece [LIN-O'-TYPE].

LINSEED (lin'-sēd) *n.* flax-seed.—**linseed-oil,** used in the arts and in the preparation of liniments [A.S. *līn*, flax, and SEED].

LINSEY, linsey-woolsey (lin'-si, -wo͝ol'-si) *a.* made of linen and wool—hence, of different and unsuitable parts; vile; mean;—*n.* stuff made of linen and wool mixed [O.F. *linsel*, and WOOL].

LINSTOCK (lin'-stok) *n.* a pointed staff, with a fork at one end, to hold a match used in firing cannon [LINT or LUNT, fr. D.].

LINT (lint) *n.* linen scraped into a soft substance and used for dressing wounds and sores [L. *linteum*, a linen cloth, fr. *linum*, flax].

LINTEL (lin'-tel) *n.* a horizontal piece of timber or stone placed over a door or window [O.F., fr. Low L. *lintellus*, for *limitellus*, dim. of *limes*, a border].

LINTWHITE (lint'-hwīt) *n.* a linnet [A.S.].

LION (lī'-un) *n.* a carnivorous mammal of the cat family (found in Asia and Africa), noted for its great size and strength, and its terrific roar; *fem.* **lioness**; a sign in the zodiac (Leo); an object of interest and curiosity.—**lionise** *v.t.* to treat as a lion or object of interest.—**British lion,** the lion, used as the national emblem of Great Britain [L. *leo*, (acc.) *leonem*, fr. *leonis*].

LIP (lip) *n.* one of the two fleshy parts composing the exterior of the mouth; the edge of anything; brim; *pl.* the organs of speech as represented by the lips;—*v.t.* to touch with the lips.—**lipsalve** (lip'-salv) *n.* grease-paint for lips.—**lipstick** (lip'-stik) *n.* perfumed ointment or rouge for reddening lips, made up in stick form.—**lip-language,** oral or articulate language understood by the deaf and dumb by watching the motion of the lips [A.S. *lippa*; allied to L. *labium*, lip].

LIPÆMIA (li-pē'-mi-ą) *n.* the presence of an undue quantity of fatty matter in the blood [G. *lipos*, fat, and *haima*, blood].

LIPOGRAM (lip'-o-gram) *n.* a writing in which a certain letter has been left out.—**lipogrammatic** (li-po-gra-mat'-ik) *a.* [G. *leipein*, to leave, and *gramma*, a letter].

LIPPITUDE (lip'-i-tūd) *n.* soreness of eyes; bleariedness [L. *lippus*, bleareyed].

LIQUEFY (lik'-we-fī) *v.t.* to melt—*v.i.* to become liquid.—**liquefier** *n.*—**liquefaction** (lik-we-fak'-shun) *n.* operation of melting.—**liquate** (lī'-kwāt) *v.* to melt; to liquefy [L., fr. *liquēre*, to be liquid, and *facere*, to make].

LIQUID (lik'-wid) *a.* fluid; not fixed or solid; flowing smoothly and sounding agreeably to the ear;—*n.* substance whose parts change their relative position on the slightest pressure, and, therefore, retain no definite form; a fluid that is not aeriform; a letter that has a smooth, flowing sound, as, *l*, *n*, *m*, *r*.—**liquidise** *v.t.* to reduce to the liquid state.—**liquidity** (lik-wid'-i-ti) *n.* state of being liquid.—**liquidate** (lik'-wi-dāt) *v.t.* to bring as debts and obligations, under one head, and determine the precise amount of; to adjust.—**liquidator** *n.* a professional man appointed to wind up the affairs of a company.—**liquidation** (lik-wi-dā'-shun) *n.* act of settling and adjusting debts.—**liquid air, gas** air or gas reduced to the liquid state by application of increased pressure at a low temperature.—**liquid fire** liquid fuel discharged as flame against enemy.—**liquid fuel,** petrol, oil, paraffin, etc., carried in liquid form, and vaporised for combustion [F., fr. L. *liquidus*, fr. *liquēre*, to be fluid].

LIQUIDAMBAR (lik'-wid-am-bar) *n.* a genus of balsamiferous tropical trees [L. *liquidus*, liquid, and Low L. *ambar*, amber].

LIQUOR (lik'-ur) *n.* any liquid or fluid; esp. alcoholic or spirituous fluid; a decoction.—**liqueur** (li-ker') *n.* a delicate preparation of distilled spirits, usually flavoured with fruits and aromatic substances [A.F. *licur*, O.F. *liquer*, fr. L. *liquor*, fr. *liquēre*, to be liquid].

LIQUORICE (lik' - u - ris) *n.* See LICORICE.

LIRA (lē'-rą) *n.* an Italian silver coin, equal in value to a franc [It.].

LISLE (līl) *n.* a fine hand-twisted cotton thread used for making stockings, etc. [fr. *Lille*, formerly *Lisle*, a town in France].

LISP (lisp) *v.i.* to give *s* the sound of

th in *thin*, and *z* that of *th* in *this*; to speak imperfectly: hence, to make feeble beginnings;—*v.t.* to pronounce with a lisp;—*n.* habit of lisping.—**lisper** *n.* [M.E. *lispen*, fr. A.S. *wlisp*, stammering; cp. Ger. *lispeln*, to lisp].

LISSOM, lissome (lis'-um) *a.* supple; elastic; free [fr. LITHESOME].

LIST (list) *n.* the outer edge or selvage of cloth; a row or line; a roll; a catalogue; a register; an inventory —*v.t.* to sew together, as strips of cloth; to enlist;—*v.i.* to engage in public service by enrolling one's name [A.S. *līst*, a list of cloth; cp. Ger. *leiste*].

LIST (list) *n.* a line enclosing a field of combat—hence, in *pl.*, the field enclosed for a combat [O.F. *lisse*; cp. Late L. *liciae*, barriers].

LIST (list) *v.i.* to lean or incline; to please;—*n.* an inclination to one side, as of a ship [A.S. *lystan*, to desire, fr. *lust*, pleasure].

LISTEN (lis'-n) *v.i.* to attend closely; to yield to advice.—**listener** *n.* one who listens; in wireless, a person using receiver to hear broadcasts.—**list** (list) *v.i.* to listen [A.S. *hlystan*, fr. *hlyst*, hearing].

LISTERISM (lis'-ter-izm) *n.* the antiseptic method of carrying out surgical operations introduced by Lord *Lister* (it was designed to effect the exclusion of all living germs from wounds).

LISTLESS (list'-les) *a.* not attending; indifferent.—**listlessly** *adv.*—**listlessness** *n.* [A.S. *lust*, pleasure].

LITANY (lit'-ą-ni) *n.* a form of supplications for mercy and deliverance, used in public worship [O.F. *letanie*, fr. L., fr. G. *litaneia*, a prayer].

LITCHI, lichi (lē'-shē) *n.* a Chinese tree bearing a dark pulpy astringent fruit; the fruit of this tree [Chin. *li-chi*].

LITER (lē'-ter) *n.* *See* LITRE.

LITERAL (lit'-e-rąl) *a.* according to the letter; real; not figurative; rendered word for word, as a translation; a misprint, usually of a single letter.—**literally** *adv.*—**literalness** *n.*—**literalise** *v.t.* to interpret literally.—**literalism** *n.* a mode of interpreting literally.—**literalist** *n.* one that adheres to the literal interpretation [O.F., fr. *literālis*, fr. L. *litera*, a letter].

LITERARY (lit'-e-rą-ri) *a.* pert. to letters or literature; versed in literature.—**literate** *a.* instructed in learning and science; lettered. — **literature** (lit'-e-rą-tūr) *n.* learning; acquaintance with letters or books; the body of literary productions in a nation, or in a particular period; esp. such literary compositions as depend for their effect on style and diction; belles lettres; critical essays, poetry, etc., as opposed to scientific productions [L. *literārius*, fr. *litera*, a letter].

LITERATI (lit-er-ā'-ti) *n.pl.* men of learning or erudition [L.].

LITERATIM (lit-er-ā'-tim) *adv.* letter by letter [L.].

LITHANTHRAX (li-than'-thraks) *n.* stone coal; anthracite [G. *lithos*, stone, and *anthrax*, coal].

LITHARGE (lith'-ārj) *n.* protoxide of lead, produced by exposing melted lead to a current of air [G., fr. *lithos*, stone, and *arguros*, silver].

LITHE (līTH) *a.* capable of being easily bent; pliant.—**lithely** *adv.*—**litheness** *n.*—**lithesome** *a.*—**lithesomeness** *n.* [A.S. *lithe*, *lith*, gentle].

LITHIUM (lith'-i-um) *n.* one of the alkaline metals, so called because obtained from a mineral (it is the lightest metal known).—**lithia** *n.* oxide of lithium [L., fr. G. *lithos*, stone].

LITHOCARP (lith'-o-kārp) *n.* a fossil fruit [G. *lithos*, stone, and *karpos*, fruit].

LITHOCHROMATICS (lith-o-krō-mat'-iks) *n.* the art of painting in oil on stone and taking impressions on canvas [G. *lithos*, stone, and *chroma*, colour].

LITHODOME (lith'-o-dōm) *n.* a kind of shellfish which lives in a hole scooped out by itself in a rock [G. *lithos*, stone, and *domos*, house].

LITHOFRACTEUR (lith-o-frak'-tęr) *n.* a powerful explosive mixture, used principally in blasting [F.].

LITHOGLYPH (lith'-o-glif) *n.* a carving on a precious stone; an engraved stone [G., fr. *lithos*, stone, and *glyphein*, to carve].

LITHOGRAPH (lith'-o-graf) *v.t.* to trace on stone, and transfer to paper by printing;—*n.* a print from a drawing on stone.—**lithography** (li-thog'-rą-fi) *n.* the art by which designs are drawn or traced on stone and impressions are obtained from them.—**lithographer** *n.*—**lithographic** (lith-o-graf'-ik) *a.* printed from stone.—**lithographically** *adv.* [G., fr. *lithos*, stone, and *graphein*, to write].

LITHOLOGY (li-thol'-ō-ji) *n.* the science that treats of the characteristics and classification of rocks.—**lithologist** *n.*—**lithological** (lith-o-loj'-i-kąl) *a.* [G. *lithos*, stone, and *logos*, discourse].

LITHOPHAGOUS (li-thof'-ą-gus) *a.* eating or swallowing stones; perforating rocks, as certain molluscs [G. *lithos*, stone, and *phagein*, to eat].

LITHOPHANE (lith'-o-fān) *n.* ornamental porcelain, adapted for lamps, windows, and other transparencies [G. *phainesthai*, to appear].

LITHOPHYTE (lith'-o-fīt) *n.* a

production apparently both stone and plant, as the corals and sea-fans; stone coral; madrepore [G. *lithos*, stone, and *phuton*, plant].

LITHOSPHERE (lith'-os-fēr) *n.* the solid earth [G. *lithos*, stone, and *sphaira*, a ball].

LITHOTINT (lith'-o-tint) *n.* the process of producing coloured pictures by lithography; a picture produced by this process [G. *lithos*, stone, and E. TINT].

LITHOTOMY (li-thot'-o-mi) *n.* the operation, art, or practice of cutting for stone in the bladder.—**lithotomist** *n.* [G. *lithos*, stone, and *temnein*, to cut].

LITIGATE (lit'-i-gāt) *v.t.* to contest in law;—*v.i.* to carry on a suit by judicial process.—**litigable** *a.*—**litigant** *a.* engaged in a lawsuit;—*n.* a person engaged in a lawsuit.—**litigation** (lit-i-gā'-shun) *n.* a suit at law.—**litigious** (li-tij'-us) *a.* quarrelsome; fond of litigation.—**litigiously** *adv.*—**litigiousness** *n.* [L. (part.) *litigātus*, fr. *litigāre*, to dispute, fr. *lis*, *litis*, strife, and *agere*, to carry on].

LITMUS (lit'-mus) *n.* purple dye obtained from lichens. It turns blue with alkalis and red with acids.—**litmus-paper**, unsized paper stained with litmus, and used to test the acidity or alkalinity of a solution [Corr. fr. D. *lakmoes*, a blue dye stuff].

LITOTES (lit'-o-tēz) *n.* a weaker expression meant to suggest a stronger [G.].

LITRE, liter (lē'-tęr) *n.* a French measure of capacity equal to 61·027 cubic inches, or 1·76 English pints [F., fr. G. *litra*, a pound].

LITTER (lit'-ęr) *n.* a bed that may be easily carried about; a bed of straw or hay for animals; a covering of straw for plants; a confused mass of objects little valued; the number of pigs or other small animals born at once;—*v.t.* to bring forth young, as swine; to scatter about, as fragments, etc.; to cover with litter [O.F. *litiere*, fr. Late L. *lectaria*, fr. L. *lectus*, couch].

LITTERATEUR (lit-ęr-ą-tęr') *n.* a literary man [F.].

LITTLE (lit'-l) *a.* small in size or extent; brief; slight; mean;—*n.* a small quantity, space, etc.;—*adv.* in a small quantity or degree; not much.—**littleness** *n.* [A.S. *lytel*].

Syn. minute, diminutive, tiny, pigmy, short, scanty, inconsiderable, petty, slender, feeble, weak, trivial, paltry, selfish, narrow, contemptible. *Ant.* large, big, huge, extensive, spacious, frequent, long.

LITTORAL (lit'-u-rąl) *a.* belonging to the space on a sea-coast, between high and low water mark; situated along a shore [L. stem *litor-*, fr. *littus*, the sea-shore].

LITUATE, lituiform (lit'-ū-āt, lit'-ū-i-form) *a.* forked with the points turned outward [L. *lituus*, a staff with a curved end].

LITURGY (lit'-ur-ji) *n.* the established formulas or ritual for public worship in churches.—**liturgist** *n.* one that adheres strictly to a liturgy.—**liturgical** (li-tur'-ji-kąl) *a.* pert. to a liturgy.—**liturgically** *adv.* [O.F. *liturgie*, fr. G., fr. *leitos*, public, and *ergon*, work].

LIVE (liv) *v.i.* to have being; to subsist; to be conscious; to dwell in; to feed on; to keep one's-self, as by income, etc.;—*v.t.* to spend, as one's life; to pass.—**live** (līv) *a.* having life; quick; not extinguished, as a coal.—**living** *n.* the benefice of a clergyman; those that are alive.—**livelong** (liv'-long) *a.* long in passing.—**liver** *n.*—**livelihood** *n.* means of maintaining existence.—**living-room**, a family sitting-room.—**living wage**, a wage on which a workman and his family can live fairly.—**live axle**, in motoring, driving shafts in back axle.—**live rail**, a rail carrying an electric current.—**live wire**, a wire carrying an electric current; figuratively, an able, very energetic person [A.S. *lifian*; cp. Ger. *leben*].

LIVELY (līv'-li) *a.* animated; active; gay; light;—*adv.* briskly.—**liveliness** *n.* [M.E. *lifly*, life-like].

Syn. quick, nimble, smart, alert, sprightly, prompt, blithe, gleeful, jocund, vivacious, airy, expressive, forcible, energetic, spirited, vivid, glowing, brisk, effervescent. *Ant.* dull, slow, lethargic, vapid, inert, indifferent, spiritless, dead.

LIVER (liv'-ęr) *n.* the largest gland of the body, situated beneath the diaphragm and secreting the bile [A.S. *lifer*].

LIVERY (liv'-ęr-i) *n.* the peculiar dress by which the servants of a gentleman are distinguished; the garb appropriated by any body of persons to their own use; the body or company wearing such a garb; an allowance of food statedly given out, as to servants, to horses, etc.; the body of liverymen in London;—*v.t.* to clothe in livery.—**liveryman** *n.* one that wears a livery; a freeman of the city in London, entitled to wear the livery of the company to which he belongs.—**livery-stable**, a stable where horses are kept for hire and where stabling is provided [F. *livrée*, fr. *livrer*, fr. L. *liberāre*, to give freely].

LIVID (liv'-id) *a.* black and blue; discoloured, as flesh, by contusion.—**lividness** *n.* a dark or black and blue

olour [F., fr. L. *lividus*, bluish, fr. *vēre*, to be of a lead colour].

LIVRAISON (li-vrā'-zong) *n.* a umber of a book published in parts F.].

LIVRE (lē'-vęr) *n.* an old French ilver coin equal to 20 sous or 9¾*d.* F., fr. L. *libra*, a pound].

LIXIVIAL, lixivious (lik-siv'-i-ąl, us) *a.* containing salt extracted from he ashes of wood.—**lixiviate** (lik-siv'-āt) *v.t.* to form into lye; to impregiate water with alkaline salt, by passing it through the ashes of wood. —**lixiviation** (lik-siv-i-ā'-shun) *n.*— **ixivium** *n.* water impregnated with lkaline salts imbibed from woodshes [L. *lixivium*, lye, fr. *lix*, ashes].

LIZARD (liz'-ąrd) *n.* a four-footed eptile having an elongated round ody, a very long round tail, and a ongue divided at the end.—**lace-lizard** *n.* in Australia, the iguana [F., fr. L. *acerta*, a lizard].

LLAMA (lä'-mà) *n.* a South Amer. ruminating mammal of the camel kind, about 4 ft. high and 5 ft. long, used as a beast of burden, and prized for its hair [Peruv.].

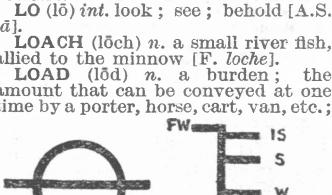
LLANO (là'-nō, lyà'-nō) *n.* one of the vast grassy plains in the north of South America [Sp., fr. L. *planus*, plain].

LLOYDS (loidz) *n.* a part of the Royal Exchange in London appropriated to the use of ship-owners, underwriters, and insurance brokers (so-called from Edward *Lloyd*, in whose coffee-house the first meetings were held in the 17th century).—**Lloyd's-list,** a London daily publication giving full and early intelligence of shipping matters.

LO (lō) *int.* look; see; behold [A.S. *lā*].

LOACH (lōch) *n.* a small river fish, allied to the minnow [F. *loche*].

LOAD (lōd) *n.* a burden; the amount that can be conveyed at one time by a porter, horse, cart, van, etc.;



Load-line, or Plimsoll's Mark

a certain measure for articles conveyed in carts, trucks, etc.; any heavy weight; accumulated weight, as of debts, difficulties, crimes, etc.; the charge of a fire-arm; in motoring, the actual load carried by vehicle; resistance against which engine has to work; in electricity, amount of electrical energy drawn from a source. —*v.t.* to lay a burden on; to put upon, for conveyance, as on a cart, etc.; to put on board of, as cargo; to freight; to charge with powder, shot, etc.; to burden oppressively.—**loader** *n.*—**load-line,** or **Plimsoll's mark,** a line on the side of a vessel to show the depth beyond which she will not sink without being overloaded [A.S. *hladan*, to load].

LOADSTAR, lodestar (lōd'-stâr) *n.* the star that leads; the polestar [Cp. LODE].

LOADSTONE, lodestone (lōd'-stōn) *n.* a piece of magnetic iron ore possessing polarity, like a magnetic needle; a natural magnet [Cp. LODE].

LOAF (lōf) *n.*; *pl.* **loaves** (lōvz) a large, regularly shaped mass, as of bread, sugar, or cake.—**loaf-sugar,** sugar refined and moulded in a conical shape [A.S. *hlāf*].

LOAF (lōf) *v.i.* to spend time in idleness.—**loafer** *n.* [Ger. *laufer*, fr. *laufen*, to run about].

LOAM (lōm) *n.* a rich soil chiefly composed of silicious sand, clay, oxide of iron, and carbonate of lime.—**loamy** *a.* clayey and marly [A.S. *lām*; cp. LIME].

LOAN (lōn) *n.* act of lending; that which is lent; grant of the use;—*v.i.* to lend money or other property.—**loanable** *a.*—**loan-office,** a pawnbroker's place of business [A.S. *læn*].

LOAN (lōn) *n.* a narrow, enclosed way, usually between hedges. Also **loaning** [Scot.; cp. LANE].

LOATH (lōth) *a.* filled with aversion; unwilling.—**loathsome** *a.* exciting disgust.—**loathsomely** *adv.*—**loathsomeness** *n.*—**loathe** (lōTH) *v.t.* to have an extreme aversion of the appetite to food or drink; to detest.—**loather** *n.*—**loathful** *a.* full of loathing [A.S. *lāth*, hateful].

LOB (lob) *n.* a dull fellow; a lout; anything thick and heavy; a slow, underhand ball at cricket;—*v.t.* to let fall heavily; to bowl slowly; in lawn tennis, to send the ball high over an opponent's head;—*v.i.* to bowl lobs.—**lob worm,** a large earthworm, used by anglers for bait [W. *llob*; cf. *lubber*].

LOBBY (lob'-i) *n.* a narrow passage or vestibule, forming the entrance into a building; a waiting-room; an open passage or room, attached to the Houses of Parliament; a similar room attached to law and other courts.—**lobbying** *n.* frequenting the lobby to collect news or influence members [Late L. *lobia*, a covered way, fr. M. H. Ger. *loube*, arbour].

LOBE (lōb) *n.* any division, esp. of a somewhat rounded form; the thick, soft termination of the human ear; a part of the lungs or liver; the

division of a simple leaf; the cotyledon of a seed.—**lobule** (lŏb'-ūl) *n.* a small lobe.—**lobate, lobated** *a.* consisting of lobes [F., fr. L., fr. G. *lobos*, lobe of the ear].

LOBELIA (lō-bē'-li-ą) *n.* a genus of flowering gamopetalous plants used in medicine [Called after Matthew *Lobel*, botanist to James I.].

LOBIPED (lō'-bi-ped) *a.* lobe-footed, as a bird [G. *lobos*, and L. *pes, pedis*, foot].

LOBLOLLY (lob'-lol-i) *n.* watergruel or spoon-meat, so called among seamen.—**loblolly boy,** a ship surgeon's assistant [fr. LOB and LOLL].

LOBSCOUSE (lob'-skous) *n.* a hash of meat and vegetables of various kinds; an olio [fr. LOB and COURSE].

LOBSTER (lob'-stęr) *n.* a large, long-tailed crustacean used for food [A.S. *loppestre, lopust*, corr. fr. L. *locusta*, lobster].

LOCAL (lō'-kąl) *n.* pert. to a particular place; confined to a definite district.—**locally** *adv.*—**localism** *n.* a local idiom, phrase, or custom.—**localise** *v.t.* assign to a definite place.—**localisation** (lō-kąl-ī-zā'-shun) *n.*—**locality** (lō-kal'-i-ti) *n.* position; place.—**locate** *v.t.* to set in a particular spot or position.—**location** (lō-kā'-shun) *n.* situation; geographical position; in South Africa, land reserved for natives.—**locative** (lok'-ą-tiv) *a.* indicating place;—*n.* the case-form that denotes place.—**local authorities,** county councils, boards of guardians, and their like.—**local oscillations,** in wireless, high frequency oscillations produced in a receiver either by reaction or a separate heterodyne.—**local oscillator,** oscillator to produce oscillations in a receiver for beat reception.—**local veto,** the power vested in any place to prevent the sale of liquor there.—**locale** (lō-kal') *n.* locality [fr. Late L. *locālis*, fr. L. *locus*, place].

LOCH (loh) *n.* in Scotland, a lake; a land-locked arm of the sea [Gael.].

LOCHIA (lō'-ki-ą) *n.pl.* the evacuations from the womb after child-birth [G.].

LOCK (lok) *n.* a tuft or tress of hair; *pl.* hair collectively [A.S. *locc*].

LOCK (lok) *n.* anything that fastens; a fastening, as for a door, a lid, a trunk, etc.; a grappling or wrestling; an enclosure in a canal with gates at each end; the firing apparatus of a gun; in motoring, steering lock;—*v.t.* to fasten with a lock and key; to shut up or confine; to encircle;—*v.i.* to become fast; to unite closely by mutual insertion.—**locker** *n.* a drawer or an apartment in a ship, that may be locked.—**locket** *n.* a little case worn as an ornament.—**lock-jaw,** a spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the jaw; a variety of tetanus.—**lock nut,** a second nut used on top of the first on a bolt, to prevent slacking back.—**lock up,** a lock-up garage; private aeroplane hangar [A.S. *loc*, a fastening].

LOCKRAM (lok'-rąm) *n.* a fabric of very coarse linen [F. *locrenan*, fr. *Loc-Renan*, in Brittany, where it is made].

LOCOMOTION (lō-ko-mō'-shun) *n.* act or power of moving from place to place.—**locomotive** *a.* able to change place; moving from place to place;—*n.* a wheel-carriage supporting and driven by a steam-engine, and used to draw railway carriages.—**locomotor ataxy,** a sort of paralysis in which the movements of the limbs are so irregular as to make walking impossible [L., fr. *locus*, place, and MOTION].

LOCO-WEED (lō'-ko-wēd) *n.* any one of several poisonous plants of the bean family in the west and south-west states of the U.S. causing a wasting nervous disease, **loco-disease,** in cattle feeding on it [fr. Sp. *loco*, mad].

LOCULAMENT (lok'-ū-lą-ment) *n.* *Bot.* one of the cells of a seed vessel.—**loculate** (lok'-ū-lāt) *a.* divided into loculi, or cells.—**loculose, loculous** (lok'-ū-lōs, lok'-ū-lus) *a.*—**loculus** (lok'-ū-lus) *n.* one of a number of small compartments or cells [L. dim. of *locus*, place].

LOCUM-TENENS (lō'-kum-tē'-nenz) *n.* one that holds the place of another; a substitute [L., fr. *locus* and *tenens* (part.), fr. *tenere*, to hold].

LOCUS (lō'-kus) *n.*; *pl.* **loci** (lō'-sī) a geometrical line, all of whose points satisfy a certain geometrical condition to the exclusion of all other points [L., a place].

LOCUST (lō'-kust) *n.* a jumping insect, closely resembling the grasshopper.—**locust-bean,** the fruit of the carob tree [L. *locusta*].

LOCUTION (lo-kū'-shun) *n.* speech; mode of speaking; phraseology; phrases [L. (acc.) *locutiōn-em*, fr. (part.) *locutus*, fr. *loqui*, to speak].

LODE (lōd) *n.* a metallic vein, or any regular mineral vein; a watercourse [A.S. *lād*, course; cp. *lœdan*, to lead].

LODGE (loj) *v.t.* to deposit for preservation; to infix; to throw in; to furnish with a temporary habitation; to harbour; to cover; to lay flat, as grain;—*v.i.* to settle in or upon; to dwell in; to reside; to be laid flat;—*n.* a small country house; the house of the gatekeeper on a gentleman's estate; a secret association, as of the Freemasons, etc.; also the place in which they assemble.

-**lodger** *n.*—**lodgment** *n.* act of dging; accumulation of something eposited; occupation of a position by besieging party.—**lodger franchise,** right to vote conferred on certain dgers by British law.—**lodging ouse,** a house in which apartments re let [O.F. *loge*].

LOESS (lō'es) *n.* a loamy deposit n the valley of the Rhine; any imilar deposit [Ger.].

LOFT (loft) *n.* an upper room or at; the space under the roof; the allery in a church or hall;—*v.t.* in olf, to strike the ball high by means f a club called the **lofter.**—**lofty** *a.* ifted high up; elevated.—**loftily** *dv.*—**loftiness** *n.* [M.E. *loft,* air, fr. cand. = sky, upper room; A.S. *yft*].

LOG (log) *n.* a bulky piece of imber; an apparatus for measuring he rate of a ship's motion; the ecord of the rate of a ship's velocity; log-book;—*a.* constructed of logs.—**og-book,** a book in which is entered he daily progress of a ship at sea; book in which the master of a school nters certain particulars.—**log-line,** line about 150 fathoms in length, ised for ascertaining the speed of a essel.—**log-rolling,** mutual help in collecting logs, in carrying legisative measures, or in commendaion of each other's works by authors Scand.].

LOGAN, loggan (log'-an) *n.* a large tone, balanced so as to be easily noved; a rocking stone [Scand.].

LOGANBERRY (lō'-gan-be-ri) *n.* a hybrid plant, being a cross between he blackberry and the raspberry; he fruit itself [fr. J. H. *Logan,* of Santa Cruz, Calif., first breeder].

LOGARITHM (log'-a-rithm) *n.* one of a class of auxiliary numbers lesigned to abridge arithmetical calculations, by the use of addition and subtraction in place of multiplication and division.—**logarithmic** (log-a-rith'-mik) *a.* pert. to logarithms —**logarithmically** *adv.* [G., fr. *logos,* a word, ratio, and *arithmos,* number].

LOGGERHEAD (log'-er-hed) *n.* a blockhead, a dunce; a spherical mass of iron with a long handle, used to heat tar.—**at loggerheads,** quarrelling.—**to come, or fall, to loggerheads,** to come to blows fr. LOG and HEAD].

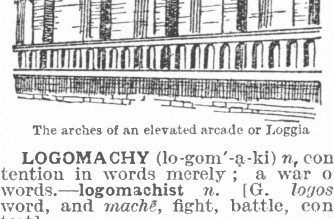
LOGGIA (loj'-a) *n.pl.* (loj'-ā) a kind of open, elevated gallery in a building [It.].

LOGIA (log'-ya) *n.* the sayings of Christ, traditional words of Christ other than those in the Gospels, as those preserved in various papyri discovered in Egypt [G. *logion,* saying, fr. *logos,* word].

LOGIC (loj'-ik) *n.* the science of pure and formal thought; the science or art of reasoning.—**logical** *a.* pert. to logic; skilled in logic.—**logically** *adv.*—**logician** (lo-jish'-an) *n.* one skilled in logic [G. *logikē,* fr. *logikos,* reasonable, fr. *legein,* to speak].

LOGOGRAM (log'-o-gram) *n.* word-sign; a puzzle, in verse, containing synonyms of words derived from a single word, by re-arranging its letters [G. *logos,* word, and gramma, a letter].

LOGOGRAPHY (lo-gog'-ra-fi) *n.* a method of printing in which whole words, cast in a single type are used instead of single letters [G., fr. *logos,* word, speech, and *graphein,* to write].



The arches of an elevated arcade or Loggia

LOGOMACHY (lo-gom'-a-ki) *n.* contention in words merely; a war of words.—**logomachist** *n.* [G. *logos,* word, and *machē,* fight, battle, contest].

LOGOMANIA (log-o-mā'-ni-a) *n.* a disease affecting the organs of speech; aphasia [G. *logos,* word, and *mania,* madness].

LOGOMETER (lo-gom'-e-ter) *n.* a scale for measuring chemical equivalents.—**logometric** (log-o-met'-rik) *a.* [G. *logos* and *metron,* measure].

LOGOTYPE (log'-o-tīp) *n.* a single type, containing two or more letters, as *æ, fi, fl, ffl,* and the like [G., fr. *logos,* word, and *typos,* type].

LOGWOOD (log'-wood) *n.* a South American timber, of a deep red colour, used in dyeing [E. LOG and WOOD].

LOIN (loin) *n.* that part of an animal above the hip-bone, on each side of the spinal column; the ribs of a sheep cut for the table; *pl.* a corresponding part of the human body [O.F. *logne,* fr. L. *lumbus,* loin].

LOITER (loi'-ter) *v.i.* to be slow in moving; to spend time idly; to linger.—**loiterer** *n.* [D.].

LOLL (lol) *v.t.* to thrust out, as the tongue;—*v.i.* to act indolently;

to lie at ease; to hang out, as the tongue of a dog;—*n.* in South Africa, a student's party; a spree [O.D.].

LOLLARD (lol'-ard) *n.* one of the followers of Wycliffe in England [O.D. *lollen*, to sing].

LOLLIPOP (lol'-i-pop) *n.* a kind of coarse sweetmeat [LOLL and POP = PAP, infants' food].

LOMBARD (lom'-bard) *n.* a native of Lombardy; a money lender or banker, a profession first exercised in London by the Lombards [O.F., fr. L. *longobardus*, fr. Teut. = long beard].

LOMENT, lomentium (lō'-ment, lō-men'-tum) *n.* an elongated pod, consisting of two valves, but divided transversely into small cells, each containing a single seed.—**lomentaceous** (lō-men-tā'-shus) *a.* [L. *lomentum*, bean meal].

LONDON-CLAY (lun'-dun-klā) *n.* a geological formation of the lower division of the Eoceneage, found at and near London.—**Londonese** (lun'-dun-ēz) *a.* pertaining to London; cockney;—*n.* cockney speech.

LONE (lōn) *a.* having no company; solitary; standing by itself.—**lonely** *a.* alone; unfrequented.—**loneliness** *n.*—**lonesome** *a.* solitary.—**lonesomely** *adv.*—**lonesomeness** *n.* [Contr. of ALONE].

LONG (long) *a.* drawn out in a line; protracted; extended in time; slow in coming; continued to a great length;—*adv.* to a great extent; at a point of duration far distant.—**longeron** (long'-ęr-on) *n.* on an aeroplane, lower main member of body structure prolonged to support engine; loosely, any long spar running fore and aft on body.—**longish** (long'-gish) *a.* somewhat long.—**longshoreman** (long'-shōr-man) *n.* a dock labourer.—**longsome** *a.* tedious; tiresome.—**long-headed,** far-seeing.—**long-range,** of an aeroplane, designed for long distance flying.—**long-sighted,** able to see at a great distance;—hence sagacious.—**long measure,** lineal measure.—**long waves,** in wireless, those between approx. 500 and 2000 metres.—**the long,** in universities, public schools, etc., the summer vacation [A.S. *lang*].

Syn. tedious, far-reaching, dilatory, extensive. *Ant.* short, brief, near, concise, laconic, prompt.

LONG (long) *v.i.* to desire eagerly; to have an eager or craving appetite [A.S. *langiān*, to desire].

LONGEVITY (lon-jev'-i-ti) *n.* uncommonly long duration of life [L., fr. *longus*, long, and *ævitas* (*ætas*), age].

LONGHAND (long'-hand) *n.* ordinary writing, as opposed to shorthand.

LONGICORNS (lon'-ji-kornz) *n.pl.* a tribe of beetles, so named from the long antennæ [L. *longus*, long, and *cornu*, horn].

LONGIROSTER (lon-ji-ros'-ter) *n.* one of a tribe of grallatory birds having long, slender beaks, which the thrust into the mud in search of food as the snipes, etc. [L. *longus*, long, and *rostrum*, beak].

LONGITUDE (lon'-ji-tūd) *n.* angular distance east or west of a given meridian.—**longitudinal** (lon-ji-tū'-dinal) *a.* pert. to longitude.—**longitudinally** *adv.* [F., fr. L. *longitudo*, from *longus*, long].

LOOF (lōōf) *n.* the after part of a ship's bow [M.E. *lōf*, a large paddle once used to assist the helm, cf. Scot. *loof*, Gothic *lōfa*, palm of the hand, cf. LUFF].

LOOFA, loofah (lōō'-fa) *n.* the fibrous interior of a kind of gourd used as a flesh-brush [A.].

LOOK (look) *v.t.* to influence, by looks; to express by a look;—*v.i.* to direct the eye so as to see; to consider; to gaze; to watch; in the imperative, see; behold;—*n.* cast of countenance; aspect; view watch.—**looker** *n.*—**lookout** *n.*—a careful looking for any object; the place from which such observation is made; a person engaged in watching.—**look in** *v.i.* in television, to receive pictures transmitted by television.—**looker-on,** a spectator.—**looking-glass** *n.* a mirror [A.S. *lōcian*].

LOOM (lōōm) *n.* a machine in which a weaver forms cloth out of thread [A.S. *gelōma*, a tool].

LOOM (lōōm) *v.i.* to appear larger than the real dimensions, and indistinctly, as a ship at sea, or a mountain; to stand out prominent in the future [O.F. *lumer*, fr. L. *lumināre*].

LOON (lōōn) *n.* a sorry fellow; a rogue; a rascal [M.E. *lown*, fr. O. Low Ger.].

LOON (lōōn) *n.* a diving bird allied to the grebe, found in northern seas; the ember-goose [Scand.].

LOOP (lōōp) *n.* a doubling of a string through which a cord may be run; a small, narrow opening; in aviation, an aerial manœuvre in which the aeroplane describes a complete circle, the upper side of the aeroplane being always on the inside of the circle, and the lateral axis always parallel with the ground —*v.t.* to fasten by a loop.—**to loop the loop** *v.* [Scand.].

LOOPHOLE (lōōp'-hōl) *n.* a small opening in the walls of a fortification or in the bulkhead of a ship, through which small arms are discharged at

n enemy; a means of escape [O.F. *rup*].

LOOSE (lôôs) *v.t.* to untie or unind; to absolve;—*v.i.* to set sail;—. free; unsewed; unbound, as rinted sheets; not close or tight; owing; diffuse; unconnected; careess; lax; dissolute.—**loosely** *adv.*—**ooseness** *n.*—**loosen** *v.t.* to make oose; to render less dense;—*v.i.* o become loose.—**loosener** *n.*—**loose oupler,** in wireless, two coils so rranged in the tuning circuit of a eceiver that the coupling can be aried.—**loose coupling,** in electricity, inductive coupling in which he mutual inductance is small ompared with the self-inductance.—**o be at a loose end,** not to know what o do with oneself; to have time on me's hands [A.S. *lēās*].

LOOT (lôôt) *n.* act of plundering n a conquered city; booty;—*v.t.* nd *i.* to carry off, as plunder lawully obtained by war [Hind., fr. Skr.].

LOP (lop) *v.t.* to cut off, as the top part of anything; to cut away superfluous parts [D. = to maim].

LOP (lop) *v.i.* to hang down loosely.—**lopsided** *a.* heavier on one side than the other, as a ship.—**lop-eared,** having pendulous ears [Cp. LAP].

LOQUACIOUS (lō-kwā'-shus) *a.* given to talking; talkative; babbling.—**loquaciously** *adv.*—**loquacity** (lō-kwas'-i-ti) *n.* talkativeness. Also **loquaciousness** [L. stem *loquaci-* fr. *loquax,* fr. *loqui,* to speak].

LOQUAT (lō'-kwat) *n.* a low-growing Japanese plum tree, giving yellow, slightly acid fruit, used for preserving; also the fruit itself [Jap. and Chin. *lu-guat*].

LORATE (lō'-rāt) *a. Bot.* shaped like a thong; ligulate [L. *lorum,* a thong].

LORCHA (lor'-cha) *n.* a light Chinese sailing vessel, of European build, rigged as a junk [Pg.].

LORD [lord) *n.* a master; a superior; a ruler; a king; a proprietor of a manor; any peer of the realm; a spiritual peer; by courtesy, the son of a duke or marquis, and the eldest son of an earl; the holder of certain high government offices, as chancellor, etc., or of judicial position, as Chief Justice, etc., and of municipal offices, as mayor, provost, etc.; the Supreme Being; a name applied to Christ;—*v.i.* to play the lord; to domineer.—**lordly** *a.* becoming a lord; proud; haughty; imperious;—*adv.* proudly; imperiously.—**lordliness** *n.*—**lordling** *n.* a petty lord.—**lordship** *n.* state of being a lord—hence (with *his, your,* or *their*), a title applied to a lord; also to judges on the bench; territory of a lord.—**lord-lieutenant,** in Ireland, the title of the Viceroy, in the United Kingdom, the principal official of a county.—**lord of misrule,** one that directed the games and revels at Christmas.—**Lord's day,** first day of the week; the Christian Sabbath.—**lords spiritual,** the church of England dignitaries that have seats in the House of Lords.—**Lord's Supper,** the Eucharist, or Holy Communion.—**lords temporal,** lay peers having seats in the House of Lords.—**House of Lords,** the upper branch of the British legislature, consisting of the lords spiritual and temporal [A.S. *hlāford,* fr. *hlāf weard,* the loaf-keeper; cp. LOAF].

LORDOSIS(lor-dō'-sis) *n.* abnormal curvature of a bone, esp. of the spinal column [G.].

LORE (lōr) *n.* learning; erudition [A.S. *lar,* lore].

LORETTE (lo-ret') *n.* a woman of loose character [F.].

LORGNETTE (lor-nyet') *n.* an opera-glass.—**lorgnon,** a double eyeglass fitted into a handle [F.].

LORICA (lo-rī'-kà) *n.* a cuirass; *Zool.* a protective case or covering likened to a cuirass.—**loricate** (lor'-i-kāt, lor'-i-kat) *v.t.* to clothe in mail; to plate over; to cover with a coating or crust, as a chemical vessel, for resisting fire.—*a.*—**lorication** (lor-i-kā'-shun) *n.* [L., fr. *lorum,* a thong].

LORIKEET (lor'-i-kēt) *n.* a small, straight-billed parrot, found in India and the Malay Archipelago [Dim. of LORY].

LORINER (lor'-i-ner) *n.* a maker of bridles, bits and stirrups; name of one of the livery companies of London [O.F., fr. *lorain,* L. *lorum,* strap, bridle].

LORIOT (lor'-i-ot) *n.* the golden oriole, *oriolus galbula* [F.].

LORIS (lō'-ris) *n.* a species of quadrumanous animals allied to the lemurs [Native name].

LORN (lorn) *a.* lost; forsaken [(Part.) *loren,* fr. *lēsen,* to lose; cp. LOSE].

LORRY (lor'-i) *n.* a long wagon, without sides, set on four wheels [Etym. doubtful].

LORY (lō'-ri) *n.* a subordinate genus of the parrot family [Malay *lūrī*].

LOSE (lôôz) *v.t.* to mislay; to put away unintentionally; to forfeit by unsuccessful contest;—*v.i.* to forfeit anything in contest; to suffer loss.—**loser** *n.*—**lost** (lost) *a.* mislaid; missing; forfeited in an unsuccessful contest; wasted; bewildered; ruined; not visible.—**loss** (los) *n.* act of losing; privation; harm; damage; waste by escape; leakage; defeat, as in

battle—hence, the number of killed, wounded, and captured persons, or the amount of property captured by the enemy [A.S. *leōsan*].

LOT (lot) *n.* that which happens without human design; chance; fortune; a contrivance to determine a question by chance; the fate that falls to one; a separate part; a set of men; a large number;—*v.i.* to allot; to separate into lots.—**lottery** *n.* a distribution of prizes by lot or chance [A.S. *hlot*, share].

LOTION (lō′-shun) *n.* a washing, esp. of the skin, for the purpose of rendering it fair; a healing fluid to be applied externally to the body [F., fr. L. (part.) *lotus*, fr. L. *lavāre*, to wash].

LOTUS, lotos (lō′-tus, -tos) *n.* a native plant, akin to trefoil and clover plants; the Egyptian lotus, an aquatic plant something like the water-lily.—**lotophagi** (lo-tof′-a-ji) *n. pl.* lotus-eaters.—**lotus-eater,** one that lives in dreamy ease [G.].

LOUD (loud) *a.* making a great sound; high in tone; noisy;—*adv.* with loudness; loudly.—**loudly** *adv.* —**loudness** *n.*—**loud-speaker,** in wireless, a special kind of telephone receiver working on relatively high power, and rendering received signals audible at a distance.—**loud-speaking** *n.* [A.S. *hlūd*; cp. Ger. *laut*].

LOUGH (loh) *n.* the Irish form of loch [Celt. *loch*].

LOUIS D'OR (lōō′-i-dor) *n.* a former French gold coin [F., a louis of gold].

LOUNGE (lounj) *v.i.* to recline at ease; to loll;—*n.* an idle gait or stroll; act of reclining at ease; a place for lounging; a kind of sofa.—**lounger** *n.* [F. *longis*, an idle, stupid fellow].

LOUSE (lous) *n.pl.* **lice** (līs) a wingless insect having a sucking mouth found parasitic upon mammals.—**lousy** (lou′-zi) *a.* infested with lice; mean.—**lousily** *adv.*—**lousiness** *n.* [A.S. *lūs*, pl. *lys*].

LOUT (lout) *n.* a mean, awkward fellow;—*v.i.* to bend.—**loutish** *a.* clownish; awkward.—**loutishly** *adv.* —**loutishness** *n.* [A.S. *lūtan*, to bow].

LOUVRE (lōō′-vr) *n.* an opening in the roof of ancient buildings for the escape of smoke or for ventilation; in motoring, slot for ventilation on car.—**louvre-window,** a window partially closed by outward sloping boards [O.F. *louvert*, for *l'ouvert*, the open space].

LOVAGE (luv′-ij) *n. Med.* an umbelliferous plant, sometimes used as an aromatic stimulant [N.E. *lovache*, fr. O.F. *levesche*, fr. L. *ligusticum*, a plant indigenous to *Liguria*, a country of Cisalpine Gaul

LOVE (luv) *n.* affection; strong liking; mutual sympathy and good will; fondness and care; benevolence; charity; devoted attachment to one of the opposite sex; passion an object loved; a term of endearment; Cupid, the god of love;—*v.* to be delighted with; to be fond of to be enamoured of;—*v.i.* to delight to take pleasure; to be in love.—**lovable** *a.*—**lovableness** *n.*—**lover** *n.*—**lovely** *a.* beautiful; delightful.—**loveliness** *n.*—**loveless** *a.*—**love-lorn** pining from love; forsaken by one love.—**loving-kindness,** tender regar [A.S. *lufu*; cp. Ger. *liebe*].

LOW (lō) *a.* near to the ground not high; depressed below th adjacent surface; at or near the leve of the ocean, as the tide; near th equator; not loud; grave; base depressed; humble; mean; dis honourable; feeble; weak; slow cold; cheap; poor; vulgar;—*adv* with a depressed voice.—**lowbrow** (lō′-brou) *n.* non-intellectual person one who does not pretend interest i intellectualism.—**low-down,** mean shabby, dishonourable.—**lower** (lō ẹr) *v.t.* to cause to descend; to tak down; to humble; to reduce;—*v.i.* to fall; to grow less.—**lowermos** *a.* (superl. of LOW) lowest.—**low frequency,** in electricity, any fre quency of alternating current fro about 30 to 10,000 cycles; one withi the audible range.—**lowly** (lō′-li) *a* humble; having a low estimate o one's self; modest; low-born;—*adv.*—**lowliness** *n.*—**lowness** *n.*—**low land** *n.* a low or level country;—*a* pert. to lowlands; *pl.* a name applie to the southern division of Scotland.—**lowlander** *n.* one that lives in th Lowlands.—**low-church,** denoting party in the Church of England (als called EVANGELICAL), that attache little importance to church authorit and forms (opposed to HIGH-CHURCH) —**low-pressure,** having only a smal expansive force (less than 50 lbs to the square inch), said of steam and steam-engines.—**low-tension,** i electricity, a low pressure or voltage in wireless, voltage applied to fila ment of thermonic valves.—**low tide, low-water,** the lowest point t which the tide recedes or ebbs.—**low German,** the language of the in habitants of North Germany.—**low Sunday,** Sunday after Easter [Scand.]

LOW (lō) *v.i.* to bellow as an ox o cow;—*n.* the noise made by a bull ox, etc.—**low-bell** (lō′-bel) *n.* a kin of bell used in fowling; a bell hung on the neck of an animal [A.S *hlōwan*].

LOWER (low′-ẹr) *v.i.* to be clouded

to threaten a storm; to frown.—**lowery** *a.* cloudy; gloomy [M.E. *louren*, to frown].

LOXODROMICS (lok-so-drom'-iks) *n.* the art or method of oblique sailing by the rhumb line [G. *loxos*, slanting, and *dromos*, course].

LOYAL (loi'-al) *a.* devoted to the maintenance of law; faithful to the lawful government, to the sovereign, or to a friend.—**loyally** *adv.*—**loyalist** *n.* one that is loyal.—**loyalty** *adv.*—**loyalist** *n.* one that is loyal.—**loyalty** *n.* fidelity [F., fr. L. *legalis*, fr. *lex*, *legis*, law].

LOZENGE (loz'-enj) *n.* a figure with four equal sides, having two acute and two obtuse angles; a rhomb; a small flavoured cake of sugar, etc., orig. in the form of a lozenge [O.F. *losange*, flattery, prob. fr. O.F. *lauze*, a flat stone].

LUBBER (lub'-ẽr) *n.* a heavy, clumsy fellow.—**lubberly** *a.* clumsy;—*adv.*—**lubberliness** *n.* [W.].

LUBRA (lôô'-brą) *n.* a black woman, a gin [Australian].

LUBRICATE (lôô'-bri-kāt) *v.t.* to make smooth or slippery.—**lubricant** *n.* that which lubricates.—**lubricator** *n.*—**lubrication** (lôô-bri-kā'-shun) *n.* act of lubricating; the complete oiling system on a motor-car.—**lubricity** (lôô-bris'-i-ti) *n.* smoothness of surface; slipperiness; uncertainty; lewdness; lasciviousness; aptness to facilitate the motion of bodies in contact by diminishing friction [L. (part.) *lubricātus*, fr. *lubricāre*, to make slippery].

LUCARNE (lôô-kárn') *n.* a dormer or roof-window; a garret window [F., fr. L. *lucerna*, a lamp].

LUCE (lôôs) *n.* a pike when full grown [O.F. *lus*, fr. G. *lukos*, a wolf, a (ravenous) fish].

LUCENT (lôô'-sent) *a.* shining; bright [L. (part. stem) *lucent-*, fr., *lucēre*, fr. *lux*, *lucis*, light].

LUCERN, lucerne (lôô-sẽrn') *n.* a leguminous plant cultivated for fodder in England and France [F. *luzerne*].

LUCERNAL (lôô-sẽr'-nal) *a.* of, or pertaining to, a lamp.—**lucernal microscope,** a microscope in which the object is illuminated by a lamp [L. *lucerna*, lamp, fr. *lucere*, to shine].

LUCID (lôô'-sid) *a.* shining; easily understood.—**lucidly** *adv.*—**lucidness** *n.*—**lucidity** (lôô-sid'-it-i) *n.* brightness; clearness of statement.—**lucid interval,** in madness, a period of sanity; in fever, a period of quietness [L. *lucidus*, bright, fr. *lux*, *lucis*, light].

LUCIFER (lôô'-si-fẽr) *n.* the planet Venus, when appearing as the morning star; Satan; (lucifer) a match of wood tipped with a substance which is ignited by friction [L., fr. *lux*, *lucis*, light, and *ferre*, to bring].

LUCIFUGAL, lucifugous (lôô-sif'-ū-gal, -gus) *a.* shunning or avoiding the light, as bats [L. *lux*, *lucis*, light, and *fugere*, flee].

LUCIGEN (lôô'-si-jen) *n.* a modern light of very great power, produced by the mixture of compressed air and oil at a high temperature [L.].

LUCIMETER (lôô-sim'-e-tẽr) *n.* a photometer, or instrument for measuring the intensity of light [L. *lux*, *lucis*, light, and G. *metron*, a measure].

LUCK (luk) *n.* fortune; fate; that which happens to a person; that which one gets in life, good or evil; chance; good fortune.—**lucky** (luk'-i) *a.* fortunate; prosperous; happy, as a hit; auspicious.—**luckily** *adv.*—**luckiness** *n.*—**luckless** *a.*—**lucklessly** *adv.*—**lucklessness** *n.*—**luckpenny,** a sum returned by seller to buyer [D.].

LUCRE (lôô'-ker) *n.* gain in money or goods; profit; sordid gain.—**lucrative** (lôô'-krą-tiv) *a.* yielding gain; profitable.—**lucratively** *adv.* [F., fr. L. *lucrum*].

LUCUBRATE (lôô'-kū-brāt) *v.i.* to study by lamp- or candlelight, or at night.—**lucubration** (lôô-kū-brā'-shun) *n.* nocturnal study; the product thereof [L. *lucubrāre*, to work by lamp-light].

LUDICROUS (lôô'-di-krus) *a.* adapted to raise laughter; droll; ridiculous.—**ludicrously** *adv.*—**ludicrousness** *n.* [L. *ludicrus*, fr. *ludus*, sport, fr. *ludere*, to play].

LUFF (luf) *v.i.* to turn the head of a ship toward the wind; to sail nearer the wind;—*n.* the side of a ship toward the wind; act of sailing a ship close to the wind; the forward part of a sail [Cp. LOOF].

LUG (lug) *v.t.* to pull with force; to haul; to drag;—*n.* the ear, esp. its lobe; the handle of a pitcher.—**luggage** (lug'-ij) *n.* a traveller's trunks, baggage, etc.—**luggage container,** in motoring, a space on a private car designed for carrying luggage; often built-in at rear.—**lugger** (lug'-ẽr) *n.* a small vessel carrying three masts, with a running bowsprit and lugsails.—**lugsail,** a square sail bent upon a yard that hangs obliquely to the mast.—**lugworm,** a worm that burrows in the sand of the seashore, used as bait (also called **lob-worm**) [Scand.].

LUGE (lôôj) *n.* a flat toboggan without runners, on which the rider lies face downwards [F.].

LUGUBRIOUS (lôô-gū'-bri-us) *a.* mournful; indicating sorrow.—**lugubriously** *adv.*—**lugubriousness** *n.* [L. *lugubris*, fr. *lugēre*, to mourn].

LUKEWARM (lōōk'-wawrm) *a.* moderately warm; tepid; not zealous; indifferent.—**lukewarmly** *adv.*—**lukewarmness** *n.* [M.E. *leuk, luke,* tepid].

LULL (lul) *v.t.* to cause to rest by soothing influences; to put to sleep; —*v.i.* to become gradually calm; to subside;—*n.* a season of temporary quiet after storm.—**lullaby** (lul'-ą-bi) *n.* a song to quiet babies [Scand. Imit. fr. repetition of *lu, lu*].

LUMBAR (lum'-bar) *a.* pert. to the loins.—**lumbago** (lum-bā'-gō) *n.* a rheumatic pain in the loins and small of the back [L. *lumbus,* loin].

LUMBER (lum'-ber) *n.* anything useless, or things thrown aside as of no use; timber sawed or split for use;—*v.t.* to heap together in disorder;—*v.i.* to move heavily, as if burdened with bulk; in America, to cut timber and prepare it for market.—**lumberman** *n.* a person employed in cutting and preparing lumber or timber [F. *Lombard,* fr. *Lombard-room,* the room of a Lombard, a banker, or pawnbroker].

LUMINARY (lōō'-mi-ną-ri) *n.* any body that gives light, esp. one of the heavenly bodies.—**luminescence** (lōō-min-nes'-ens) *n.* in physics, the property of giving off light otherwise than by incandescence.—**luminous** *a.* shining; emitting light; brilliant.—**luminously** *adv.*—**luminousness** *n.* [O.F. *luminarie,* fr. L. *lumen,* light].

LUMP (lump) *n.* a small mass of matter of no definite shape; a mass of things thrown together without order; the gross;—*v.t.* to throw into a mass; to take in the gross.—lumpy *a.* full of lumps.—**lumpish** *a.* bulky; stupid.—**lumpishly** *adv.*—**lumpishness** *n.*—**lump-sugar,** loaf-sugar cut into small cubes.—**to lump it,** *v.i.* slang for to endure [Scand.].

LUNAR (lōō'-nar) *a.* pert. to the moon; measured by the revolutions of the moon.—**lunate, lunated** (lōō'-nāt, -nā-ted) *a.* having a form resembling that of the half-moon; crescent-shaped.—**lunation** (lōō-nā'-shun) *n.* the time from one new moon to the next.—**lunular, lunulate, lunulated** *a.* having a form like that of the new moon.—**lunar caustic,** nitrate of silver.—**lunar distance,** the distance of the moon from the sun, a fixed star, or a planet, by which the longitude of a ship at sea is calculated.—**lunar month,** the time during which the moon completes a revolution about the earth.—**lunar year,** the period of twelve synodic lunar months, being 354¼ days [L. *lunāris,* fr. *luna,* the moon].

LUNATIC (lōō'-ną-tik) *a.* affected by lunacy; insane;—*n.* a madman. —**lunacy** *n.* insanity or madness formerly supposed to be influenced by the changes of the moon [F., fr L. *lunaticus,* mad—affected by the moon, fr. L. *luna,* the moon].

LUNCHEON (lun'-shun) *n.* a slight repast; lunch.—**lunch** (lunsh) *n.* a slight repast between breakfast and dinner;—*v.i.* to take lunch [fr. *lunch* a lump].

LUNE (loōn) *n.* anything in the shape of a half-moon; a figure in the form of a crescent; a fit of frenzy; a freak.—**lunette** (lōō-net' *n.* a little moon; a hole in a concave ceiling to admit light; a half-horse shoe, consisting of only the front part; a kind of watch crystal more than ordinarily flattened in the centre; a convexo-concave lens for spectacles; in fortification, a detached bastion [L. *luna,* moon].

LUNG (lung) *n.* one of the two organs of respiration in an air breathing animal.—**lungless** *a.* [A.S *lunge*].

LUNGE (lunj) *n.* in fencing, a sudden thrust;—*v.i.* to make such a thrust;—*v.t.* to exercise and train as a young horse, by driving in a circle at the end of a long rein [F *allonger,* to lengthen, fr. L. *ad,* to, and *longus,* long].

LUNGWORT (lung'-wurt) *n.* a lichen growing on the trunks of trees; also a garden flower with spotted leaves [A.S. *wurt,* a plant].

LUNIFORM (lōō'-ni-form) *a.* resembling the moon [L. *luna,* moon and *forma,* shape].

LUNISOLAR (lōō'-ni-sō-lar) depending on, or pert. to, the joint motion of the sun and the moon [L *luna* and *sol,* the sun].

LUPUS (lōō'-pus) *n.* a tuberculous inflammation of the skin.—**lupine** (lōō'-pīn) *a.* like a wolf.—**lupine** lupin (lōō'-pīn) *n.* a leguminous plant having showy flowers [L.].

LURCH (lurch) *n.* a sudden roll of a ship to one side;—*v.t.* to defeat expectation;—*v.i.* to lurk; to dodge; to roll suddenly to one side, as a ship in a heavy sea.—**lurcher** (lur'-cher) *n.* a dog that lies in wait for game [Variant of LURK].

LURE (lūr) *n.* an object held out by the falconer to call a hawk; a decoy; a bait;—*v.t.* to draw to the lure; to entice; to attract;—*v.i.* to call a hawk or other animal [O.F. *loirre, loerre* = F. *leurre*].

LURID (lū'-rid) *a.* ghastly pale; dismal; sensational.—**luridly** *adv.* [L *luridus,* pale yellow].

LURK (lurk) *v.i.* to lie hid; to lie in wait.—**lurker** *n.*—**lurking-place,** a hiding-place [Scand.].

LUSCIOUS (lush'-us) *a.* sweet

delicious, so as to cloy.—**lusciously** *adv.*—**lusciousness** *n.* [Old form *lushious*, fr. LUSTY].

LUSH (lush) *n.* fresh ; juicy [Contr. fr. *lushious* = LUSCIOUS].

LUST (lust) *n.* longing desire ; eagerness to enjoy ; any inordinate appetite ;—*v.i.* to desire eagerly ; to have inordinate desires.—**lustful** *a.*—**lustfully** *adv.*—**lustfulness** *n.* [A.S. *lust*, pleasure].

LUSTRATE (lus'-trāt) *v.t.* to make clear or pure ; to purify ; to go over or survey.—**lustral** (lus'-tral) *a.* pert. to, or used in, purification.—**lustration** (lus-trā'-shun) *n.* the act of purifying ; a sacrifice or ceremony by which cities, fields, armies, or people, defiled by crimes, were purified.—**lustrum** (lus'-trum) *n.* the quinquennial purification in Rome, a space of five years [L. *lustrare*, to purify].

LUSTRE (lus'-tęr) *n.* clearness ; glitter ; splendour ; renown ; a candlestick ornamented with drops or pendants of cut glass.—**lustrous** *a.* bright ; luminous.—**lustrously** *adv.* [F., fr. It., fr. Late L. *lustrum*, window, fr. L. *lustrāre*. to shine].

LUSTRINE, lustring (lus'-trin, lus'-tring) *n.* a glossy silk fabric [F.].

LUSTY (lus'-ti) *a.* strong in body ; vigorous ; robust.—**lustily** *adv.*—**lustiness, lustihood** *n.* [A.S. *lust*, pleasure].

LUTE (lōōt) *n.* a stringed instrument resembling a guitar [O.F. *lut* = F. *luth*, fr. Pg. fr. A.].

LUTE, luting (lōōt, lōō'-ting) *n.* a composition of clay or other tenacious substance, used for making joints air-tight ;—*v.t.* to close or coat with lute [L. *lutum*, clay, fr. *luere*, to wash].

LUTHERAN (lōō'-thęr-ąn) *a.* pert. to Luther, the reformer, or to his doctrines ;—*n.* a follower of Luther.

LUXATE (luk'-sāt) *v.t.* to put out of joint ; to dislocate [L. *luxare*, fr. *luxus*, dislocated, fr. G. *loxos*, slanting, oblique].

LUXURY (luk'-zhu-ri) *n.* a free indulgence in the pleasures which wealth can procure ; anything delightful to the senses ; a dainty ; indulgence in costly dress, equipage, etc.—luxurious (lug-zhōō'-ri-us) *a.* self-indulgent in appetite, love of dress, display, etc. ; enervating by indulgence, as ease.—**luxuriously** *adv.*—**luxuriousness** *n.*—**luxuriate** *v.i.* to grow exuberantly ; to feed or live luxuriously.—**luxuriant** *a.* in great abundance.—**luxuriantly** *adv.*—**luxuriance** *n.* state of being luxuriant [O.F. *luxurie*, fr. L. *luxuria*, luxury, fr. L. *luxus*, excess].

LYCANTHROPE (lī'-kąn-thrōp) *n.* a wolf-man ; a were-wolf.—**lycanthropy** (lī-kan'-thrō-pi) *n.* the belief that men can turn themselves for a time into wolves ; a kind of madness, in which the patient believes himself to be a wolf, and acts accordingly [G., fr *lykos*, wolf, and *anthrōpos*, a man].

LYCEUM (lī-sē'-um) *n.* a place appropriated to instruction by lectures ; an association for literary improvement [L.].

LYCHNIS (lik'-nis) *n.* the campion [L. *lychnis*, a bright-red rose, fr. G. *luchnos*, a lamp].

LYCOPOD (lī'-ko-pod) *n.* a plant belonging to an order midway between mosses and ferns.—**lycopode** (lī'-ko-pōd) *n.* an inflammable yellow powder made up of the spores of lycopods ; vegetable brimstone [G. *lukos*, wolf, and *pous, podos*, foot].

LYDDITE (lid'-īt) *n.* a military explosive [fr. *Lydd*, near Romney, in Kent, where it is made].

LYDIAN (lid'-i-ąn) *a.* pert. to Lydia, or to its inhabitants ; soft ; effeminate (said of one of the ancient Greek keys, the music in which was of a soft, pathetic character) ; applied also to a kind of flintstone used in the assaying of the precious metals, basanite, or touchstone.

LYE (lī) *n.* water impregnated with alkaline salt imbibed from the ashes of wood [A.S. *leāh*].

LYMPH (limf) *n.* a colourless fluid in animal bodies, contained in vessels called lymphatics.—**lymphatic** (limfat'-ik) *a.* pert. to, or conveying, lymph ;—*n.* a vein-like, valved vessel in vertebrate animals, that contains lymph.—**lymphaticus status**, *Med.* morbid condition of the lymphatic vessels, rendering a patient liable to sudden collapse, and death from shock [L. *lympha*, water].

LYNCH (linsh) *v.t.* to inflict punishment upon without the forms of law, as by a mob.—**Lynch law**, punishment by unauthorised persons without a legal trial [fr. a Virginian planter, Charles *Lynch* (1736-96)].

LYNX (lingks) *n.* a carnivorous quadruped of the genus Felis.—**lynx-eyed**, having acute sight [G.].

LYRE (līr) *n.* a stringed musical instrument.—**lyrate** *a.* lyre-shaped.—**lyrist** *n.* one that plays on the lyre ; a composer of lyrics.—**lyric** (lir'-ik) *a.* pert. to a lyre ; fitted to be sung to the lyre ; musical and emotional ; pert. to lyric poetry ;—*n.* a lyric poem ; a verse of the kind usually employed in lyric poetry.—**lyre-bird**, an Australian bird remarkable for having the sixteen tail-feathers of the male arranged, when erect, in the form of a lyre.—**lyric poetry**, poetry

that expresses feeling, passion, emotion, and sentiment [F., fr. L. *lyra*, fr. G.].

LYSIS (lī′-sis) *n.* *Med.* a gradual abatement of a disease; a plinth above the cornice podium in an ancient temp *lusis*, a loosening].

M

M, m, the thirteenth letter of the English alphabet. As a numeral M stands for 1000, M̄ for a million.

MA (mä) *n.* a contr. of MAMMA.

MA'AM (mäm) *n.* a contr. of MADAM.

MACABRE (ma-kä′-br) *a.* grim; ghastly; gruesome; horrible; having the appearance, giving the suggestion, of death and its terror; grimly grotesque or humorous [F.; etym. doubtful].

MACACO (mą-kä′-kō) *n.* one of various lemurs [Madagascar].

MACADAMISE (mą-kad′-ą-mīz) *v.t.* to pave a road with broken stones [fr. *Macadam*, the inventor].

MACARISE (mak′-ą-rīz) *v.t.* to pronounce happy [G. *makar*, happy].

MACARONI (mak-a-rō′-ni) *n.* a paste of wheat flour made in long, slender tubes; a fop.—**macaronic** (mak-a-ron′-ik) *a.* esp. applied to burlesque verse, in modern words with Latinised endings [It.].

MACAROON (mak-ą-rōōn′) *n.* a crisp cake of almond paste and sugar [F., fr. *Maccaroni*].

MACASSAR OIL (mą-kas′-ar) *n.* an oil for the hair [fr. *Macassar*, Celebes].

MACAW (mą-kaw′) *n.* a long-tailed S. American parrot [fr. Braz.].

MACE (mās) *n.* a heavy club of metal; a staff, used as a symbol of authority.—**macer** *n.* mace-bearer [O.F. = F. *masse*, fr. L.].

MACE (mās) *n.* an aromatic spice, the dried membraneous covering (arillode) of the nutmeg seed.—**macéale**, ale spiced with mace [F., fr. G. *maker*].

MACERATE (mas′-e-rāt) *v.t.* to mortify by austerities.—**maceration** (mas-e-rā′-shun) *n.* [L. (part.) *mācerātus*, steeped, fr. *mācerāre*].

MACHETE (mą-chā′-tā) *n.* a heavy knife or cleaver, used as a tool to cut down sugar-canes, etc., and as a weapon [Sp.].

MACHIAVELLIAN (mak-i-ą-vē′-li-an) *a.* pert. to *Machiavelli*, who advocated crafty and perfidious political principles, or his principles; crafty.

MACHICOULIS (mą-shē-kōō-lē′) *n.* in fortification, a loop-holed, projecting parapet, etc.—**machicolate** (mą-chik′-o-lāt) *v.t.* to form with machicolations.—**machicolation** (mą-chik-o-lā′-shun) *n.* an opening between the corbels supporting a projecting pet, for pouring molten lead, hurling missiles, upon assailan fr. *mache*, mash, and *coulis*, a f fr. L. *colare*, to filter].

MACHINE (ma-shēn′) *n.* an trivance for the conversion of n a vehicle;—*v.t.* to apply ma to.—**machinery** *n.* machines eral; the parts of a machine combination of means to an **machinate** (mak′-i-nāt) *v.t.* to to devise.—**machination** (ma shun) *n.*—**machinator** (mak′i-*n.*—**machinist** (ma-shē′-nist) that makes machinery, or w machine.—**machine-gun**, an aut small-arm weapon, usually fixed mounting, giving sustain [F., fr. L. (acc.) *māchinam*, *mēchanē*, a device, ruse].

MACKEREL (mak′-e-rel) *n.* a fish, good for food [O.F., of un etym.].

MACKINAW (mak′-i-naw) North Amer., a heavy woollen a thick blanket formerly us Indians, lumbermen, etc.—**a kinaw coat**, a short double-b thick coat of a plaid pattern [*Mackinaw*].

MACKINAW (mak′-i-naw) North Amer., a boat with pointed ends used by exp traders, etc. [fr. *Mackinaw* in gan].

MACKINTOSH (mak′-in-tos waterproof overcoat [fr. the inv name].

MACROCEPHALOUS (ma scf′-ą-lus) *a.* having a long o head [G. *makros*, long, and *k* head].

MACROCOSM (mak′-rō-koz the great world; the univer *makro-s*, great, and COSMOS].

MACRON (mak′-ron) *n.* a horizontal line (¯) put over a to show it has a long sound *makros*, long].

MACROSCOPIC (mak-rō-sk *a.* visible to the naked ey *makros* and *skopein*, view].

MACULA (mak′-ū-lą) *n.*; *pl.* r (mak′-ū-lē), a spot.—**maculate** spot.—**maculation** (mak-ū-lā′-s [L. = spot].

MAD (mad) *n.* disordered in lect; crazy; frenzied.—**mad**

—**madman** *n.*—**madness** *n.*—**madcap** *n.* a wild or flighty person;—*a.* flighty.—**madden** *v.t.* to make mad;—*v.i.* to become mad.—**madhouse** *n.* a lunatic asylum [Short. fr. A.S. (part.) *ge-mæd-ed*, maddened].

MADAM (mad'-ąm) *n.* a complimentary title given to all married and elderly ladies; a proud woman [F. *ma*, fr. L. *mea*, my, and DAME].

MADAROSIS (mad-ą-rō'-sis) *n.* loss of the hair, particularly of the eyebrows [G.].

MADDER *n.* a plant whose root yields a red dye [A.S. *mædere*].

MADEIRA (mą-dē'-rą) *n.* a rich sherry wine, made in *Madeira*.

MADEMOISELLE (mad'-mwaw-zel) *n.* young lady; miss [F.].

MADONNA (mą-don'-a) *n.* the Virgin Mary [It.; cp. MADAM].

MADOQUA (mad'-o-kwą) *n.* a tiny antelope of Abyssinia, about as large as a hare [Abyssinian].

MADREPORE (mad'-re-pōr) *n.* coral [F., fr. It. = mother-stone, fr. L. (acc.) *mātrem*, and G. *pōros*, soft stone].

MADRIGAL (mad'-ri-gąl) *n.* a short, simply-expressed poem of love [It., fr. *mandra*, flock, fr. L., fr. G.].

MÆNAD (mē'-nad) *n.* a bacchante; a frenzied woman [G. stem, *mainad-*, of *mainas*, mad].

MAESTOSO (mą-es-tō'-sō) *adv. Mus.* majestically [It.].

MAESTRO (mą-es'-trō) *n.* a master in any art, esp. in music [It.].

MAFFICK (maf'-ik) *v.i.* to exult riotously, as on the relief of *Mafeking* in 1900.—**mafficking** *n.*

MAFIA (mą'-fi-ą) *n.* a Sicilian secret criminal organisation, now obsolescent; *fig.* a liking and a recourse to private rather than public justice [Sicilian].

MAGAZINE (mag-ą-zēn') *n.* a warehouse; a military storehouse; the cartridge chamber in a magazine rifle; a periodical in book form containing varied compositions [O.F. = F. *magasin*, warehouse, fr. A.].

MAGDALEN (mag'-da-len) *n.* a reformed prostitute; asylum for such women [fr. Mary *Magdalene*].

MAGE (māj) *n.* one of the magi; *pl.* **magi** (mā'-jī) enchanters or astrologers of the East; priests of the ancient Medes and Persians [F.].

MAGENTA (mą-jen'-tą) *n.* a purplish dye-stuff from coal-tar [fr. the time of its discovery—the year (1859) of the battle of *Magenta*].

MAGGOT (mag'-ot) *n.* a grub; a worm; an odd fancy; a whim.—**maggoty** *a.* full of maggots; whimsical [Celt.].

MAGIC (maj'-ik) *n.* the pretended act of producing effects or influencing events by supernatural agency, or of raising spirits of the dead;—*a.* pert. to magic.—**magical** *a.*—**magically** *adv.*—**magician** (mą-jish'-ąn) *n.* one skilled in magic.—**magic-lantern**, a lantern for projecting pictures in a magnified form on a screen [F., fr. L. (acc.) *magum*, fr. G. *magos*, fr. O. Pers.].

Syn. of "magic," enchantment, necromancy, sorcery.

MAGISTERIAL (maj-is-tē'-ri-ąl) *a.* pert. to a magistrate; authoritative; overbearing; suitable to a master.—**magisterially** *adv.*—**magisterialness** *n.* [L. *magisterius*, fr. *magister*, master].

MAGISTRATE (maj'-is-trāt) *n.* a person clothed with judicial authority; a justice of the peace.—**magistracy** *n.* the office of a magistrate; the body of magistrates.—**magistral** *a.* authoritative [F. *magistral*, fr. L. (acc.) *magistrātum*, fr. *magister*].

MAGMA (mag'-mą) *n.* a thick residuum; the glassy base of an igneous rock; any crude mixture in the form of a thin paste [G.].

MAGNANIMOUS (mag-nan'-i-mus) *a.* great of mind; generous.—**magnanimously** *adv.*—**magnanimity** (mag-ną-nim'-i-ti) *n.* noble generosity [L. fr. *magn-us*, great, and *anim-us*, mind].

MAGNATE (mag'-nāt) *n.* a person of influence [F. *magnat*, fr. L., fr. *magnus*].

MAGNESIUM (mag-nē'-shi-um) *n.* the metallic base of magnesia.—**magnesia** *n.* magnesium oxide, a white, alkaline substance.—**magnesian** *a.* [L., fr. G. Pert. to *Magnesia*, Asia Minor].

MAGNET (mag'-net) *n.* the loadstone; a bar of iron having the properties of the loadstone to attract iron, etc.—**magnetic** (mag-net'-ik) *a.* pert. to the magnet; possessing the properties of the magnet; attractive.—**magnetically** *adv.*—**magnetism** (mag'-ne-tizm) *n.* the unknown cause of magnetic force; attractiveness.—**magnetist** *n.*—**magnetise** *v.t.* to make magnetic; attract;—*v.i.* to become magnetic.—**magneto** (mag-nē'-tō) *n.* in internal combustion engine, a small specialised dynamo generating current and igniting explosive charge, driven by engine.—**animal magnetism**, mesmerism.—**magnetic battery**, a combination of magnets with their poles similarly disposed.—**magnetic equator**, a line round the earth where the magnetic needle has no dip.—**magnetic field**, area in which magnetic lines of force are present.—**magnetic needle**, a small magnetised steel rod turning on a pivot.—**magneto-electricity** *n.* electricity evolved by magnets [O.F. *magnete*, fr. L. (acc.) *magnētem*, MAGNESIAN (ore)].

MAGNETOMETER (mag-ne-tom'-e-tęr) *n.* an instrument used to measure magnetic intensity [E. MAGNET, and G. *metron*, measure].

MAGNIFY (mag'-ni-fī) *v.t.* to make greater; cause to appear greater; to extol. — **magnifiable** *a.* — **magnific** (mag-nif'-ik) *a.* grand; splendid.— **Magnificat** *n.* the song of the Virgin Mary (Luke i. 46-55).—**magnificent** (mag-nif'-i-sent) *a.* splendid; brilliant — **magnificently** *adv.* — **magnifier** (mag'-ni-fī-er) *n.* — **magnificence** *n.* grandeur of appearance; pomp [F. *magnifier*, fr. L. *magni-*, for *magnus*, and *-ficāre*, for *facere*, make].

MAGNILOQUENT (mag-nil'-o-kwent) *a.* speaking pompously; bombastic. — **magniloquence** *n.* — **magniloquently** *adv.* [fr. L. (part. stem) *loquent-*, speaking, fr. *loquī*].

MAGNITUDE (mag'-ni-tūd) *n.* greatness, extent; size; importance [L. *magni-tūdo*].

MAGNOLIA (mag-nō-li-ą) *n.* a genus of ornamental trees or shrubs [fr. *Magnol*, a Fr. botanist, *d.* 1715].

MAGNUM (mag'-num) *n.* a wine-bottle holding 2 qts.—**magnum bonum** (bō'-num) *n.* a large plum [L.].

MAGPIE (mag'-pī) *n.* a chattering bird of the crow family [F. *Magot*, *Margot*, Margaret (also, magpie) and *pie*, fr. L. (acc.) *picam*, magpie].

MAGRA (mag'-rą) *n.* a contrivance used by aboriginal mothers to carry their infants on their backs [Australian].

MAHARAJAH (mą-hą-rą'-ją) *n.*; *fem.* **maharani** (-rą'-nē) the title of some Indian princes [Skt.].

MAHATMA (mą-hat'-mą) *n.* Buddhist name for man of saintly life, supposed to have acquired supernatural powers through purity of soul and devotion to mankind [Hind.].

MAHDI (mą'-dē) *n.* the Mohammedan Messiah.—**mahdist** *n.* [A. = the guided one].

MAH-JONGG (mą-jong') *n.* an old Chinese table game, played with small tiles [Chin. trade name].

MAHLSTICK (mąl'-stik) *n.* a shaft used by painters to support the right hand [Ger.].

MAHOGANY (mą-hog'-ą-ni) *n.* a large tree, with a hard reddish wood [S. Amer.].

MAHOMEDAN, Mahometan. *See* MOHAMMEDAN, etc.

MAHOUT (mą-hōōt') *n.* an elephant driver [fr. Hind.].

MAID (mād) *n.* an unmarried woman; a virgin; a female servant. —**maiden** *n.* a maid; an instrument for beheading; in cricket, an over in which no runs are scored;—*a.* pert. to a maiden; fresh; pure; unused. —**maidenly** *a.* maiden-like.—**maidenliness** *n.* modesty.—**maidenhood** *n.*—**maidenhair** *n.* a fern with delicate stalks.—**maiden assize**, one at which there are no cases.—**maid-servant** *n.* —**maiden speech**, one's first speech [Short. fr. MAIDEN].

MAIEUTIC (mā-ū'-tik) *a.* aiding in childbirth; helping to evolve ideas and truths on the Socratic method [G. fr. *maia*, midwife].

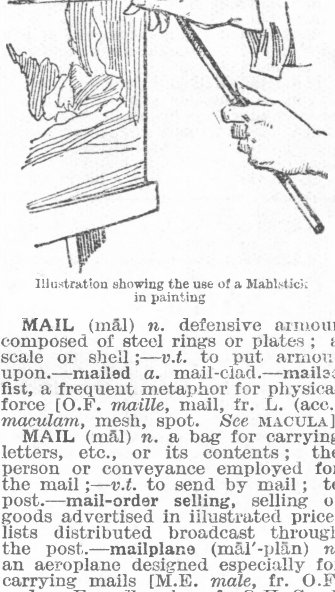


Illustration showing the use of a Mahlstick in painting

MAIL (māl) *n.* defensive armour composed of steel rings or plates; a scale or shell;—*v.t.* to put armour upon.—**mailed** *a.* mail-clad.—**mailed fist**, a frequent metaphor for physical force [O.F. *maille*, mail, fr. L. (acc.) *maculam*, mesh, spot. *See* MACULA].

MAIL (māl) *n.* a bag for carrying letters, etc., or its contents; the person or conveyance employed for the mail;—*v.t.* to send by mail; to post.—**mail-order selling**, selling of goods advertised in illustrated price-lists distributed broadcast through the post.—**mailplane** (māl'-plān) *n.* an aeroplane designed especially for carrying mails [M.E. *male*, fr. O.F. *male* = F. *malle*, a bag, fr. O.H. Ger.].

MAIM (mām) *v.t.* to deprive of the use of a limb; to disable;—*n.* a disabling hurt [O.F. *mahaym*, *mehaing*, of uncert. etym.].

MAIN (mān) *a.* principal; first in size, importance, etc.; leading; sheer;—*n.* the chief part; the ocean or mainland; a principal pipe; strength; force; a throw at dice; a cock-fighting match.—**mainly** *adv.* chiefly.—**mainland** *n.* the continent.—**main chance**, self-interest.

— **main-deck,** the gun-deck; in merchant ships the middle part of the upper deck.—**main-sheet,** the rope that secures the main-sail.—**main-spring,** the principal spring, esp. in a timepiece.—**main-stay,** the stay to the main-top.—**main-top,** a platform at the top of the principal or **main mast** [O.F., fr. L. *magnus*].

MAINPRIZE (mān'-prīz) *n.* a writ directed to the sheriff, commanding him to take sureties, called *mainpernors,* for the prisoner's appearance, and to let him go at large; deliverance of a prisoner on security for his appearance at a day [O.F. fr. L. *manus,* hand, and *prehendere,* grasp].

MAINTAIN (mān-tān') *v.t.* and *i.* to hold or keep in any state; to sustain; to defend, as a theory, etc.—**maintainable** *a.*—**maintenance** (mān'-te-nans) *n.* act of maintaining; sustenance [F. *maintenir,* fr. L. (abl.) *manū,* by the hand, and *tenēre,* hold].

Syn. to preserve, uphold, support, assert. *Ant.* drop, neglect, abandon, discontinue, cease.

MAISONETTE (mā-zon-et') *n.* a small house compactly built and internally arranged; part of house fitted as self-contained dwelling; a flat [F.].

MAIZE (māz) *n.* Indian-corn [Sp. *maiz,* fr. W. Ind.].

MAJESTY (maj'-es-ti) *n.* grandeur; exalted dignity; royal state; the title of a sovereign.—**majestic** (maj-es'-tik) *a.* possessing majesty; splendid; dignified.—**majestically** *adv.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *mājestātem*; conn. with MAJOR].

MAJOLICA (ma-jol'-i-ka) *n.* anc. Spanish or Italian enamelled pottery [It., fr. *Majorca*].

MAJOR (mā'-jor) *a.* greater in number, quality, or extent;—*n.* an officer next below a lieutenant-colonel; a person of full age (21 years).—**majoritaire** (maj-jor'-i-tār) *n.* in Politics, a member of the predominant section of a party.—**majority** (maj-jor'-i-ti) *n.* the greater number; more than half; full age; the rank of a major.—**major-domo,** a steward.—**major-general,** an officer next below a lieutenant-general [L., comp. of *magnus*].

MAKE (māk) *v.t.* to cause to be or to do; to compel; to create; to constitute; to appoint; to secure; to arrive at;—*v.i.* to tend; to contribute;—*n.* structure; texture; form.—**maker** *n.* esp. of the Creator.—**makeshift** *n.* a temporary expedient —**make-believe** *a.* sham;—*n.* a sham.—**to make away with,** to destroy; to kill.—**to make good,** to vindicate; to repair.—**to make light of,** to belittle.—**to make out,** to understand.—**to make over,** to transfer.—**to make sail,** to set more sails.—**to make up,** to collect into one; to complete; to disguise.—**to make way,** to progress [A.S. *macian*; cp. Ger. *machen*].

Syn. to fashion, construct, produce, gain. *Ant.* break, destroy, lose, mar.

MALACCA (ma-lak'-a) *n.* a walking-stick made of the cane of a palm tree [Name of a place in Malay].

MALACHITE (mal'-a-kīt) *n.* a green carbonate of copper, used for inlaid work [G. *malachē,* a mallow; fr. the colour].

MALADJUSTMENT (mal-ad-just'-ment) *n.* failure to fit into one's environment, because of unsatisfactory nature of emotional reactions [Pref. F. *mal,* ill, fr. L. *male*].

MALADMINISTRATION (mal-ad-min-is-tra'-shun) *n.* faulty administration [Pref. F. *mal,* ill, fr. L. *male*].

MALADROIT (mal-a-droit') *a.* clumsy; awkward.—**maladroitly** *adv.* —**maladroitness** *n.* [Pref. F. *mal*].

MALADY (mal'-a-di) *n.* a disease; an ailment [F., fr. *malade,* corr. fr. L. *male,* badly, and (part.) *habitus,* conditioned, fr. *habēre,* have].

MALAGA (mal'-a-ga) *n.* a wine from *Malaga,* Spain.

MALAISE (ma-lāz') *n.* uneasiness; discomfort; indisposition [F.].

MALANDERS (mal'-an-derz) *n.* a dry scab on the hock, and at the bend of the knee, of the fore-leg of a horse [L. *malandria*].

MALAPERT (mal'-a-pert) *a.* saucy; forward.—**malapertly** *adv.*—**malapertness** *n.* [O.F. *mal apert,* fr. L. *male,* ill, and (acc.) *apertum,* open; hence, frank, impudent].

MALAPROPISM (mal'-a-prop-izm) *n.* misapplication of words [fr. Mrs. *Malaprop,* in Sheridan's *Rivals*].

MALAPROPOS (mal-ap-ro-pō') *adv.* unseasonably; unsuitably [F.].

MALAR (mā'-lar) *a.* pert. to the cheek;—*n.* the cheek-bone [fr. L. *māla,* the cheek].

MALARIA (ma-lā'-ri-a) *n.* an intermittent fever caused by minute animal parasites, and transmitted by the bite of the female anopheles mosquito.—**malarian, malarial, malarious** *a.* [It., fr. L. *malus,* bad, and *aer,* air, because of original belief that malaria was caused by noxious exhalations from swamps].

MALAXATE (mal'-ak-sāt) *v.t.* to soften by kneading [L. *malaxare*].

MALCONTENT (mal'-kon-tent) *a.* discontented.—**malcontentedly** (mal-kon-ten'-ted-li) *adv.*—**malcontentedness** *n.* esp. in politics [F. *mal,* badly and CONTENT].

MALE (māl) *a.* pert. to the sex

that begets; staminate;—*n.* a male animal; a staminate plant.—**male rhymes,** strong rhymes [O.F. *masle* = F. *mâle*, fr. L. (acc.) *masculum*. *See* MASCULINE].

MALEDICTION (mal-e-dik'-shun) *n.*—evil speaking; a curse [L. *male*, evilly, and DICTION].

MALEFACTOR (mal-e-fak'-tor) *n.* an **evil-doer**; a criminal.—**maleficent** (mą-lef'-i-sent) *a.* harmful.—**maleficence** *n.* evil-doing [L. *male* and FACTOR].

MALEVOLENT (mą-lev'-o-lent) *a.* evilly-disposed.—**malevolently** *adv.*—**malevolence** *n.* ill-will; malignity [L. *male*, and (part. stem) *volent-*, willing, fr. *volo*].

MALFEASANCE (mal-fē'-ząns) *n.* evil-doing [F. *malfaisance* = MALEFICENCE].

MALFORMATION (mal-for-mā'-shun) *n.* irregular formation [F. *mal*, ill, and FORMATION].

MALI (mäl'-i) *n.* in South Africa, money [Perh. Swahili].

MALIC (mā'-lik) *a.* derived from the apple, etc. [fr. L. *mālum*, apple].

MALICE (mal'-is) *n.* a disposition to injure; ill-will; spite.—**malicious** (mą-lish'-us) *a.* spiteful; proceeding from malice.—**maliciously** *adv.*—**maliciousness** *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *malitiam*, badness, fr. *malus*].

Syn. malevolence, maliciousness, rancour, malignity, vindictiveness, hate. *Ant.* benevolence, good-will, sympathy, charity, kindness, love.

MALIGN (mą-līn') *a.* having an evil disposition: malignant; pernicious:—*v.t.* to traduce; to vilify.—**malignant** (mą-lig'-nant) *a.* extremely disposed to injure; unpropitious; virulent.—**malignantly** *adv.*—**malignity** *n.* extreme malevolence.—**malignancy** *n.* virulence.—**maligner** (mą-lī-nėr) *n.* [O.F. (fem.) *maligne*, fr. L. *malignus* = *mali-genus*, of evil nature, fr. *malus*, bad, and rt. *gen-* of *gignere*, produce].

Syn. of "malignant," malevolent, malign, malicious, mischievous, bitterly hostile, ill-omened, dangerous, heinous. *Ant.* beneficial, helpful, advantageous, safe, sound, friendly.

MALINGER (mą-ling'-ger) *v.i.* to feign illness in order to avoid duty.—**malingerer** *n.* [F. *mal*, ill, and O.F. *heingre*, lean, fr. Ger. *hager*].

MALISON (mal'-i-zon) *n.* malediction; curse [O.F. fr. MALEDICTION].

MALKIN (maw'-kin) *n.* a kitchen maid; a mop [Dim. fr. *Mald* or *Maud*].

MALL (mawl) *n.* *See* MAUL.

MALL (mel, mal) *n.* a level, shaded walk [Orig. a place where PALL-MALL was played].

MALLARD (mal'-ąrd) *n.* a wild drake [O.F. fr. *male*, *masle*, male].

MALLEABLE (mal'-e-ą-bl) *a.* capable of being extended by beating.—**malleability** (mal-e-ą-bil'-i-ti) *n.*—**malleate** (mal'-e-āt) *v.t.* to hammer to draw into a plate or leaf by beating [fr. L. *malleus*, hammer].

MALLEOLAR (mal'-ē-ō-ląr, mą-lē'-ō-ląr) *a.* of, or pertaining to, the ankle [L. *malleus*].

MALLET (mal'-et) *n.* a wooden hammer [F. dim. fr. O.F. *mal*, fr. L (acc.) *malleum*, hammer].

MALLOW (mal'-ō) *n.* a plant of the genus *Malvaceæ*, of emollient properties [A.S. *mealwe*, fr. L. *malva*].

MALM (mąm) *n.* earth containing much chalk in fine particles [A.S. *mealm*].

MALMSEY (mąm'-zi) *n.* a sort of grape; a sweet wine [Corr. fr. O.F. *malvoisie*, fr. *Malvasia*, in the Morea].

MALNUTRITION (mal-nū-trī'-shun) *n.* insufficient, or very poor food; occasionally a euphemism for starvation [pref. F. *mal*, ill, fr. L. *male*].

MALODOROUS (mal-ō'-dor-us) *a.* having an offensive odour [Pref. F. *mal*, ill].

MALPRACTICE (mal-prak'-tis) *n.* evil practice; professional misconduct [Pref. F. *mal*, ill].

MALT (mawlt) *n.* barley or other grain steeped in water till it germinates, and then dried in a kiln for use in brewing;—*v.t.* to make into malt;—*v.i.* to become malt.—**maltster** *n.* one who makes malt; a maltman.—**malt-floor,** a floor for drying malt.—**malt-horse** a horse used in grinding malt; a dolt.—**malt-liquor,** beer, etc. [A.S. *meal*; cp. O.Ger. *malz*].

MALTA FEVER (mawl'-tą fē'-vėr) *n.* an infectious relapsing fever, resembling malaria, common in the Mediterranean area, caused by a germ taken into the system through infected goat's milk.

MALTESE (mawl'-tēz) *n.* a native; the natives, or the patois of *Malta*;—*a.* belonging to Malta.—**Maltese cross,** a cross with eight points.

MALTHA (mal'-thą) *n.* a thick mineral pitch [G.].

MALTHUSIAN (mąl-thew'-zi-an) *a.* pertaining to or supporting the teachings of Malthus;—*n.* a follower of Malthus; one who holds that some check is necessary to prevent overpopulation [fr. T. R. *Malthus*, 1766-1834].

MALTREAT (mal-trēt') *v.t.* to treat ill; to abuse; to treat roughly.—**maltreatment** *n.* [Pref. F. *mal*, ill].

MALVERSATION (mal-vėr-sā'-shun) *n.* corruption in office; fraud [F., fr. L. *male*, ill, and (part.) *ver-*

sātus, having engaged in, fr. *versārī*].

MAMBA (mäm'-ba) *n.* a poisonous South African snake, usually black in colour [Kaffir].

MAMELUKE (mam'-e-lūk) *n.* one of the former mounted soldiery of Egypt [A. =slave].

MAMMA, mama (mą-mä') *n.* mother [fr. the infantine MA].

MAMMALIA (ma-māl'-ya) *n.pl.* the class of mammals.—**mammal** (mam'-ąl) *n.* one of the animals that suckle their young—the highest class of vertebrates.—**mammalian** *a.*—**mammary** (mam'-ą-ri) *a.* pert. to the breasts.—**mammifer** *n.* a mammal [L. (neut. pl.)].

MAMMEE (ma-mē') *n.* a large, tropical, American fruit tree, or its fruit [Central Amer.].

MAMMER (mam'-ėr) *v.i.* to hesitate [A.S. *mamrian*, to think out].

MAMMOCK (mam'-uk) *n.* a shapeless piece.—*v.t.* to tear in fragments [Etym. doubtful].

MAMMODIS (mam'-o-dis) *n.* plain East Indian muslins [Hind.].

MAMMON (mam'-on) *n.* the god of riches; wealth [G., fr. Syr.].

MAMMOTH (mam'-oth) *n.* an extinct species of elephant;—*a.* gigantic [Russ., fr. Tartar].

MAN (man) *n.*; *pl.* **men** (men) a human being; an adult male; the human race; a manly person; a male servant; a husband; a piece in games like chess;—*v.t.* to supply with men.—**manly** *a.* brave; strong.—**manliness** *n.*—**manful** *a.* manly.—**manfully** *adv.*—**manfulness** *n.*—**mannish** *a.* masculine.—**mannishly** *adv.*—**manhood** *n.*—**mankind** (man-kīnd') *n.* the human race.—**man-hole,** a hole through which a man may enter a drain, etc.—**man-like** *a.*—**man-of-war,** a ship of war.—**man of straw,** a man of no substance [A.S.; cp. Ger. *mann*].

MANACLE (man'-ą-kl) *n.* a handcuff;—*v.t.* to put handcuffs on [fr. F. *manicle*, fr. L. (acc.) *mani-culam*, little sleeve, fr. *man-us*, hand].

MANAGE (man'-āj) *v.t.* to direct; to carry on; to control;—*v.i.* to direct affairs; succeed.—**manageable** *a.* capable of being managed.—**manageably** *adv.*—**manageableness, management** *n.* administration; governing body.—**manager** *n.* [O.F. *manege*, handling; through It., fr. L. *manus*].

Syn. to conduct, govern, train, influence, husband. *Ant.* neglect, ignore, disregard.

MANAKIN (man'-a-kin) *n.* a small bird, belonging to tropical America [D].

MANATEE (man-ą-tē) *n.* the sea-cow [Sp., fr. W. Ind.].

MANCHE (mänsh) *n.* a kind of sleeve; *Her.* the representation of a sleeve used as a bearing [O.F., fr. L. *manus*, hand].

MANCHET (man'-chet) *n.* a small loaf of fine bread;—*a.* fine and white [Etym. uncert.].

MANCHINEEL (man-chi-nēl') *n.* a West Indian tree possessing poisonous properties [F., fr. L. *Matius*, name of a Roman gens].

MANCIPLE (man'-si-pl) *n.* a purveyor, esp. of a college or of an inn of court [L. *manceps*, a purchaser].

MANDAMUS (man-dā'-mus) *n.* a writ from a superior Court to an inferior, to a corporation, or to a person, directing the performance of some duty [L. = we command].

MANDARIN (man-dą-rēn) *n.* a Chinese provincial governor; figuratively, any high government official; a Chinese variety of orange [Pg., fr. Skt.].

MANDATE (man'-dāt) *n.* a command; a rescript of the Pope; a precept; a commission.—**mandatary, mandatory** *n.* one to whom a mandate or written authority is given;—*a.* containing a mandate; directory.—**mandates** (man'-dāts) *n.pl.* territories, until 1918 German or Turkish colonies or dependencies, now administered by other Powers under mandate from the League of Nations.—**mandatory area,** any one of the mandates [O.F. *mandat*, fr. L. (neut. part.) *mandātum* (a thing) enjoined, from *mandāre*].

MANDIBLE (man'-di-bl) *n.* a jaw; in vertebrates, the lower jaw [L., fr. *mandere*, chew].

MANDOLIN, mandoline (man'-do-lin) *n.* a kind of guitar [F., fr. It.].

MANDRAKE (man'-drāk) *n.* a plant with narcotic qualities [Short. fr. *mandragora*, through F. and L., fr. G. *mandragoras*].

MANDREL, mandril (man'-drel, -dril) *n.* a shaft on which an object may be fixed for rotation; spindle [Etym. uncert.].

MANDRILL (man'-dril) *n.* a large W. African baboon, with a head like a dog's [F.] (See illus. p. 598).

MANDUCATE (man'-dū-kāt) *v.t.* to chew; to eat.—**manducation** (man-dū-kā'-shun) *n.* [L. (part.) *mandūcātus*, chewed, fr. *mandūcāre*, for *mandere*].

MANE (mān) *n.* the long hair on the neck of some animals [A.S. *manu*; cp. Ger. *mähne*].

MANÈGE (mą-nāzh') *n.* the art of horsemanship; a school for horsemanship [F. *See* MANAGE].

MANEQUIN (man'-e-kin) *n.* an artist's model; a puppet [O.F., whence MANIKIN].

MANES (mā'-nēz) *n.pl.* the infernal

deities; the shades of the dead [L.].

MANGABEY (mang'-gą-bā) *n.* a kind of monkey [*Mangabey*, in Madagascar].

MANGANESE (mang-gą-nēz') *n.* a greyish, hard and brittle metal.—**manganesian, manganesic** *a.*—**manganin** (mang'-gą-nin) *n.* alloy of copper, manganese and nickel—**manganite** *n.* an ore of manganese [O.F.; corr. fr. MAGNESIA].

MANGCORN (mang'-korn) *n.* a crop of mixed grain [A.S. *gemang*, mixture].

The Mandrill or rib-nosed baboon

MANGE (mānj) *n.* a skin-disease in dogs, etc.—**mangy** *a.* infected with the mange.—**manginess** *n.* [F. (part.) *mangé*, eaten, fr. *manger*, fr. L. *manducāre*].

MANGEL-WURZEL (mang'-gl-wur-zl) *n.* a variety of beet [Corr. fr. Ger. *mangold*, beet, and *wurzel*, root].

MANGER (mān'-jer) *n.* a box to hold fodder for cattle [O.F. *mangeure*, fr. *manger*. *See* MANGY].

MANGLE (mang'-gl) *v.t.* to cut inexpertly; to mutilate.—**mangler** *n.* [Perh., fr. O.F. *mehainger*, to maim].

MANGLE (mang'-gl) *n.* a rolling-press for smoothing linen;—*v.t.* to smooth with a mangle [D., through Late L., fr. G. *manganon*, a war-engine worked by a winch].

MANGO (mang'-gō) *n.* the fruit of the E. Indian mango-tree, valuable as food [Malay, *mangga*].

MANGONEL (mang'-gō-nel) *n.* a war-engine formerly used for throwing stones, etc. [O.F. fr. Late L. *manganon*].

MANGOSTEEN (mang'-gō-stēn) *n.* fruit similar to an orange, but darker, with white, juicy pulp, found in the East Indies [Malay *mangustan*].

MANGROVE (man'-grōv) *n.* a tree of the E. and W. Indies, bearing bark used for tanning [fr. Malay, *manggi-manggi*, and GROVE].

MANHATTAN (man-hat'-n) *n.* a cocktail, orig. American, containing whisky, vermouth, gin, bitters [U.S.].

MANIA (mān'-yą) *n.* madness; unreasonable or morbid desire.—**maniac** *a.* raving with madness;—*n.* a madman.—**maniacal** (mą-nī'-ą-kąl) *a.* [L., fr. G.].

MANICURE (man'-i-kūr) *n.* the care of the hands [L. *mani-* for *manus*, hand, and CURE].

MANIFEST (man'-i-fest) *a.* clearly visible; apparent;—*n.* an invoice of a ship's clear cargo;—*v.t.* to make clear; to reveal.—**manifestly** *adv.*—**manifestable** *a.*—**manifestation** (man-i-fes-tā'-shun) *n.*—**manifesto** (man-i-fes'-tō) *n.* a public declaration [F., fr. L. *manifestus*, of uncert. etym.].

Syn. clear, evident, obvious;—of *v.* to show, display, exhibit, evince. *Ant.* of *a.* obscure, dim, shadowy.

MANIFOLD (man'-i-fōld) *a.* various in kind or quality; numerous;—*v.t.* to take many copies of;—*adv.* many times.—*n.* in internal combustion engine, a pipe fitted with several lateral outlets for connecting one pipe with others.—**manifoldly** *adv.* [fr. MANY and FOLD].

MANIGLION (mą-nil'-yun) *n.* a handle, or one of two handles, formerly cast on a cannon [It., fr. L. *manus*, hand].

MANIKIN (man'-i-kin) *n.* a little man; a lay model [fr. D.].

MANILA, manilla (mą-nil'-ą) *n.* a cheroot made in *Manila*.

MANILLA, manilio (mą-nil'-ą, mą-nil'-yō) *n.* a ring worn in Africa on the arm or leg; a ring, or horse-shoe-shaped piece of copper or iron, used till recently as money among West African tribes [Sp., fr. L. *manus*, hand].

MANIOC (man'-i-ok) *n.* the tropical American plant from which cassava and tapioca are prepared. Other forms **mandioc, manihoc** [Braz.].

MANIPULATE (mą-nip'-ū-lāt) *v.t.* to treat with the hands; to handle; to falsify;—*v.i.* to use the hands.—**manipulator** *n.*—**manipulation** (mą-nip-ū-lā'-shun) *n.*—**manipulative surgery**, formerly referred to as bone-setting; use of the hands in treatment of accidents to, or diseases of, the muscles and joints [fr. L. *manipul-us*, a handful, fr. *mani-* for *manus*, and rt. of *plē-re*, fill].

MANITO, manitou (man'-i-tō) *n.* among Amer. Indians, a spirit or god [Algonkin].

MANITRUNK (man'-i-trungk) *n.* the anterior segment of the thorax in insects [L. *manus*, hand, and *truncus*, trunk].

MANNA (man'-ą) *n.* the food supplied to the Israelites in the wilderness; a sweetish juice of the ash,

larch, etc.; a preparation of wheat [G., fr. H.].

MANNER (man'-ęr) *n.* way of doing anything; custom; a certain degree; style; —*pl.* behaviour.—**mannerly** *a.* civil; respectful;—*adv.* civilly; respectfully.—**mannerliness** *n.*—**mannerism** *n.* a personal peculiarity of manner [O.F. *maniere* = F. *manière* from Late L. (acc.) *mannĕrĭam*, kind, fr. L. *manus*].

Syn. method, way, style, habit, bearing.

MANŒUVRE (mą-nōō'-, -nū'-vęr) *n.* a skilful movement;—*v.t.* to direct skilfully;—*v.i.* to carry through a manœuvre.—**manœuvrer** *n.* [F. = orig. handiwork, fr. L. (abl.) *manū*, by hand, and *opera*, work. Doublet of MANURE].

MANOMETER (mą-nom'-e-tęr) *n.* an instrument for measuring the pressure of gases. Also **manoscope** [fr G. *mano-s*, rare, and METRE].

MANOR (man'-or) *n.* the land belonging to a lord; a lordship.—**manor-house**, the house attached to a manor.—**manorial** (mą-nō'-ri-ąl) *a.* pert. to a manor [O.F. fr. *manoir*, dwell, fr. L. *manĕre*].

MANSARD ROOF (man'-sard rōōf) *n.* a form of curb roof in which the lower slope is nearly vertical, while the upper is much inclined [*Mansard*, a French architect].

MANSE (mans) *n.* a Scottish Presbyterian minister's house.—**mansion** *n.* a house of considerable size; a manor-house [O.F. = a holding, fr. Late L. (acc.) *mansam*, fr. L. (part.) *manus*, fr. *manĕre*, stay].

MANTEL (man'-tl) *n.* the shelf above a fire-place [Form of MANTLE].

MANTIAN, mantic (man'-ti-ąn, man'-tik) *a.* relating to prophecy or a prophet, prophetic [G. *mantos*, prophet].

MANTICORE, mantiger (man'-ti-kōr, man'-ti-gęr) *n.* a fabulous monster with a human head, a lion's body, and a scorpion's tail; an unidentified monkey [Per.].

MANTILLA (man-til'-ą) *n.* a short mantle; a veil [Sp. dim. of *manto*, cloak].

MANTLE [man'-tl) *n.* a loose outer garment; a cloak;—*v.t.* to cover; to hide;—*v.i.* to rise and spread.—**mantelet** *n.* a small mantle; also, **mantlet** [O.F. *mantel* = F. *manteau*, fr. L. *mantellum*, a cloak].

Syn. of *v.t.* and *v.i.* cloak, overspread, disguise, expand, be suffused, flush, effervesce, foam, froth, cream. *Ant.* of *v.t.* uncover, expose, strip, lay bare, disclose.

MANTUA (man'-tū-ą) *n.* a woman's gown [It. *manto*, fr. L. *mantellum*, mantle].

MANUAL (man'-ū-ąl) *a.* pert. to the hand;—*n.* a hand-book; the key-board of an organ.—**manual training**, fretwork, metalwork, etc., as a means of increasing the skill of one's hands.—**manually** *adv.* [L. *manu-ālis*, pert. to the hand, *manus*].

MANUFACTURE (man-ū-fak'-tūr) *n.* the process of making by hand or machine;—*v.t.* to make from raw materials;—*v.i.* to be engaged in manufacturing.—**manufacturer** *n.*—**manufactory** *n.* a place where anything is manufactured; a factory [O.F., fr. L. (abl.) *manū*, by hand, and (acc.) *facturam*, a making, fr. (part.) *factus*, made].

MANUKA (mą'-nōō-ką, mą-nōō'-ką) *n.* a New Zealand shrub, the tea tree, of which the twigs are used to make brooms, and the leaves by the bushmen as tea [Maori].

MANUMIT (man-ū-mit') *v.t.* to release from slavery.—**manumission** *n.* emancipation [fr. L. (abl.) *manū*, by hand, and *mittere*, send].

MANURE (mą-nūr) *v.t.* orig. to till; to enrich with fertilising substances;—*n.* any fertilising substance [Short. fr. MANŒUVRE = to hand-cultivate].

MANUSCRIPT (man'-ū-skript) *a.* written by the hand;—*n.* a book or paper written by the hand [fr. L. (abl.) *manū*, by hand, and SCRIPT].

MANX (mangks) *a.* pert. to the Isle of Man or its inhabitants;—*n.* the native Goidel language of the Isle of Man.

MANY (men'-i) *a.* comprising a great number.—**the many**, the crowd [A.S. *manig*; cp. Ger. *manch*].

MAORI (mou'-ri) *n.* an aborigine of New Zealand;—*a.* pert. to the aborigines of New Zealand.

MAP (map) *n.* a representation on a plane surface of a part or the whole of the surface of the earth or of the heavens; a chart;—*v.t.* to draw in a map [O.F. = F. *mappemonde*, fr. L. (acc.) *mappam* (*mundī*), a (painted) cloth (of the world)].

MAPLE (mā'-pl) *n.* a tree of the sycamore kind.—**maple-sugar**, sugar from the maple-tree of N. America [A.S. *mœpul* (*-trēo*)].

MAR (mär) *v.t.* to injure; to impair; to disfigure;—*n.* a mark or blemish.—**martext** *n.* a blundering or ignorant preacher [A.S.; cp. *āmerran*, hinder, spoil].

MARABOU, marabout (mar'-ą-bōō, -bōōt) *n.* a kind of stork; the soft white lower tail and wing feathers of this bird used to trim hats, dresses, etc.; also a kind of silk; a Mohammedan devotee and sorcerer of the north of Africa [F., fr. Sp., fr. A. = a hermit].

MARAMBA (mą-ram'-bą) *n.* a

sweet wine made from a species of banana [African].

MARASCHINO (mar-ąs-kē'-nō) *n.* a liqueur distilled from cherries [It.].

MARATHON RACE (ma'-ra-thon rās) *n.* a long distance race at Olympic games, reproducing in length the run from *Marathon* to Athens in 490 B.C. by Pheidippides to announce victory over Persians.

MARAUD (mą-rawd') *v.i.* to rove in quest of plunder; to foray.—**marauder** *n.* [F., of uncert. etym.].

MARAVEDI (mar-ą-vā'-dī) *n.* a Spanish gold coin worth about 14*s.*; a Spanish copper coin worth less than a farthing. [Sp., fr. A. *Almoravides*, a Moorish dynasty in Spain, 11th-12th century].

MARBLE (mär'-bl) *n.* a hard limestone that takes on a good polish; a little ball of marble used as a plaything by children; — *a.* pert. to marble; cold; insensible; —*v.t.* to stain or vein like marble.—**marbler** *n.* —**marbling** *n.* the art of imitating marble [O.F. *marbre*, fr. L. (acc.) *marmorem*, for (acc.) *marmor*].

MARC (märk) *n.* the refuse left after the pressing of fruit [F.].

MARCASITE (mär'-ką-sīt) *n.* white iron pyrites [F.].

MARCEL (mär-sel') *n.* in hairdressing, a special type of permanent wave.—**marcelled** (mär-seld') *a.* [fr. *Marcel*, its inventor].

MARCELINE (mär-se-lin) *n.* a thin silk fabric [F.].

MARCH (märch) *n.* a frontier of a territory;—*v.i.* to border.—**to ride the marches,** to traverse the border lines [A.S. *mearc*, doublet of MARK (1), MARQUE].

MARCH (märch) *v.t.* to cause to move in military array;—*v.i.* to move in order, as soldiers;—*n.* distance marched; a musical composition to accompany marching [F. *marcher*, of uncert. etym.].

MARCONIGRAM (mar-kōn'-i-gram) *n.* a message by wireless telegraphy [fr. *Marconi*, inventor].

MARE (mār) *n.* the female of the horse.—**mare's-nest,** a discovery of exaggerated importance [A.S. *mere*, fr. *mearh*, horse; cp. Ger. *mähre*].

MARESCHAL (mär'-e-shąl) *n.* a marshal [F.].

MARGARINE (mär'-gą-rin) *n.* a pearl-like substance from vegetable oils or animal fat; imitation butter [made fr. L. *margarita*, pearl, fr. G.].

MARGAY (mär'-gā) *n.* a South American tiger-cat [Braz.].

MARGE (märj) *n.* a margin.—**margin** *n.* a border; edge; allowance made for contingencies;—*v.t.* to enter on the margin.—**marginal** *a.* pert. to a margin.—**marginally** *adv.*—**marginalia** (mär-ji-nā-li-ā) *n.pl.* marginal notes [F., fr. L. (acc.) *marginem*].

Syn. of "margin," rim, brink, brim, verge, skirt, limit, confine, room, space, latitude. *Ant.* centre, middle.

MARGRAVE (mär'-grāv) *n.* orig. a lord of the marches; equivalent to a British marquis;—*fem.* **margravine** (mär'-gra-vēn).—**margravate** *n.* the territory of a margrave [D., fr. *mark*, march (1), and *graaf*, a count; Ger. *mark-graf*].

MARGUERITE (mär'-ge-rēt) *n.* a large daisy [F., fr. L., fr. G. *margaritēs*, pearl].

MARIAN, Marist (mā'-ri-ąn, -ist) *a.* pert. to the Virgin Mary.—**Mariolatry** (mā-ri-ol'-a-tri) *n.* the worship of the Virgin Mary [fr. G. *latreia*, worship]

MARIGOLD (mar'-i-gōld) *n.* a plant bearing a yellow flower [fr. MARY and GOLD].

MARIGOT (mar'-i-got) *n.* a small lake fed by the overflow of a river [L. *mare*, sea].

MARIGRAPH (mar'-i-graf) *n.* a recording tide-gauge [L. *mare*, sea, and G. *graphein*, write].

MARINADE (mär-in-ād') *n.* a spiced liquor made of vinegar and wine in which fish are pickled to improve their flavour [F., fr. *marin*, fr. L. *mare*, the sea].

MARINE (mą-rēn') *a.* pert. to the sea;—*n.* a soldier serving on shipboard; the naval force of a country.—**mariner** (mar'-i-ner) *n.* a seaman or sailor.—**maritime** (mar'-i-tīm) *a.* relating to, or bordering on, the sea.—**marine engine,** an engine for a steam-vessel [F. *marin*, fr. L. (acc.) *marīnum*, pert. to the sea, *mare*].

MARIONETTE (mar-i-o-net') *n.* a puppet moved by strings [F.].

MARISH (mar'-ish) *n.* a marsh.—*a.* marshy [M.E. *maris*, fr. O.F. *mareis*, fr. L. *mare*, sea].

MARITAL (mar'-i-tąl) *a.* pert. to a husband [L., fr. *marītus*, a husband, fr. stem *mari-* of *mas*, male].

MARJORAM (mär'-jō-ram) *n.* an aromatic plant used in cookery [Corr. through O.F. *marjorans*, and Low L., fr. G. *amarakos*].

MARK (märk) *n.* a visible sign; a proof; a point; a character signed by one unable to write;—*v.t.* to make a sign upon; to notice;—*v.i.* to note.—**marker** *n.* a counter; one that marks the score at billiards.—**marksman** *n.* one that shoots well.—**marking-ink** *n.* an ink used for marking linen, etc.—**to make one's mark,** to succeed [A.S. *mearc*. Doublet of MARCH (1); cp. MARGRAVE, MARQUIS].

Syn. impression, trace, token, in-

dication;—of *v.* to impress, note, notice, brand. *Ant.* delction, erasure.

MARK (mårk) *n.* a silver German coin worth about a shilling [A.S. *marc*, Ger. *mark*].

MARKET (mår'-ket) *n.* a meeting for buying and selling; a place of trade; demand; country or geographical area regarded as a buyer of goods;—*v.i.* to buy or sell.—**marketable** *a.*—**marketing** *n.* attendance upon a market; that which is bought or sold.—**market-garden,** a garden where fruits, etc., are raised for market.—**market-town,** a town that has a regular public market [O.F. = F. *marché*, fr. L. (acc.) *mercātum*, traffic, fr. *mercāri*].

MARKHOR (mar'-kor) *n.* a wild goat of the Himalayas, with large, twisted horns [Native name].

MARL (mårl) *n.* a rich earth used as manure;—*v.t.* to manure with marl.—**marly** *a.*—**marl-stone** *n.* clayey limestone [F., fr. Low L. (acc.) *margillam*, dim. for L. *marga*, fr. Celt.].

MARLINE (mår'-lin) *n.* a small rope used to secure a splicing.—**marline-spike,** an iron tool used in splicing ropes [D.; conn. with MOOR (2)].

MARMALADE (mår'-ma-lād) *n.* a preserve made of the pulp and peel of oranges, etc. [F., fr. Port. = quince, fr. L. *meli-mēlum*, lit. honey-apple, fr. G.].

MARMOREAL (mår-mō'-rē-al) *a.* pert. to marble; made of marble [*See* MARBLE].

MARMOSE (mår'-mōs) *n.* one of several small, pouchless, South American opossums [F.].

MARMOSET (mår'-mo-zet) *n.* a small S. American monkey, resembling a squirrel [O.F. = orig. a (grotesque) marble figure (on fountains), for Late L. *marmor-ētum*].

MARMOT (mår'-mot) *n.* a rodent animal [F. = mountain-rat, through It., fr. L. stem *mūr-* of *mūs*, mouse, and stem *mont-*, of *mons*, a mountain].

Marmot

MAROCAIN (mar'-ro-kān) *n.* a dress material, usually silk [F. *maroquin*, fr. *maroc*, *Morocco*].

MARON (ma-rôôn') *n.* a fugitive slave; a firework, detonating on impact;—*v.t.* to put ashore on a desolate isle; to isolate, cut off, by any means, in any place [F. *marron*, fugitive, fr. Sp. *cimarron*, of uncert. etym.].

MAROON (ma-rôôn') *a.* brownish-crimson [F. *marron*, a chestnut, of unknown etym.].

MAROQUIN (mar'-o-kwin) *n.* morocco leather [F.].

MARQUE (mårk) *n.* a licence to a private vessel to attack the ships of the public enemy (**letters of marque**) [O.F., fr. M.H. Ger. *marke*, march (1)].

MARQUEE (mår-kē') *n.* a large field-tent [Orig. *marquees* = tent of a marquis].

MARQUETRY (mår'-ket-ri) *n.* work inlaid with pieces of coloured wood, shells, etc. [F., fr. *marqueter*, to inlay, mark out, fr. Ger.].

MARQUIS (mår'-kwis) *n.* in Great Britain, a nobleman ranking next below a duke. Also **marquess.**—**marquisate** *n.* the dignity of a marquis.—**marchioness** (mår'-shun-es) *n.*—**marquise** (mår-kēz') *n.* the wife of a marquis [F., fr. Late L., fr. O.H. Ger. *marcha*, march (1)].

MARRON GLACÉ (ma-rong' gla-sā') *n.* candied chestnut [F.].

MARROW (mar'-ō) *n.* a soft substance formed within bones; the essence; a kind of gourd.—**marrowless** *a.*—**marrowy** *a.* full of marrow.—**marrow-fat,** a rich variety of pea [M.E. *marow*, fr. A.S. *mearh*; cp. Ger. *mark*].

MARRY (mar'-i) *v.t.* to unite, give, or take in wedlock;—*v.i.* to enter into wedlock.—**marriage** (mar'-ij) *n.* legal union of husband and wife; a marriage ceremony.—**marriageable** *a.* [F. *marier*, fr. L. *maritāre*, to marry, fr. *marīta*, wife. *See* MARITAL].

Syn. of "marriage," wedding, nuptials, espousals, matrimony, wedlock.

MARRY (mar'-i) *int.* indeed [fr. (Virgin) *Mary!* an oath].

MARS (mårz) *n.* the Roman god of war; the planet next to the earth.—**Martian** *n.* a supposed inhabitant of Mars [L.].

MARSALA (mår-sâ'-la) *n.* a wine from *Marsala*, Sicily.

MARSEILLAISE (mår-se-lāz',-lyāz') *n.* the French National Anthem, sung first by *Marseilles* volunteers, 1792.

MARSEILLES (mår-sālz') *n.* a heavy cotton fabric with raised pattern [*Marseilles*].

MARSH (mårsh) *n.* a tract of low swampy land.—**marshy** *a.* pert. to marshes.—**marshiness** *n.*—**marsh-gas,** fire-damp [A.S. *mersc*, fr. *merisc*, full of meres].

MARSHAL (mår'-shal) *n.* a French military officer of the highest grade; a Master of Ceremonies;—*v.t.* to dispose in order; to array.—**marshaller**

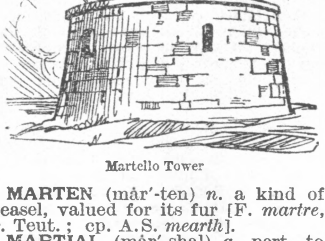
n.—**marshalship** *n.*—**Marshalsea** *n.* a former prison in Southwark, London [O.F. *mareschal*, groom, fr. O.H. Ger. fr. *marah*, horse; cp. MARE; and *scalk*, servant; cp. Ger. *schalk*].

MARSOON (mär-sōōn′) *n.* the white whale [O.H. Ger. *meri*, sea, and *swīn*, hog].

MARSUPIAL (mär-sū′-pi-ąl) *a.* having a pouch for carrying young; pert. to a marsupial;—*n.* a marsupial animal, as the kangaroo.—**marsupite** (mär′-sū-pīt) *n.* a fossil, purse-like crinoid.—**marsupium** (mär-sū′-pi-um) *n.* an external receptacle for the eggs or young [fr. L. *marsūpium*, pouch, fr. G. dim. of *marsupos*, bag].

MART (märt) *n.* a market [Short fr. MARKET].

MARTELLO (mär-tel′-o) *n.* a round fort, erected for coast defence [It. = F. *martel*, hammer (for beating alarms) fr. L.].



Martello Tower

MARTEN (mär′-ten) *n.* a kind of weasel, valued for its fur [F. *martre*, fr. Teut.; cp. A.S. *mearth*].

MARTIAL (mär′-shal) *a.* pert. to war; warlike.—**martial law**, a severer kind of law enforced in time of war or emergency [F., fr. L., fr. *mars*].

MARTIN (mär′-tin) *n.* a kind of swallow, esp. the house-swallow [F., nicknamed from *St. Martin*].

MARTINET (mär′-ti-net) *n.* a strict disciplinarian [fr. a F. officer, *Martinet*, under Louis XIV.].

MARTINGALE (mär′-tin-gāl) *n.* a strap fastened to a horse's girth to keep its head down; a lower stay for a jib-boom [F., of uncert. etym.].

MARTINI (mär-tē′-nē) *n.* a cocktail containing esp. vermouth, gin, bitters [Etym. uncertain].

MARTINMAS (mär′-tin-mas) *n.* the feast of St. Martin (11th Nov.) [fr. MASS (2)].

MARTLET (märt′-let) *n.* a martin; *Her.* a bird without feet [F., fr. L.].

MARTYR (mär′-ter) *n.* one who suffers for his belief or beliefs;—*v.t.* to send to martyrdom.—**martyrdom** *n.* the suffering death of a martyr.—**martyrology** (mär-ter-ol′-ō-ji) *n.* a history of martyrs [A.S., fr. L., fr. G. *martur*, witness].

MARVEL (mär′-vel) *n.* anything astonishing; a wonder;—*v.i.* to wonder exceedingly.—**marvellous** *n.* wonderful.—**marvellously** *adv.*—**marvellousness** *n.* [F. *merveille*, fr. L. (*neut. pl.*) *mirābilia*, wonderful things, from *mirāri*, AD-MIRE].

MARXISM (marks′-izm) *n.* the doctrine of the materialist conception of history, taught by Karl *Marx*, German socialist, and adopted substantially by Russian and other Communist parties.—**marxian** (marks′-i-an) *a.*

MASCARA, mascaro (mas′-ką-rą, mas′-ką-rō) *n.* a paint used by actors for the eyebrows, etc.—**mascaron** (mas′-ką-ron) *n.* a grotesque face employed in decorative art [MASK].

MASCLE (mas′-kl) *n.* *Her.* a perforated lozenge; a lozenge-shaped armour plate [O.F. *macle*, mesh, fr. L. *macula*, a mesh].

MASCOT (mas′-kot) *n.* a talisman [F.].

MASCULINE (mas′-kū-lin) *a.* male; strong; virile; of gender, denoting a male [F. *masculin*, fr. L. *masculus*, dim. fr. *mas*. Doublet of MALE].

MASH (mash) *v.t.* to mix and crush;—*n.* a mixture of stuffs bruised and crushed.—**masher** *n.* a fop [A.S. *max*; cp. Ger. *meischen*, mix. *See* MIX].

MASK (mask) *n.* a cover for the face; a disguise or pretext; a pastoral play in metre (orig. a 'masked' entertainment); *v.t.* to hide, as with a mask.—**masker** *n.* a masquerader.—**masked ball**, a ball at which each one wears a mask [fr. MASQUE].

Syn. subterfuge, revelry, masquerade, pretence. *Ant.* frankness, naturalness.

MASLIN (mas′-lin) *n.* mixed grain [L. *miscere*, mix].

MASOCHISM (mas′-o-kizm) *n.* in psycho-analysis, satisfaction of sexual impulses by endurance of pain.—**masochist** *n.*—**masochistic** *a.* [Sacher *Masoch*, whose life was much influenced in this way].

MASON (mā′-sn) *n.* a builder in stone; a freemason; in South Africa, a bricklayer.—**masonic** (ma-son′-ik) *a.* pert. to freemasonry.—**masonry** *n.* work of a mason; freemasonry [O.F. *masson* = F. *maçon*, fr. Low L. (acc.) *maciōnem*, fr. Teut.; cp. Ger. *stein-metz*].

MASQUE (mask) *n.* *See* MASK [F., short fr. *masquerer*, fr. Span. *mascara*, a masquerader, fr. A.].

MASQUERADE (más-ke-rād′) *n.* an assembly of masked people; dis-

guise;—*v.i.* to take part in a masquerade; go in disguise.—**masquerader** *n.* [O.F. = F. *mascarade*].

MASS (mas) *n.* a lump or body of matter; a heap or quantity; magnitude; chief portion;—*pl.* the common people;—*v.t.* to form into a mass.—**massy** *a.* massive.—**massiness** *n.*—**massive** *a.* forming a mass; heavy or solid.—**massively** *adv.*—**massiveness** *n.*—**mass production**, method by which great quantities of a single standardised commodity are produced.—**mass produced**, said of goods manufactured by this method [F. *masse*, fr. L., fr. G. *massein*, knead].

Syn. bulk, body, quantity, mob. *Ant.* individual, paucity.

MASS (mas) *n.* the communion service in the R.C. church; music to accompany high mass.—**high mass**, a mass celebrated with music and incense [A.S. *mæsse*, fr. Late L. *messa*, *missa*, fr. L. (part.) *missus*, sent, fr. *mittere*; fr. the announcement in church, "*Ite*; *missa est*" = Go (the congregation) is dismissed].

MASSACRE (mas'-a-kẽr) *n.* general, ruthless slaughter;—*v.t.* to butcher [F., of uncert. etym.].

MASSAGE (ma-sȧzh') *n.* a system of curing, by rubbing, etc., ailing parts of the body;—*v.t. Med.* to treat by massage.—**masseur** (ma-sẽr') *n.* a man that practises massage;—*fem.* **masseuse** (ma-sēz') [F., fr. A.].

MASSÉ (ma-sā') *n.* in billiards, a stroke made with the cue perpendicular, or nearly so [F.].

MASSETER (ma-sē'-tẽr) *n.* the muscle that raises the under jaw [G., fr. *massa-omai*, chew].

MASSIF (mas'-sēf) *n.* a compact group of mountains [F. *See* MASSIVE].

MAST (mȧst) *n.* an upright pole supporting rigging, sails, etc., in a vessel.—**masthead** *n.* the top of a mast [A.S. *mæst*].

MAST (mȧst) *n.* the fruit of the oak, nuts of the beech, etc. [A.S. *mæst*].

MASTABA (mas'-ta-bȧ) *n.* a primitive kind of tomb formed with sloping sides and flat roof, found in Egypt [A.].

MASTER (mȧs'-tẽr) *n.* one who has employees or slaves; proprietor; a teacher; ship-captain; an expert; a title of graduates in Arts, law-officers, etc.; a courtesy title, *Mr.*;—*v.t.* to become the master of; to overcome;—*a.* principal.—**masterful** *a.* domineering.—**masterless** *a.*—**masterly** *a.* befitting a master.—**mastery** *n.* supremacy; superiority; victory; great skill.—**masterpiece** *n.* a highly perfect work.—**mastership** *n.*—**master-hand**, an expert.—**master-key**, a key that opens many locks.—**master-passion**, a ruling passion.—**master-stroke**, a masterly action [O.F. *maistre* = F. *maître*, fr. L. (acc.) *magistrum*; cp. MAGISTERIAL].

Syn. owner, principal, director. *Ant.* servant, slave, man, employee, pupil.

MASTIC (mas'-tic) *n.* a tree native to S. Europe, yielding a valuable resin; the resin [F., fr. L., fr. G. *mastichē*, a sweet gum].

MASTICATE (mas'-ti-kāt) *v.t.* to chew.—**masticable** *a.*—**mastication** (mas-ti-kā'-shun) *n.*—**masticator** (mas'-ti-kā-tor) *n.* esp. a mincing-machine.—**masticatory** *a.* [L. (part.) *masticātūs*, chewed, fr. *masticāre*, (orig.) to chew MASTIC].

MASTIFF (mas'-tif) *n.* a kind of large and courageous English dog [O.F. *mastin* (confused with *mestif*, mongrel), fr. Teut.].

MASTODON (mas'-to-don) *n.* an extinct mammal resembling the elephant [fr. G. *masto-s*, breast, and stem *odont-*, of *odous*, tooth; fr. nipple-like processes on teeth].

MASTOIDS (mas'-toidz) *n.* popular name for disease of the mastoid process, below the ear, including abscess on the brain, and meningitis; the pointed portion of the temporal bone behind the ear;—*a.* resembling the breast [G. *mastos*, breast, and *eidos*, form].

MASTURBATE (ma'-stẽr-bāt) *v.i.* to practise self-abuse.—**masturbation** (ma-stẽr-bā'-shun) *n.*—**masturbator** *n.* [L. *masturbāri*].

MASURIUM (ma-sū'-ri-um) *n.* a chemical element discovered in 1925.

MAT (mat) *n.* a texture of twine, straw, etc., for protecting a floor, table, etc.;—*v.t.* to lay with mats;—*v.i.* to become interwoven.—**matting** *n.* a coarse carpeting woven from straw, etc. [A.S., fr. L. *matta*].

MATADOR, matadore (mat'-a-dōr) *n.* the man charged with slaying the bull in bull-fights [Sp.].

MATADOR (mat'-a-dōr) *n.* a form of the game of dominoes; a seven or double blank in this game which can be played at any time.

MATCH (mach) *n.* anything that burns readily, used for communicating fire; a fuse.—**matchlock** *n.* a musket fired by a match [O.F. *mesche* = F. *mèche*, fr. L. (acc.) *myxam*, nozzle of a lamp, fr. G.].

MATCH (mach) *n.* a person or thing equal to another; a mate; a marriage; a marriageable person; a contest;—*v.t.* to be a match for; to bring together, as for contest, etc.; to make equal;—*v.i.* to correspond.—**matchless** *a.* peerless; unequalled.—**matchlessly** *adv.*—**matchmaker** *n.* one

that brings about marriages [M.E. *macche*, fr. A.S. *mæcca*; cp. MATE].

MATE (māt) *n.* a companion, esp. of spouses, animals paired for breeding, etc.; an equal; an officer who assists a shipmaster;—*v.t.* to match; —*v.i.* to pair.—**mateless** *a.* [Du.].

MATE (māt) *v.t.* to checkmate; to compound [F., fr. A.].

MATE, maté (mä'-te) *n.* a Brazilian holly whose leaves yield a beverage [Sp.].

MATELOTE (ma-te-lōt) *n.* a dish of fish with wine, seasoning, etc. [F.].

MATER (mā'-tęr) *n.* one of two membranes that cover the brain and spinal cord, distinguished as **dura mater** and **pia mater** [L. =MOTHER].

MATERIAL *a.* formed from matter; bodily; essential;—*n.* the substance from which anything is made.—**materially** *adv.*—**materia** (ma-tę'-ri-ą) *n.* matter.—**materialism** *n.* the doctrine which teaches that matter, and matter alone, exists in the universe.—**materialist** *n.*—**materialistic** (mą-tēr-ri-ą-lis'-tik) *a.*—**materiel** (mą-tā'-ri-el) *n.* materials collectively, esp. those of a public service.—**materia medica,** that branch of medicine which treats of drug-stuffs [L. *materia*, matter].

MATERNAL (mą-tęr'-nal) *a.* pert. to a mother.—**maternally** *adv.*—**maternity** *n.* motherhood [fr. L. *māternus*, pert. to a mother, *māter*].

MATHEMATICS (math-e-mat'-iks) *n.* the science that treats of quantity.—**mathematical** *a.* pert. to mathematics; rigorously precise.—**mathematically** *adv.*—**mathematician** (math-e-mą-tish'-ąn) *n.* one skilled in mathematics [O.F. *mathematique*, fr. L. (acc.) *mathēmaticam*, fr. G., fr. stem *mathēmat-*, of *mathēma*, a lesson].

MATICO (mą-tē'-kō) *n.* a Peruvian plant with styptic properties [Sp.].

MATIN (mat'-in) a morning song; —*pl.* morning service;—*a.* pert. to morning.—**matinal** *a.*—**matinee** (mat'-i-nā) *n.* an entertainment held in the day-time [F., fr. L. (acc.) *mātūtīnum*, in the morning].

MATRASS (mat'-rąs) *n.* a chemical vessel, used for evaporating, etc. [F., of uncert. etym.].

MATRIARCH (mā'-tri-ārk) *n.* the wife of a patriarch; a woman in a position analogous to a patriarch.—**matriarchy** (mā'-tri-ār-ki) *n.* descent or inheritance in the female line [L. *mater*, mother, and G. *archos*, ruler, fr. *archein*, to rule].

MATRICIDE (mat'ri-sīd) *n.* the murder of a mother; the murderer of his or of her mother.—**matricidal** *a.* [F., fr. L., fr. stem *mātri-*, of *māter* and *-cīdere*=*cædere*, slay].

MATRICULATE (mą-trik'-ū-lāt) *v.t.* to admit to membership, esp. in a college;—*v.i.* to enter, by matriculation.—**matriculation** (mą-trik-ū-lā'-shun) *n.* [fr. L. *mātricula*, a register, fr. MATRIX].

END OF VOLUME I